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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

¶ **Tower Re-Views of the Week: A** farmer named Goodale in the small town of Lincoln, Massachusetts, was observed to abandon his late winter chores for a new line of enterprise this week. He scoured the town for ancient automobiles, discarded machinery, any metal junk—broke, sorted, and hauled it to town in the farm truck. He and countless other Goodales were joining the world arms race. The scrap which they salvaged rutted the country roads, congested the railroad yards, clogged eastern ports until embargoes were laid on to relieve the pressure, drove metal prices in New York, London, Paris Rome, Berlin, well above normal monopoly levels. The greatest oppressive monopoly of all, war fear, was screwing the prices always tighter. Mr. Goodale's used plow was being beaten into a sword.

¶ **The scene shifts to Geneva.** The League of Nations committee for the study of raw materials met, listened to preliminary speeches, formed two sub-committees, adjourned until June 21 when the sub-committees will report. Germany and Italy were not represented.

Cautious speeches hinted that the committee members did not believe the time was ripe for a major attack on the world's raw material blockades. Nations were not yet considered ready for joint steps to relieve those commercial and financial pressures upon each other which make for stringency and military autarchy. But blue prints will be drafted and agreements arranged, to be ready when the time comes. And Secretary Hull's steady, persistent removal of trade obstacles, akin to a game of jackstraws, was given sympathetic hearing.

¶ **By the end of the year,** Britain will have the "remarkable number of 148 warships under construction." Moreover, completion of the Singapore naval base is "within sight." Sir Samuel Hoare, with these impressive facts, informed the House of Commons and the world at large that Britain is both determined and ready to protect its possessions and trade lanes on all the seven seas.

¶ **Booming cries of "Hear, Hear!"** rolled up from both sides of the House as Sir Samuel made the Government's point on the American naval program. "Before 1914, the United States of America and Great Britain used . . . to look suspiciously at each other's [naval] programs. That kind of rivalry has gone, I believe, forever!" Winston Churchill took the floor. "There can be no arms race with the United States," he earnestly declared—for the interests of the two are similar.

¶ **A routine announcement,** surcharged with plans of the highest potential, left a trail of question marks at Washington on Friday. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, will attend the Disarmament Conference opening at Geneva on May 3, stopping at London on the way. The Monitor's Washington Bureau has high authority for understanding that the real purpose of Mr. Davis' visit is to consult with British statesmen on what the United States can do to help world peace—a modern odyssey of what might be termed Colonel House diplomacy. What great world crusade is firing the imagination of President Roosevelt, or perhaps just turning over in his mind, is not divulged; but the known facts and indications are surveyed at length in Erwin D. Canham's special article on the subject in Friday's Monitor.

¶ **An international naval cordon** draws tightly around the seacoasts of Spain today. The doctrine of non-intervention thus passes out of the phase where it operated largely to check the spread of the Spanish fire through Europe, and enters the more active phase of beginning—just beginning—to deal with the international war within Spain. Two Netherlands naval officers and a Danish Colonel are in charge. Land patrols and observers will require some days more for organization. The Nonintervention Committee arranged for German and Italian warships to patrol Loyalist coastline, while British and French warships watch Insurgent shores.

¶ **Misgivings attend the** Non-intervention experiment; the patrols have no power to punish, only to watch; if nation or adventurer chose to run the cordon, the only recourse is to persuasion, and to laws and decrees which the Committee is endeavoring to have each country arrange. Yet the major interested countries are committed against further intervention, they would scarcely care to have their ships caught in violation of agreement.

¶ **The Mar Cantabrico eluded** American neutrality laws, but not insurgent spies in its crew and in the ports whence it sailed. A few insurgent shells, a boarding party in the Bay of Biscay, and war sup-

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Court Debate Is Waged Over Nation-Wide Front

Three Leading Democrats Rouse N. Y. Audience by Opposing Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—The rift in the Democratic Party over President Roosevelt's proposal for sweeping changes in the federal judiciary, which includes the addition of six associate justices to the United States Supreme Court, was strikingly emphasized here today following addresses by Senators Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, Royal S. Copeland of New Jersey, and David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, all Democrats, before a mass meeting under the auspices of the Citizens' Supreme Court Protective Committee of the Defenders, Inc., at Carnegie Hall last night.

The committeee, which is advertised as "a nonpartisan organization of volunteers pledged to oppose forces destructive to sound economics and government," packed the huge auditorium with an audience that in many respects resembled that which greeted Alfred E. Smith, one-time national Democratic leader, when he addressed a mass meeting in this same hall in opposition to the re-election of President Roosevelt last October, and, as on that occasion, the addresses last night were at times punctuated with boos when the President's name was mentioned, something which rarely happens these days in a public gathering in the President's home state.

The addresses were in answer to

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President's Old Speeches Said to Show He Once Opposed Meddling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—In the Senate and out, on the radio and in the public prints, the Supreme Court debate proceeds on its illuminating path. With the President himself personally retired from the discussion, public opinion is being given an unprecedented opportunity to hear every issue aired, to make up its mind deliberately on the questions involved.

The week ends with a flurry of digging into the past writings and speeches of President Roosevelt, plus Senator George W. Norris's extended speculations on constitutional law on the floor of the Senate.

From two sources, President Roosevelt's words are being turned against him, and with greater or less effect. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D) Montana, a leading opponent of the court enlargement project, claimed that in the President's book "Looking Forward," he "denounced the idea of adding additional judges to the Supreme Court."

Here are Mr. Roosevelt's actual words, published in 1933, as quoted by Senator Wheeler:

"Speedy and efficient justice is no more necessary to the individual in such vast communities as New York or Chicago than it is in the smaller places. But in the large communities it should be placed as soon as possible on a par with health, sanita-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Union and G.M. Ready to Sign Strike Accord

Murphy Calls Conference of Employers and Wage Earners

Action by Chrysler

By the Associated Press

Detroit—General Motors reaches final agreement with union as Gov. Frank Murphy steps into Michigan's labor troubles and calls a conference of employers and wage earners; automobile workers called to ratify General Motors pact; Chrysler and Hudson negotiations at standstill with Chrysler pressing its demand for injunction to oust sit-down strikers from its plants.

Chicago—Mail order company sit-down strike involving 1500 is settled; more than 6000 others idle in 11 strikes.

Akron, Ohio—United Rubber Workers push fight for exclusive bargaining rights at Firestone Rubber and Tire Company; 11,500 workers idle.

Pittsburgh—Pay increases extend to 30,000 more in steel industry; employee representative leader plans to separate group from corporation.

Cleveland—Wage boosts recommended and demanded by Great Lakes seamen.

New York — Whole committee studying new soft coal agreement convenes in surprise move interpreted as indicating progress. The Associated Press index shows sharp drop in auto output but increased industrial activity despite strikes.

Charleston, W. Va.—Four major chemical plants announced wage increases of approximately 10 per cent for 7500 employees simultaneously with a disclosure that 25 organizers of the Committee for Industrial Organization were in the field seeking to bring the workers under the John L. Lewis banner. The firms were the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, the Electro-Metallurgical Company, the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation and the Westvaco Chlorine Products Company.

Wilmington, Del.—Plans for wage increases "to meet local conditions" in various units of the organization were announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company.

Adjustments, the statement said, would apply to plants where wage increases have not been made recently. Salaries up to $200 a month will be revised to conform to adjustments in wage rates.

"It was further recommended," the announcement said, "that consideration be given to adjustment of salaries between $200 and $300 a month on the basis of merit and their relationship with lower or higher salaries."

Miami, Fla.—Printers who struck for higher wages returned to work today at the Daily News and plants went forward to issue the newspaper on schedule after the suspension of yesterday's editions.

Dan J. Mahoney, vice-president and general manager of the News, had agreed yesterday to negotiate immediately with the strikers on all points at issue if they returned to work at that time. The News took the position today that this offer no longer was open, but the printers returned to work anyway.

The Morning Herald was published as usual, although some early editions were missed last night while printers there met in the composing room to decide whether to strike.

Other developments in labor and industry: Page 2.

Ships Ready to Aid Amelia Earhart On Her World Flight

OAKLAND, Calif., March 13 (AP)—Mid-Pacific islands and government ships hurried preparations today to speed Amelia Earhart on her world flight. Miss Earhart announced she would take off here at 5 p. m. (8 p. m., eastern standard time), either Sunday or Monday, weather permitting.

The weather outlook was uncertain. Forecaster T. R. Reed said a depression area persisted over the 2400-mile stretch to Honolulu and might possibly develop a storm.

Coast Guard Cutter Shoshone steamed toward tiny Howland Island, 1900 miles southwest of Honolulu, projected second stop on Miss Earhart's transpacific course.

Ships to Stand By

The navy minesweeper Whippoorwill moved toward a position between Honolulu and Howland Island and the navy tug Ontario headed for a spot between Howland and New Guinea. The ocean stretch between Howland and Lae, New Guinea, third stopping place, is more than 1900 miles, but a few small islands lie near the route.

These three ships will stand watch along the route.

Miss Earhart decided to take along a supply of clothing, but no dresses. Having eschewed all social activities for the time being, she confined her wardrobe selection to slacks, blouses and boots.

New Zealand Flight

"When I flew across the Atlantic all I took was a toothbrush," she said, "but I realize now that a change of clothing is essential."

Pan American meanwhile went forward with plans to send a big clipper plane from here to New Zealand in a few days to pioneer a commercial air route. The takeoff time remained unset.

Both Miss Earhart and Pan American will follow the same course to Honolulu, but from that point their paths will gradually diverge. The clipper plane will keep to the southward, while Miss Earhart will head southwest.

Raw Materials Parley Finds All Nations Have-Nots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 12—The fact that every country in the world is to some extent a "have-not" emerges from the preliminary deliberations of the Raw Materials Conference, which were adjourned today to June 21 after provision had been made for the collection of data on which to base future investigations.

From discussions of the past few days it has been established that while some countries lack essential industrial raw materials others lack foodstuffs. Countries possessing colonies seem little better off in these respects than others. The Portuguese delegate, Lieut. Col. Thomz Fernandes, for instance, showed that Portugal, despite her large Colonial Empire in Africa, was obliged to import coal, gasoline, fuel oil, iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc to the value of £3,500,000, in 1936, despite the fact that she is not an industrial country. Similarly, Britain imports about four fifths of her foodstuffs and a large part of her industrial raw materials.

Conference Committees

The conference in its initial stages has confined itself to the drawing up of a program. There are to be three sub-committees, one of which will prepare a list and relevant statistics of raw materials and foodstuffs for men and animals, in conjunction with the Economic Information Department of the League of Nations. Second, it will examine existing legislation in countries producing raw materials and will also analyze other factors which may have an influence on commercial access to such raw

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Tweedsmuir's Visit To the Roosevelts Set for March 30

OTTAWA, March 13 (Canadian Press)—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, and Lady Tweedsmuir, will go to Washington March 30 at the invitation of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Department of External Affairs announced yesterday.

Arriving in Washington on the afternoon of March 30, they will be guests at the White House overnight and will return to Canada on the night of April 1.

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America Looks to the Future

Political Outlook Clouded by Wide Division on Supreme Court

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—America today has come out of the worst slump in its history and seems headed for a shorter or longer period of marked prosperity; the stock market is booming, and even the labor situation has suddenly taken on a distinctly promising cast after threatening the advance of industry. The troubles that the United States has on the business and economic side, so far as they can now be seen, are rather to prevent recovery from going too far and getting out of hand, than the prospect of another economic collapse.

On the political side, there is no such certainty of a rosy future. In point of fact, America is in the midst of a great debate that covers the country, bitterly divides communities and gives occasion among other things to one, two or three radio speeches every night. One sometimes gets the impression that the presidential election of last fall is still on.

These, is a general survey, are the major factors confronting the United States as the time comes to summarize salient points of the articles that have preceded the present in this Monitor series. America is out of the slough of despond, and whatever the political consequences may be, material matters are definitely on the upgrade. Perhaps there is something significant in this. Perhaps the Supreme Court issue which the President has dropped on the lap of Congress is being a little exaggerated. This does not mean to minimize its importance in the slightest. But there is the factual evidence of the bounding stock market to controvert statements, both of advocates and opponents of the Supreme Court plan, that the skies will fall if the vote finally goes on way or the other. Wall Street doesn't think the skies will fall.

Major Risk Removed

Looking at the immediate issue does sometimes obscure the general background; and no one who has passed through the cruel years since 1929 with their appalling waste of physical and spiritual possessions can deny that matters are better now than they were then. At least, one of the major risks to the country's democracy has been relieved, the pressure of human misery driving great bodies of under-privileged people to any remedy and any extreme. Prosperity is conservative. Every point gained on the stock market, every job won by an idle man, every dollar put in the savings bank, means a stronger stand against the agitator and the demagogue.

Perhaps it was this returning wave of prosperity that caused Mr. Roosevelt to bring in his far-reaching Supreme Court measure at the present time. Certain it is that most political prophets in Washington believe that the power of the New Deal will follow the tradition of other Administrations, and decline somewhat in its second term. That is the story of history at any rate. Very likely Mr. Roosevelt felt that if he were to do anything about the Supreme Court issue he would have to do it now, when his prestige was at its height, after an overwhelming election victory, and before the full tide of recovery had set its seal of approval on things as they are. At any rate, the New Deal in none of its breath-taking years has had so much at stake at one time as in the present issue, which intimately involves Mr. Roosevelt's own personal prestige.

A good many opponents of the New Deal gave a sigh of relief after Election Day, even despite Mr. Roosevelt's triumph. They assumed that no matter what came now there would be a lull in the arduous drive, a tapering off of Washington suspense, a relaxation from the emergency to the quietly constructive phase—in a word, an era of good feeling. The era appeared, but it was surely one of the shortest eras in history!

Mr. Roosevelt has plumped down not one, but two big measures, the Supreme Court scheme, and the plan for governmental reorganization. In the long run, the permanent plan for recasting the executive branch of the Federal Government, if it is

(Continued on Page 16, Column 4)

Issues Before America

As guide and interpreter to the debates and actions of the United States Government in the critical weeks and months ahead, The Christian Science Monitor offers a series of 12 articles on the outstanding issues, prepared by the authoritative writers of its Washington News Bureau, of which this is the last.

Opposition in Own Party Seen as Wise Check on President

Four-Power Guarantees for Belgium?

Wide World; Drawing by a Staff Artist

Baron von Neurath
Reichsminister for Foreign Affairs

Belgium and the Larger Locarno Powers
Map Shows Belgium in Black and the Other European Powers in the Old Locarno Pact Shaded

Anthony Eden
British Foreign Secretary

New Western Locarno Guarantees Offered in Berlin-Rome Replies

Belgium Made Key Point in Parleys Without Being Signatory

For 4-Power Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 13—Belgium is seen as the key-point in the New Locarno talks which have been brought a stage nearer by the German-Italian replies received here today to the British note of Nov. 18, 1936.

As far as the broader issue is concerned, first examination of the replies does not appear to reveal much common ground between Britain and France on the one hand, and Germany and Italy on the other. But there seems to be a general readiness to consider the Belgian thesis that her integrity should henceforth be guaranteed without Belgium guaranteeing anybody in return.

The question therefore arises whether in accordance with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's statement in the Commons last week that "a start must be made somewhere," there cannot be a four-power declaration regarding the future position of Belgium.

Difficulties Ahead

The task of drafting such a declaration is beset with difficulties, particularly as there is the Franco-Belgian alliance to be considered, as well as Belgium's obligations under the League Covenant. But if agreements on these matters could be reached, it would certainly improve the atmosphere for subsequent talks on the wider issue of a New Locarno. The first question which has to be answered, however, is whether Germany and Italy now mean business, or whether they are still merely playing for time.

The coincident notes themselves are understood not to throw much light on this point. But the talk which the German Ambassador to London, Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, had with the British Foreign Secretary yesterday, and the talk which the German Ambassador to Paris, Count Johannes von Welczeck, had with the French Foreign Minister, M. Yvon Delbos, yesterday, are

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Italy Sends Note Timed With Reich

By the Associated Press

Rome, March 13

The Government has announced that, after consultation with Germany, Italy had replied to the British note requesting a new Locarno security pact.

The Italian note, which Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano handed to Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador, was the long-awaited answer to the London request of Nov. 18, 1936.

There was no official indication of the note's contents.

However, reliable sources said that the Italian stand made clear that any new pact must return to the "spirit of the Locarno Treaty of 1925."

(The Locarno signatories were Britain, Belgium, France, Germany and Italy. The pact became a "dead letter" with Chancellor Hitler's remilitarization of the German Rhineland last year.)

Italy's accord with Reich on communism: Page 12.

Answers by Germany and Italy to Britain Bar Soviets

No Link With East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 13—Germany's reply to the British memorandum of November last regarding a new Western European agreement to replace the former Locarno Pact, restates the Third Reich's determination to become a signatory provided only that such agreement has no reference to Eastern European affairs and that the Franco-Soviet military alliance is considerably watered down, according to informed circles here today.

This reply was handed by the Reich's Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, to the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps, here yesterday.

It is understood that it will be further explained in conversations between the German Ambassador to London, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, in London.

Franco Gains Seen

The five months' delay in the German reply is understood here to have been due to the preoccupation with and uncertainty regarding the outcome of the Spanish civil war. But now that the international non-interventions are being applied a definite turn in events in Spain favorable to the fascist cause is expected.

The reply now given, Germany tells the world, is another step forward for consolidation of European peace.

Whether Britain and France will share this view remains to be seen, for it is generally agreed here that Germany now makes no change in its known attitude that a Western European pact must be confined to the west and must not be made a starting point or linked up in any way with conditions east of the Rhine.

This thesis, which Germany has adopted consistently for the past four years would give her a free hand should she desire to realize those ambitions in Central and Eastern Europe which have long been interpreted as her goal, on the basis of both National Socialistic

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Italy and America Working on Pact For Freer Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — Negotiations for a new commercial agreement between Italy and the United States are proceeding, and it is hoped that the pact may be concluded during the spring months.

Denunciation of the old Italo-American trade treaty was made in common accord by the two governments last December. It was recognized that it had become obsolete, and that in the present circumstances its working had become practically ineffective. That treaty, in fact, was signed 66 years ago in Florence, when that city was the capital of the newly formed Italian kingdom.

The agreement which exists today, and which unless replaced by a new accord will remain in force until Dec. 15, 1937, grants to each of the two countries the most-favored-nation treatment. This treatment, however, has in reality not been enjoyed by the United States owing to the introduction by Italy of trade quotas, licenses, and exchange regulations.

Some Complicated Questions

The American Government has already advanced a demand that it should receive in future the most-favored-nation treatment, which in the present case would be that of Germany, to which quotas equivalent to 100 per cent of 1934 trade are granted.

Doubts are expressed as to whether such a request will be accepted in full, as in view of the recent trend of Italy's trade with the United States, she would have an unfavorable trade balance.

The Italian Government, in fact, has submitted counter-proposals differing from the American original demand, but not presenting differences of views of an insuperable nature. Since both governments are sincerely anxious to reach an agreement, the prospect of concluding a new treaty is regarded with confidence, even though the questions that have yet to be settled are complicated.

Frozen Credits Considered

The trade treaty now under negotiation will concern itself principally with general problems and will follow closely the lines of similar treaties concluded recently by the United States.

The general treaty is to be followed by an Italo-American trade agreement dealing in greater detail with the particular questions connected with the commerce between the two countries and including the problem of American capital and credits frozen in this country. Some difficulties, it is understood, are being encountered in the establishing of the particular number of years which should serve as a basis for the calculation of mutual exchanges between Italy and United States.

Powers Take Over 'Beats' in Cordon Set Around Spain

GENEVA, March 13 (AP)—The Spanish Government, declaring that regular units of the Italian Army were fighting against it, charged today in a note to the League of Nations that Italian and German warships in the new European neutrality patrol "will attack Barcelona and Valencia under pretext of guarding the coast."

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—The warships of four great powers—Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany—today began taking over "beats" to police the coasts of Spain.

Further vital steps, supplementing the naval cordon, remained to be taken, however, before the "Hands-off Spain" lines could be drawn tightly about the civil war.

Three newly appointed supervisors of the international blockade, chosen as the neutrality committee ended months of bickering over details and principles, planned to meet in London Monday to complete plans.

They must provide for recruiting of frontier agents to be stationed on the French and Portuguese borders of Spain, a task which committee members believed would require at least a week.

Each of the 27 participating nations also must pass legislation or promulgate decrees requiring its ships to comply with orders of the international naval patrol. Then, the committee hoped, the flow of munitions and "volunteers" to Spain would be halted.

Madrid halts rebel offensive: Page 2.

Sugar Talks Linked With Arms Parley

Davis Named to Head U. S. Delegation at London Conference

AAA Represented

President's Views Expected to Be Presented at Geneva on Disarmament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13 — Following Germany's linking of butter with rearmament, the United States today prepared to approach disarmament through the medium of sugar, with the formal announcement that Norman Davis, Ambassador-at-Large, has been appointed to head America's delegation to the World Sugar Conference, which convenes in London on April 5.

The State Department announcement listed among the delegates who will accompany Mr. Davis, two sugar experts—J. B. Hutson, assistant AAA administrator, and Frederick Livesey, assistant economic adviser to the State Department. These two men, it is understood, will handle the sugar problem, leaving Mr. Davis and other unnamed advisers who are experts on disarmament, free while in London to study the increasingly acute problem of world rearmament with British officials, in a preliminary search for some possible method of bringing the arms race to a halt.

From London Mr. Davis and his disarmament advisers will proceed to Paris, for brief conversations with French officials, and then to Geneva, for the meeting of the steering committee of the permanent Disarmament Conference on May 3, toward which hopes here for finding some formula for ending the arms race are now turned.

The announcement brings to a culmination months of intensive examination of the arms problem here and constitutes, it is understood, the decision by President Roosevelt on the type of contribution which the United States is able to make to the search for a way out at the present time.

In informed quarters it is explained that the decision here has been definitely against any overt step or proposal by this Government, but that this negative decision is coupled with a conviction that the situation is improving somewhat in Europe; that the United States should in its own self interest aid, if possible, in the search; and that the coming disarmament session might conceivably provide an opportunity for a "break" in the arms race.

Mr. Davis has long been America's official representative abroad on arms questions. He headed the delegation to the London Naval Limitation Conference of 1936. His knowledge of the sugar problem is admittedly scanty, and there is no disposal in official circles to claim that the purpose of his trip to Europe is even partially to work on the sugar problem.

U. S. Plus British Power

In one quarter in the State Department it is being contended that if the United States would add two or three more battleships to the current program calling for two new battleships to be started this year, the total of American construction plus British might provide the foundation for an arms limitation conference at which other nations would be willing to reconsider existing rearmament programs if Britain and the United States would do the same.

A movement is already well under way for an extensive building program in naval auxiliaries in which the Navy considers itself inadequately supplied. And naval circles are hoping for early authorization from Congress for a new cruiser program.

Mr. Hutson and Mr. Livesey will do that.

It is not to be assumed, however, that there is any undue optimism here as to the prospects of bringing about an arms truce. In fact, announcement of Mr. Davis's departure is accompanied by increasing evidence that high Administration circles are leaning toward a new American naval construction program which would start the American Navy after the British down the road to extensive naval expansion.

Small Cruisers

The present cruiser program nearing completion will provide a cruiser fleet of 37 ships—18 heavy cruisers and 19 classed as "light" cruisers, in that they mount six-inch guns instead of the eight-inch carried by the other class. The navy would like to supplement this with a new program of smaller 5000 or 6000 ton ships in enough numbers to bring the cruiser fleet up to a total of about 50 ships. Britain's new plans aim at a total of 70. She now has 50.

Current naval construction, in which the United States has for several years been leading the world in the amount of naval tonnage on the ways, is now approximately at its peak, and will soon begin to fall off as many ships now nearing completion join the fleet. The suggestion is that the present rate of construction should be maintained by adoption of new programs.

The likelihood of such a development is greater now than has heretofore appeared, due to the current juxtaposition of a diplomatic argument with the normal "big navy" demand, and the well-known fondness of President Roosevelt for the Navy.

Museum Gets 200,000 Items Tracing History of Stage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 12—A history of the New York stage from the 1820's to 1937 is comprised in the 200,000 items which Garrison P. Sherwood has presented to the Museum of the City of New York. Some of the most interesting photographs, programs, autographs and clippings have been selected for a permanent exhibition and will be added to from time to time by Mr. Sherwood, who joins the museum as assistant curator in charge of theatrical memorabilia.

Not only do the faded photographs and yellowed records bring back the days when Broadway was gaslighted and when the gay young blades of the town gathered to see Frances Anne Kemble play Juliet to the Romeo of her father, Charles Kemble, but they also serve as a valuable history of the costumes, manners and modes of the nineteenth century.

A whole rack of photographs of Lillian Russell faces the rare tinsel picture of William Charles MacCready as he appeared as Sir Reginald Front de Boeuf in "Ivanhoe" at the Park Theater in 1824. There are photographs and autographs of Edwin Booth and Sir Henry Irving and a whole page from the notebook of Charles Mathews, who is pictured as he made his debut as Goldfinch in the "Road to Ruin" at the old Park in 1822.

The florid days of the early part of the century are recalled by cartoons from Vanity Fair, showing Tommaso Salvini as Othello, Charles James Mathews and Dion Boucicault and the heavy ink of an old play bill marks the famous production of Mr. Boucicault in Shaughraun at Wallack's in 1874. One collection of pictures gives the original Merry Widow production with Ethel Jackson and Donald Brian in October, 1907, and a nearby frame chronicles the gay doings of the burlesque of that same show a year later at Weber's Music Hall with Bessie Clayton, Joe Weber and Peter F. Daily as buffoons.

Duse, Bernhardt, Modjeska, and Rachel occupy a wall by themselves. Lily Langtry is shown not only in photograph and in record but by several little plaster heads. And other stars are shown who have twinkled from behind the footlights of the American stage, the Keans, Edwin Forrest, Mary Anderson, Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Leslie Carter, John Drew, and more recently John Barrymore and Katharine Cornell.

Not only does the collection mirror scenes from famous plays of the past, but it includes a card catalogue of players whose association with productions thus can be seen at a glance and whose career can be traced from the righthand back row of the chorus right down to the glare of the featured spotlight.

Dynamite Gets His Auto Out Of The Mire, But—!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 12—"When a motorist finds it necessary to blast his car out of a mudhole with dynamite it is about time that some attention is given to the secondary roads of the country," said F. E. Ballantyne, general manager of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, in a recent statement on the necessity of using highway funds for highway purposes.

"The dynamite incident occurred," he said, "during February, when a Maryland farmer, traveling over a dirt road, became mired down so deeply that efforts of neighbors and garage men to move the car were unavailing.

"A line of cars was backed up along the road in both directions as the farmer struggled with his car. At length he became so exasperated that he took up a collection from the waiting motorists, purchased several sticks of dynamite from a near-by farmhouse and literally blasted his car out of the mud.

"The car dropped off to the side of the road, a mass of wreckage, but it is expected that his dramatic protest will succeed in getting at least one road cut of the mud."

Fewer Languages Would Help Peace, Canadian Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Bilingualism, or even trilingualism, as a step toward peace in Europe, was suggested in a speech here by C. A. Magrath, former head of the Canadian section of the International Waterways Joint Commission.

"To me there is nothing more hopeless than to find myself beside someone with whom I cannot exchange a few words," he said. "It is this that leads to misunderstandings."

Friendliness between Canada and the United States was largely due to both the peoples speaking the same language.

French Canada was an excellent example of the workings of bilingualism, he said. While the French Canadians insisted on retaining their own language, many of them were masters of English.

European countries could benefit, he thought, from the arbitration of disputes in the manner of the International Waterways Joint Committee, which mediated upon waterways differences and had power to settle them.

Work Yields Farm for Iowa Tenant

Hunter pays the last dollar owed on 160 acres of land after a start 24 years ago with less than $5 in money—Sometimes ran tractor all night in busy season.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa.—When David Hunter's neighbors discovered that sometimes during the busy season he ran his tractor all night, they gave him credit for being one of the hardest-working tenant farmers they ever knew.

And now he isn't a tenant any more. That is, he has paid the last dollar on 160 acres of land. Twenty-four years ago, when he started farming, he had less than $5 to his name. He has earned the cash required to stock and equip his farm and buy the acreage. He still rents an additional 360 acres from his father-in-law, but the way things are going it looks as if his relative had better prepare to sell that land, too.

Mr. Hunter told the story of his farming career when interviewed here. Twenty-four years ago when he began, he literally had no money to put down. But he always managed to get credit, being known, his friends say, for his dependability. He leased 120 acres, got some implements from a dealer in Woolstock, who trusted him, and borrowed eight sows from a friend. At the end of that first season, he had made enough on his crops to pay his rent, meet the bill for his farm machinery, and return his neighbor an equal weight of swine. That left him in debt for only four horses.

In 1920 he moved to a larger farm, taking over 360 acres owned by his father-in-law on a rental basis. Although still a tenant, he had improved his position by getting on land he knew he could keep as long as he made good.

Then he set to work to save money to buy land of his own. He used his head, according to those who know him. In the period between 1916 and 1936 when grain was cheap, he purchased cattle, fattened them and sold them at just the right time. Thus even during the years when Iowa farmers were going through their severest trials he, like some other farmers who carried on this cattle business, usually managed to make money. The only year he went backwards was 1920. In 1927 he started payments on 80 acres of land. By 1932 he was clear again and started purchasing another 80 acres. This fall he finished payments on them. He still rents one large farm from his father-in-law, and farms a total area of 520 acres.

In spite of his success, Mr. Hunter is not an extreme individualist. He is heartily in favor of the Government's soil conservation program. "They're catching the soil just in time to preserve it," he says. As for government plans for farm relief, his comment is that "it was all right to pull the farmers out of the hole but now they could and should go on their own."

Asked to what he attributed his success in emerging from the tenant class, a success that has given him national publicity, he replied that he supposed one thing was that he stayed home and attended to his work. The first year he was on his farm here he said he didn't get in to town from March first until after harvest. His wife, too, is known as a hard worker. Mr. Hunter added modestly that he was fortunate in renting from his wife's family and being sure that as long as he handled the farm successfully he could stay on the land.

Wide World

Iowa Farmer Earns His Farm

David H. Hunter, Who Started With a Capital of Less Than $5 and Now Owns 160 Acres of Fertile Land

General Motors Settlement

DETROIT, March 13 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of America hailed an agreement with General Motors on one front and opposed an injunction forbidding striker occupation of Chrysler Corporation plants on another today.

Union officers, who ended their parley with General Motors executives last night, planned a mammoth demonstration at the county building at the hour they were summoned to Wayne Circuit Court to show cause why the ejection order should not be granted.

Union Views Agreement

There were indications that the union might seek a continuance of the court hearing as 205 delegates from locals in General Motors plants came here to act upon the final settlement with that corporation of issues remaining after the strike truce of Feb. 11.

"We believe we can conscientiously recommend (the agreement) for acceptance by General Motors locals," said Wyndham Mortimer, union first vice-president. He added, though, that it left "much to be desired."

William S. Knudsen, General Motors executive vice-president, said that the corporation would have to "run at capacity for four months" to make up for losses during the six weeks' strikes. He said this would mean overtime work for many hourly wage workers.

"If there is uninterrupted work for many, I think the surplus will create more work," he continued. "That will make the country more prosperous than ever before."

Murphy Praises Accord

Gov. Frank Murphy, whose mediation largely was responsible for bringing the corporation and the union around the conference table, remarked:

"Both sides did a splendid job. It should be a helpful influence in other pending differences."

The U. A. W. A. said it would sign the agreement after its ratification by the meeting of local union delegates. General Motors executives will sign it later, probably tomorrow.

The document settled the union's demands as follows:

National Hourly Minimum Wage Rate—"Due to the variety of businesses and conditions under which General Motors operates its various plants, it has been impossible to establish a uniform minimum wage rate in all General Motors plants. The question of local wage rates is a matter which must be determined by the local plant management for each plant. . . ."

Thirty-hour week and eight-hour day—"The policy is subject to such national and state legislation which may apply. The present policy is an eight-hour day and a forty-hour week, with time and one-half for all overtime.

Alleged grievances of union employees—Review of grievances, with right of appeal from lower to higher officials provided for. If no satisfactory adjustment is made, "the case may be referred to an impartial umpire by mutual agreement of both parties."

"Should any differences arise over grievances," the settlement provided, "There shall be no suspension or stoppages of work until every effort has been exhausted to adjust them through the regular grievance procedure and in no case without the approval of the international officers of the union."

Reinstatement of Employees Unjustly Discharged—"All cases of alleged discriminatory discharge raised by the union . . . have been reviewed, and such cases as have been mutually agreed upon have been referred to the plant to which they occurred, to be handled thereafter in accordance with the grievance procedure." An employee, if reinstated, is to be returned to a similar class of work and at his previous pay rate.

Mutual Agreement on Speed of Production—"Time studies shall be made on a basis of fairness and equity consistent with quality of workmanship, efficiency of operations and the reasonable working capacities of normal operators."

Seniority Rights Based on Length of Service—Seniority to begin after six months' employment and, with exceptions, applies to departments or "occupational groups"; "length of service shall be secondary to other qualifications, but should be given reasonable consideration."

Abolition of Piece-Work Systems of Pay—Not mentioned directly in the agreement, which said "wage payment plans may be adopted, changed or modified as desired by the employees," with the local managements having authority to settle such matters.

Union Pickets Court As Hearing Opens On Eviction Injunction

DETROIT, March 13 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of America threw a moving picket line entirely about the Wayne County Building today, as a circuit judge heard the Chrysler Corporation's petition for an injunction evicting 5000 sit-down strikers from its plants.

More than a thousand men and women, jammed in a corridor of the building, jostled for positions as doors of the small court room seating about 50 persons, opened.

Many of the men in the crowd said they were members of the United Automobile Workers Union, whose officers are among defendants named in the petition.

The case, along with several others, got under way before Circuit Judge Allan Campbell shortly after 9:30.

Union Band Plays

Union shop stewards kept a lane open through the corridor and instructed others arriving to join the picket line around the court building, a few blocks east of the business district.

A union 12-piece band played martial airs as the pickets marched.

Police directed traffic in surrounding streets, and union men undertook to keep a crowd of pedestrians moving on sidewalks.

The hearing started after Judge Campbell denied a motion of union counsel for a postponement of the case.

Opposing the motion, Thomas F. Chawke, Chrysler attorney, said each day's delay meant losses of thousands of dollars to the corporation and its employees.

Judge Campbell asked Maurice Sugar, union attorney:

"What assurance can you give this court that if a writ is issued, it will be obeyed?"

Union Attorney's View

"I have no knowledge whether it would be obeyed or not," Mr. Sugar said. "I may have been over-confident, but I have never assumed a writ would be issued.

Mr. Sugar began his argument by asserting the corporation "has not come into court with clean hands and is therefore not entitled to the relief prayed for."

He read from an affidavit signed by Richard T. Frankensteen, organizational director of the UAWA, which alleged that the company had engaged in unfair labor practices prohibited by the National Labor Relations Act.

"The Chrysler Corporation has sought to render the U. A. W. A. ineffective," Mr. Sugar read. "In the last 10 months the company has paid the sum of $275,536.90 to corporation auxiliaries for espionage work among Chrysler employees."

The affidavit quoted in detail from testimony of Chrysler officials at the Washington hearing of the La Follette Senate Civil Liberties Committee.

Glasgow Club Aids Celtic Chair Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—An appeal is being made by the Glasgow University Ossianic Club for funds to found a chair in Celtic at the university. A sum of £25,000 is needed to found such a chair.

Glasgow is said to be the most Celtic city in the world and such a proposal, it is felt, is bound to find support. The proposal has been brought forward many times within the last 15 years but this is the first time the club has actually taken it in hand.

Edinburgh already has a Chair of Celtic Literature and the opinion is expressed here that Glasgow will not only be doing something for its university in following Edinburgh's example, but will be doing much to help preserve their native language.

Lewis' Home Causes Stir

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 13 (AP)—John L. Lewis bought a new home here yesterday, and his trouble with Mrs. Bernice Flemming Holland promised to break out all over again.

It's all because the labor leader's new home is so old, and Mrs. Holland doesn't like Mr. Lewis—or sit-down strikes.

The trouble started some time ago. Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Holland were crossing the Atlantic on the same liner, and were assigned to the same table in the dining room. Mrs. Holland got the captain to move her.

It broke out for the second time when the Rector's Aid Society of St. Paul's Episcopal Church began planning its spring tour of historic homes. Mr. Lewis lived in the house once occupied by George Washington's physician. Mrs. Holland lived in a more pretentious home of equally important associations.

Mrs. Holland informed the Aid Society that if Mr. Lewis' home were shown, hers couldn't be.

Mr. Lewis sent word to Mrs. Holland that he was withdrawing his home from the list of show places. Nevertheless, the Rector's Aid Society postponed the tour from April 3 to May 15. The society heard Mr. Lewis was moving.

The society failed to reckon, however, that Mr. Lewis might move into an even more historic home than the one he now occupies. And that is just what he plans to do. His present lease will expire soon, and he has bought the house where "Light-Horse Harry" Lee is supposed to have made his famous oration at the time of George Washington's passing.

The old house is of brick, covered with frame. The grounds adjoin those of the old Christ Church rectory where General and Mrs. Washington attended services.

The aid society made no comment on this development. If Mr. Lewis moves in time, it now can show his present house. It is eagerly awaiting word on how Mrs. Holland feels about showing the new Lewis home. She is in Florida.

Mr. Lewis was out of town today and Mrs. Lewis refused to talk about the incident.

Raw Materials

(Continued from Page 1)

materials. Third, it will ascertain why certain countries which are consumers and importers of raw materials are not in position to make use of existing possibilities of obtaining supplies.

Regarding the work of the third sub-committee, M. B. Rosenblum, of the Soviets, pointed out that some countries should not be compared to a poor person standing before a full shop-window and unable to buy. They are rather, he said, in the position of a young man who hasn't enough to pay the tailor's bill or even a dinner check, but who nevertheless has sufficient to go to night clubs.

It is undesirable, he added, to make it easy for countries which have no money to pay their trade debts to go on "preparing guns for the launching of a future war."

Walter Stucki, the Swiss chairman, emphasized the fact that all questions of distribution and transfer of colonial territories are outside the conference's purview and that it is only concerned with the distribution of raw materials—from all sources and not merely from Colonial countries.

The delegates separate feeling that useful preparatory work had been done and that when they reassemble in June they should be able to get down to business. It is generally realized, however, that the main difficulties are political, not financial or economic, and that until these are tackled the problem must remain unsolved.

Wife to Aid Redfern Hunt

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—The New York American says that Mrs. Paul Redfern, wife of the aviator-explorer missing for several years in South America, will accompany an expedition about to leave in search of him. The expedition, initiated several months ago by the explorer's father, Dr. Frederick C. Redfern of Columbia, S. C., will be headed by Theodore J. Waldeck, New York explorer, and will leave here late this month.

Cincinnati Seeks To Find Jobs For All on Relief Roll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 13—This community's plan to substitute jobs for relief took definite shape this past week with the placing of its four citizens' committees working on the plan under the direction of the Cincinnati Employment Center.

Col. Henry M. Waite, director of the Center, has just been given the job of directing this endeavor as chairman of the Executive Committee for Jobs Campaign and work has now begun in a fourfold attack on unemployment. The goal is to get into the ranks of private industry all employable workers now on some form of tax-supported relief.

The first of the four divisions of the work is the designing of a long-time program for training junior apprentices. The committee handling this plans to secure the co-operation of industry and of educators in the county to open up new apprentice schools either in factories or in schools. It will then direct young job hunters into the right training course through the facilities of the Employment Center.

Training for Jobs

Lack of training for jobs has been found to be one of the principal obstacles to reducing unemployment. Dr. Lorin A. Thompson, director of the Center's research department, revealed in a recent study that of 22,500 employables analyzed 6500 were skilled and 16,000 were common laborers, while demand for skilled help was going unmet.

"The Center's list of applicants between the ages of 16 and 20 showed that 40 per cent had absolutely no experience or training for jobs," stated Dr. Thompson. "There has been practically a complete cessation of apprenticeship training in industry for the past six years."

Short-time supplemental training programs for older men whose training or skill was in fields where there are no jobs or who have become rusty in their own trades is the work of a second committee. Persons will be drawn from relief families and prepared for jobs for which there is a demand.

The third committee which has already begun its work with finances from the Community Chest, plans the rehabilitation of those on relief through a program of part-time jobs. All available part-time work, such as furnace tending, repair work, and the like, will be located through a countywide canvass and will be assembled into groups for relief individuals. Each person will then be assigned enough of these jobs to support him and will be watched with a view to guiding him into permanent full-time occupation.

Careful Survey Planned

The last of the committees has for its objective the restoration to usefulnes of the temporarily unemployable. Training for job opportunities open to handicapped will be planned. As its first step this committee has just begun a survey of all unemployables now on county relief rolls to classify them and to ascertain how great the problem is.

The personnel of these committees includes teachers, civic leaders, social workers, labor leaders, industrialists, business men, and citizens from all walks of life. They were originally appointed by the Hamilton County Advisory Committee, but when this dissolved recently the Employment Center was asked to take up direction of the work, so that it might fulfill its objective, and see whether a local community might solve its unemployment problem and relieve its taxpayers of the burden supporting a large jobless population.

Hotel Pickets Force Change in Scene For Parley on Coal Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—Picketing of the Biltmore Hotel by an affiliate of the Building Service Employees' International Union today had caused the negotiators in the bituminous industry wage parley to move their conference quarters from the hotel to the Engineers' Club. This was at the demand of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, after a committee of miners' representatives had failed to induce the hotel management to agree to the strikers' demands.

The two pickets marching back and forth before the Forty-third street entrance to the hotel carried signs charging that the Biltmore management did not employ union help for fumigation work. There was a strike in this trade last July, and, according to the pickets, the hotel used porters for fumigation and after the strike engaged a firm employing non-union help.

The hotel management told the Lewis committee that its fumigation was done under contract and that the union grievance properly should be carried to the contractor.

Union Organizer Sentenced in Riot

BALTIMORE, March 13 (AP)—Judge Eugene O'Dunne, in Criminal Court, today sentenced Harry Cohen, American Federation of Labor organizer, to a $5000 fine and three months in the penitentiary on charges of inciting to riot in connection with recent taxi strikes here.

Mr. Cohen's attorneys indicated they would appeal. The conviction of the strike organizer resulted from charges filed against him as an outgrowth of the December and January strikes involving the Diamond Cab Company and the Yellow Cab Company.

The jurist held that violence in the taxi strikes was "a lawless performance of the worst order," and that Mr. Cohen's "technique was artful, subtle and despicable."

"You sought by a machiavellian astuteness," the judge told Mr. Cohen, "to induce others to do the dirty work through the powers of suggestion while you remained absent from the trench-line warfare. . . ."

Tower Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

plies destined for Loyalist Spain are now to be used against their purchaser.

¶ **In Lenin's eyes**, bureaucracy was a chief enemy, the black beast of Communism. In the past, it was scourged with "purges" of party membership. This week it was also pursued with the term "democracy." An important speech was published of Andre Zdhanoff, Stalin's right hand man in party leadership. Candidly he stated that as many as a fourth of the party's officials had been selected by the arbitrary "choosing" of friends, henchmen, etc., instead of by election. And that the so-called triangle groups of officials, dominating industry and institutions, were too often despotic. Zdhanoff insisted on fair party balloting and an end to the triangle groups. Only a democratized party, he clearly indicated, could responsibly discharge the functions of dictatorship. Prominence given to the text of his speech was received as evidence of a liberalizing tendency, to offset the severity of the recent Trotskyist trials.

¶ **Trotskyist-baiting** is a current enthusiasm of the Soviet press. Several industrial disorders of the first magnitude are disclosed, and blamed—not on faulty central planning—but "wreckers." The Monitor's Moscow correspondent records that critics of the fully planned economy had predicted such confusions, where a little central group is responsible for everything. But "the hand of Joseph Stalin's political enemies is now seen in everything which goes wrong."

¶ **The militant** moderation which brought General Motors and C. I. O. union leaders into collective bargaining, just a month and a day ago, dominated the agreement completed yesterday. Advanced union demands, such as the 30-hour week, were withdrawn. No more wage increases were provided. But specific machinery for composing future differences was set up, and steps taken to prevent more irresponsible strikes similar to the 18 sit-downs which heckled General Motors during the month of negotiation. Union shop committees and seniority rules were arranged to suit the workers. Only the prime question of a minimum wage was left untouched, to future bargaining. A union mass meeting will be asked to ratify the agreement today.

¶ **A myriad** other labor developments defy summary. John L. Lewis directed the great momentum of his C. I. O. into organizing textiles, oil, and a dozen other industries; William Green and the American Federation of Labor countered by lighting unionization back-fires. The C. I. O. still pressed Chrysler for sole bargaining rights unsuccessfully, by sit-down and invocation of the Wagner Act (which was let scrupulously alone in the General Motors strike, when the C. I. O. wasn't sure of a majority of the workers).

¶ **"I am happy** to observe that management is recognizing collective bargaining as correct and proper. . . ." this from Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce in a Nashville, Tenn., interview, ". . . and that in collective bargaining lies the way to settle the sit-down strike problem."

¶ **Purchasing Power Note:** Iron Age, the chief trade journal for steel industry, this week printed its estimates of the wage and price readjustments in the American steel industry arising out of the labor crisis in the last weeks.

Increased wages: $200,000,000 a year.

Increased prices: $208,000,000 a year.

To which the economist appends, "Net loss to national purchasing power from this transaction: $8,000,000 a year."

¶ **The Far Eastern** week offered these facts to be sifted and evaluated: 1. A survey disclosed that from Vladivostok to Singapore, every major nation or interested outside power is investing a larger share of its income in armaments—amounting to a less spectacular race than that in the West, but precarious in its equilibrium. 2. Japan's Foreign Minister, Naotake Sato, braved the strong Japanese nationalists with a speech renouncing further territorial pressure on China and recognizing China's equality.

3. This reversal of the earlier policy was greeted with ridicule and stern warnings from influential groups in the Diet, during which the Foreign Minister was reported to have been visibly put on the defensive. 4. Word from China indicates that Sato's heckled statements have hard facts behind them; that the expected Japanese offensive in Western Mongolia seems to have been abandoned; that Japan is merely holding fast to its past gains and seeking time to cope with the vast economic and financial problem which it has taken on.

¶ **President Roosevelt** spoke his main piece on the Supreme Court issue and went on vacation. His intention, as interpreted at Washington, was to leave behind a fireside appeal of calm reasoning to do its work in molding popular opinion, and then to let the debate simmer. The Senate Judiciary Committee opened formal hearings, listened to prepared statements from the Attorney General and his assistant, and then launched into Socratic dialogue which was eagerly followed throughout the country.

Madrid Militia Checks Drive Of Franco's Forces

MADRID, March 13 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco's major drive to break Madrid's northeastern defenses has spent much of its strength, the Spanish Government declared today, and Madrid's militiamen have been enabled to take the offensive.

Days and nights of attack by what the Government described as an army of 30,000 Italians, including units of artillery, mobile machine gunners, tanks, planes and waves of infantry, failed to carry the major insurgent drive nearer than 44 miles from Madrid, it was said.

Government troops, supported by planes which dropped 492 bombs on insurgent positions, drove rebel concentrations from strategic Trijueque, 12 miles north of Guadalajara, the Madrid Defense Junta reported today.

One complete artillery battery was seized in the Government counterattack, commanders asserted.

The onslaught interrupted consolidating activities by the insurgents two hours after the advance guard of Gen. Francisco Franco marched into the town, the Government reports said.

Officials, meanwhile, purged Madrid's population of what they termed a "fifth column" bent upon sabotaging the capital's defenses by assassinations, kidnapings and other subversive activities.

The "fifth column" possessed "veritable arsenals" and planned the abduction of Gen. Jose Miaja, the Government commander-in-chief on the central Spanish front, it was charged. More than 30 persons, including several women and five policemen, were arrested in raids.

The leader of the ring was identified by officials as Exuperio Munez Gonzalez, a Franco sympathizer. He was accused of operating in sabotage and espionage in collusion with trusted officials.

Loyalist Counterdrive Admitted by Insurgents

SORIA, Spain, March 13 (AP)—A counterattack hit Gen. Francisco Franco's motorized division of insurgent legionnaires today while it cleaned up scattered "pockets" of Madrid's defense forces on the Guadalajara front.

The counterthrusts came from the main body of Government troops, insurgent headquarters indicated.

The Government, however, was said to have lost many men in its desperate struggle to check the insurgent advance down the Aragon-Madrid road on the city of Guadalajara, 32 miles from Madrid.

The insurgents announced occupation of two villages, Utande and Padilla de Hita, about six miles north of Trijueque, heights north of Comernal and two villages in the Cogolludo sector, Carrascosa and Espinosa de Henares.

Cogolludo, previously occupied, is about 15 miles north of Trijueque, on the right flank of General Franco's spearhead, where opposing troops have been harassing the salient.

The international brigades had been withdrawn from the Jarama river front, southeast of the capital, to meet the insurgent drive, it was said.

All was reported quiet on the Jarama river front, but a government force was said to have assailed insurgent lines on a hill at the northwestern corner of Madrid and at Las Rozas, further west.

Government offensives were reported likewise repulsed at Oviedo and at Mondragon, near Vittoria in the Burgos section.

Six government planes were downed by insurgent fliers and anti-aircraft guns—four on the Guadalajara front and two near Madrid—the communiqué said.

Factory Left to Employee

PHILADELPHIA, March 13 (AP)—Robert M. Temple, baking machinery manufacturer, bequeathed his business to an employee, by his will filed for probate March 11. The residue of his estate, valued at $48,000, goes to his widow. Mr. Temple left the business to Frances M. Stewart, his secretary, "In consideration of faithful service for over 20 years."

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New Social Credit Measures Planned to Bolster Aberhart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., March 12—With the Alberta Legislature again in session—after the four-day recess asked by the Provincial Government—it would seem that prospects for establishment of Social Credit in Alberta are much less promising than they were a few months ago.

There has been a distinct sagging in the Aberhart Government's support since the Premier's recent appeal for a further mandate from his followers in the face of admitted failure to carry out his pre-election promises in the time he had specified.

Opposition prophets are chuckling over Premier Aberhart's confession and reminding the people that they told them so and making the most of the unfavorable situation which the Government finds itself in. But, while the prospects for the implementation of the new economic system are at present poor, there is no intention on the Government's part to surrender to the storm of criticism it faces or to admit that it cannot carry out its plans.

May Mean New Life

The present session of the Legislature is likely to produce new life for the administration, if some of the measures forecast prove to be of the popular kind they are predicted to be by members of the Government. Premier Aberhart was careful to stipulate in his radio announcement of failure within 18 months to ask that final judgment be withheld until there had been time to study the legislation to be brought before the assembly during the present session.

The House was then adjourned for four days to give the Provincial Treasurer time to put the final touches to his budget and estimates.

The Party caucus met to approve the Treasurer's budget. Two Social Credit bills—the one dealing with Alberta credit and the other with a plan for an export-import bureau to handle trade—were discussed. Details of new legislation are being kept secret, but it is known that the administration is placing strong dependence on its character to regain the confidence of the electors who gave it a mandate to establish Social Credit.

"It will demonstrate that we are putting real Social Credit on the statutes and keeping all our promises," one member of the administration declared, when speaking of the measures to be offered.

There are no indications that the Government is going to follow any definite plan submitted by John Hargrave, the British Social Crediter, when he was here.

It is becoming clearer, however, that the Aberhart Cabinet has never had any complete plan for Social Credit before it other than the writings of Maj. C. H. Douglas in a general way. And there is a growing conviction among back-benchers of the Government Party that no completed or adequate plan exists even now, but only some pieces of legislation leading up to Social Credit, which are not a comprehensive and final outline of the system.

Hope for Support

Perhaps the policy that will mean recovery of the popular support for Premier Aberhart and his Cabinet will be that dealing with the reduction of debts, both public and private. The declaration by the Alberta Supreme Court that the legislation passed at the special session in August last, reducing debt payments and interest, has made it necessary for the Government to pass new legislation, as the uncertainty of the outcome of an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, or to the Privy Council would leave business at a standstill. The plan now is to pass such legislation as cannot be questioned under the British North America Act.

The new acts will provide a moratorium for some length of time and also slash the principal of all debts by possibly 50 per cent. Some predict that the slash will be as much as 75 per cent. Premier Aberhart proved that debt reduction was a popular move last fall when his policy, as stated in his public meetings in the north and south, was emphatically endorsed. It is this proposed legislation that will recover for him any ground he has lost through failure to pay dividends within 18 months.

Interest is keen in what will be done in the Legislature in the next few weeks. The budget is declared by those near the Cabinet to be an orthodox budget containing no radical features, but the Government is not depending on the budget for the implementation of its Social Credit proposals.

Wide World

Scene at Dade City, Florida

Playing Shuffleboard in the Camp Where the "Tin Can" Tourists Are Arriving to Spend the Winter

The development of the house trailer from a conveyance for wandering gipsies and the temporary home of itinerant farm workers to a point where the trailer population of America is estimated at 1,000,000, is responsible for the conference, although it grew directly out of a resolution adopted by the New York State Legislature, ordering a study of house trailer regulation. Traffic regulations, safety equipment, uniform registration fees or taxation and reciprocal agreements between states were some of the topics suggested by the Legislature for the consideration of the interstate conference.

Warn Against Hasty Laws

A warning against hasty action in drafting legislation to affect house trailers was voiced by Assemblyman Harold C. Ostertag (R) of Wyoming County in opening the conference. He recommended that state legislatures consider carefully the findings of traffic experts before starting tn introduce "a hodgepodge of trailer legislation."

Serving as a background for the deliberations of the conference was a report on the house trailer and its effects on state and local government prepared last month by the American Municipal Association in co-operation with other organizations. Delegates also were supplied with copies of "House Trailers—A Survey of All State Legislative Provisions Which Apply to Their Ownership and Use," a publication distributed by the National Highway Users Conference.

From these reports they learned that while there were only 25,000 house trailers on the road in 1935, the American Automobile Association estimated that 300,000 were in use at the end of 1936 and that at least 1,000,000 persons were living in them permanently or during vacation' periods.

Rapid Increase Shown

"The Chicago automobile show of 1935 displayed 13 trailers; in 1936 there were nearly a hundred displayed," said Clifford W. Ham, executive director of the municipal association. "In the eight months from March 1 to Nov. 1, 1936, the State of Virginia licensed 5678 trailers—more than 12 times as many as were licensed during 1926 and twice as many as were licensed in 1935. These are but a few indications of the extent to which the American public generally is taking to the road in house trailers.

"Many American cities and towns have suddenly awakened to the fact that they have a trailer problem. Larger and larger numbers of trailers have descended on these cities. During the last two months, city officials in all parts of the country have asked state leagues of municipalities and associations of public officials what to do about their trailer problems."

Mr. Ham cautioned against a shallow consideration of the trailer problem and proposed that it be considered in relation to the American housing problem, as well as in relation to traffic laws and local institutions.

"The most unfortunate result would be the enactment of statutes and ordinances sanctioning life in trailers under housing conditions which would not be allowed in standard dwellings," he said. "It is to be hoped that the public officials responsible for the regulation of trailers as houses will act with full knowledge of this and the many other important housing implications of trailers."

Japanese Premier Moves Into New Bombproof House

TOKYO, March 13 (AP)—Premier Senjuro Hayashi moved March 11 into his new, specially built official residence, described by its architects as bombproof.

The $28,000 "house of secrets" is honeycombed with subterranean passages, secret exits, mysterious doors and disappearing floors and has a number of bombproof rooms with floors and walls impervious to bullets.

The Premier took up his residence in the house alone, forbidding his family to join him until the present session of Parliament ends and lessens the possible danger to the person of the Premier.

The former official residence was abandoned after a series of assassinations of high government officials led to the belief that the building was not sufficiently safe.

Missouri Crop Prices Up

Prices for farm products in Missouri in January touched a new five-year top for that month, according to a Bureau of Agriculture economics report.

Parents Invited to School To Learn Modern Trends

ROSLYN, N. Y., March 13 (AP)—Storm center of "progressive education" controversy over teaching children arithmetic by classes in nut-bread baking, Superintendent of Schools Frederick Robert Wegner turned today from teaching children to teaching parents.

The mothers and fathers, he indicated, need to be educated on modern education.

"They simply don't understand what we are trying to do," Mr. Wegner said, commenting on the "protest" mass meeting of 400 Roslynites who have petitioned the Roslyn Board of Education for a return of the old "three R's."

The petitioners said frankly, and with a touch of brooding bitterness, that they thought Mr. Wegner's educational notions were "highfalutin'" and left the children with a lot of bizarre knowledge but little or no grasp on the old-fashioned fundamentals of reading, writing and arithmetic, not to mention geography.

But Mr. Wegner stood his ground.

"The parents have a right to know what we are doing," he said today. "We don't claim we know everything. We want to know what is wrong—if anything is.

Signs and Words

"That's why I'm going around asking every one of those 400 petitioners to come to the schools and see what we are trying to do. We want to show the parents that progressive education isn't 'highfalutin', and that any movement back to the Little Red School House and the three R's would be a step backward."

Mr. Wegner proudly described one of his "progressive" innovations in the education of Roslyn youth—the study of Indian sign language as a means of learning English.

"Indian lore ties up with English," he explained, "because the students learn a great many English words from the Indian sign groups."

As for the nut-bread classes, Mr. Wegner said the boy and girl bakers learned a lot about multiplying, adding and dividing in measuring out the various ingredients—flour, salt, yeast and nuts and things.

Controlled Expression

Mr. Wegner denied that the main goal of progressive education was to teach the children self-expression.

"That's just part of it," he said, "and don't forget, it's controlled self-expression. If you go out and shoot somebody, that's self-expression, but that's not what we are teaching here.

"Our idea is to meet the needs of every child—not as a group, but individually—according to their own individualities."

Working on that theory, he said, youngsters showing unusual brilliance "may go way beyond so-called standard grades," and a seven or eight-year-old boy may find himself in a class with youths in their 'teens.

Theater and Hotel Restored by WPA At Charleston, S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Charleston's Dock Street Theater and Planters Hotel building, acclaimed by Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, as one of America's most valuable landmarks, will, when rehabilitation is completed, represent architecture of three centuries under one roof.

The theater is a structural relic of the eighteenth century. The hotel, built in front of it, is of the early nineteenth century. The twentieth century will appear in heating, ventilating and plumbing systems.

The project was launched over two years ago by FERA, and later was taken in charge by WPA. The cost so far is said to have exceeded $250,000, and there are still a few months to go. When finished, the building may be used not only as a theater and a hotel, but also as an office building and an apartment house.

Historians note that Dock Street's first presentation, "Recruiting Officer," given by a roving stock company, took place on Feb. 12, 1776. Charleston's little theater group has announced that it will produce the same play at the reopening of the house.

The hotel, erected originally in 1800, was for more than 50 years a gathering place for rice and cotton planters. It also served as a terminal point for tri-weekly stages. The hotel's exterior, with mahogany pillars, balcony and iron lattice work, will be accurately restored.

Little Entente Changing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—The situation of the Little Entente in Central and Eastern Europe is undergoing a decided change. It possesses less unity than formerly and for the moment is not so important a factor in international matters as it once was.

For many years the Little Entente exerted almost as much influence in Geneva as a great power. The world had to reckon with it as with a single power; now it must deal separately with Yugoslavia, Roumania and Czechoslovakia. Of course, they still co-operate, but they also pursue their own individual policies.

This new situation is partly due to other states, and partly to historical development. A striking example of such development is Yugoslavia's new pact with Bulgaria. That was not pleasing to Roumania. It aroused anxiety there and gave rise to the suspicion that in Balkan matters Yugoslavia's allegiance might have passed from Roumania to Bulgaria.

Bulgaria has important claims upon both Yugoslav and Roumanian territory and political circles in Roumania ask, "Is it not possible that the Belgrade Government may have persuaded Bulgaria to forgo its claims on Yugoslavia by giving it a free hand against Roumania?"

Bulgarian Position Improved

Such suspicions are not well-founded, but it is true that in concluding this friendship pact, Yugoslavia broke the ring about Bulgaria and improved the position of that state over against Yugoslavia's Little Entente ally, Roumania.

Yugoslavia's new relations to Italy also are of a special nature. In this matter the Belgrade Government is following a policy that is not completely in harmony with Roumania's interest. Italy is the chief supporter of Hungary in its revisionist activity against Roumania, yet Yugoslavia, Roumania's ally, is very friendly to Italy and increasingly friendly to Hungary.

Differ Over Russia

Relations also between Czechoslovakia and Roumania are being severely tested. The chief difference is on the question of Russia. It has found strong expression in the Bucharest Parliament, as well as in the Bucharest press.

Czechoslovakia's policies also are not in complete harmony with those of Yugoslavia, for at present relations between Czechoslovakia and Germany have cooled off, while Yugoslav-German relations are exceedingly cordial. Czechoslovakia, furthermore, is becoming better and better disposed toward Austria, while Yugoslavia's attitude toward Austria is reserved.

Both Italy and Germany, it is felt here, are taking advantage of this divergence of interests to separate the Little Entente states from one another.

France Takes Big Arms Plant

PARIS, March 13 (AP) — The French Government today nationalized the Schneider arms factory at Creusot, the largest plant in France and one of the most important in Europe.

Expropriation of all land, buildings, workshops, material stocks and machinery used in the manufacture of war supplies was announced in a decree in the Official Journal.

The date when the Government will take possession was not set.

Expropriation would be carried out under the law passed by Parliament last August which provided for nationalization of arms plants by March 31, 1937. Other munitions establishments and several airplane factories have already been nationalized.

A cash indemnity will be paid to the Schneider company after two inventories—one by the company and one by the Government—have listed the value of the plant.

PARIS, March 13 (AP)—The second installment of the new national defense loan will be issued Tuesday, the Ministry of Finance announced today. The issue will total 2,500,000,000 francs ($112,500,000).

The installment will carry the same interest rate and conditions as the first. Buyers were authorized to enter their subscriptions beginning today at 98 francs ($4.41) per 100 francs for the 4½ per cent bonds payable in 60 years in French or Swiss francs, dollars or pounds.

France has turned the elusive financial and political "corner." Premier Léon Blum's supporters proclaimed today as a result of the sale in eight hours of the first installment of bonds of the defense loan. The issue was for 5,000,000,000 francs (about $225,000,000).

Premier Blum's newspaper Le Populaire saluted the snapping up of the 4½ per cent securities as the "rebirth of public credit."

The success of the financing exterted a pacifying influence in Parliament which was expected to adjourn March 19 for the Easter vacation and reconvene in the "exposition truce" of May. The Paris International Exposition is scheduled to open May 1.

West Virginia Mine Blast

LOGAN, W. Va., March 13 (AP)—The State Department of Mines issued a preliminary opinion that explosion of a gas pocket caused the tragedy at the Macbeth Mine here, where nine fatalities have already been recorded and rescue crews are bending every effort to get at the nine other men known to have been inside. Rescuers have mined 1000 feet with more than that distance yet to go.

Big Taxpayers Like 'Easy Payment Plan'

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Big income taxpayers use Uncle Sam's "easy payment plan" more than the little ones. Under the law, taxes can be paid either in one lump by the deadline Monday, or spread over four quarterly payments.

Internal revenue books showed today about 73 per cent of the taxpayers with incomes under $5000 pay the full amount at once, compared with 58 per cent of those having incomes over that figure. Officials explained that tax payments in the lower bracket average only $25 to $30, and that most persons would rather make the full remittance than be bothered every three months with an installment.

Tax payments on incomes over $5000 average between $1200 and $1300, with some running into the hundreds of thousands. With such large outlays, officials said, many persons and corporations like to retain their funds as long as possible to procure interest on deposits or loans.

Last March, for instance, individuals paid $232,000,000 in income taxes, and corporations paid $171,000,000. In June, the next installment month, individuals paid $143,000,000 and corporations $159,000,000.

Of 4,473,426 individual returns filed last year, only 2,067,736 were taxable. The remainder reported net incomes falling within taxable limits but carrying sufficient deductions to escape taxes.

Slower Slow Motion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An ultra slow motion camera was on show at the British Industries Fair here. Film travels through the machine at 100 miles an hour and the spool centers rotate at 15,000 revolutions per minute. The machine reduces the movement of the objects in the picture to 125 times slower than normal. A scene taken in one second lasts more than two minutes on the screen. The camera is used for engineering experiments.

President Swims And Drives Auto At Warm Springs

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., March 13 (AP)—In isolated, wooded surroundings familiar to him for almost a decade, President Roosevelt today charted the second day of his southern vacation to include a morning swim and another tour of the countryside behind the wheel of an open car licensed "P. D. R. No. 1."

From his little white cottage on a pine-covered mountain he planned to drive first to a glass-covered pool and splash in the 85-degree water until lunch time.

Then he arranged to go again to his 2800-acre farm several miles from the cottage to see how the spring plowing is progressing. Cotton is a major crop, but there are some fine cattle and chickens on the place. He also wanted to see once more his two mules "Tug" and "Hop."

The weather was kind to the vacationing Chief Executive on his first day here. The sun sent the thermometer above 70 as he drove his specially-built car over the dusty roads and wound up by ribbing a golf foursome that included his secretary, Marvin H. McIntyre.

The President, with his Ambassador to France, William C. Bullitt; Mrs. James Roosevelt, Jr., and his personal secretary, Miss Marguerite Lehand, drove along the course for three holes. Mr. McIntyre, who has a handicap that would make some women golfers blush and doesn't care who knows it, drove one straight down the middle—for about 65 yards.

"Keep it up Mac, you'll get there yet," the President shouted.

Daily airplane mail service from the White House has been established, permitting the Chief Executive to keep abreast of official and congressional developments. More urgent business is transacted by telegraph and telephone.

Otis Moore, manager of Mr. Roosevelt's farm, was glad to see "the boss." The President had never seen the farm at just this time of year when plowing was under way.

Mr. Roosevelt also looked over his herd of 40 prize white-faced Herefords and a flock of chickens that Moore had added since the Chief Executive was here last spring.

Arriving here for a two weeks' vacation at 9:30 a. m., central standard time, after a 721-mile journey from Washington, the President found a small contingent of CCC boys and foundation and townspeople waiting at the village depot.

They applauded and waved greetings as the President, dressed in his gray suit and gray hat without topcoat alighted to go to his cottage.

Opera Sale 'Racket' Elimination Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—Curbstone ticket vendors enjoying their best season in seven years in sales for Metropolitan Opera tickets are to be eliminated from the scene if the drive now started by the management can effect it. Initial notices of the move came with the posting of a sign in the Opera House lobbies today reading as follows:

"Warning: The management reserves the right to refuse admission on any tickets that are purchased on the solicitation of sidewalk ticket speculators."

The action is the outcome of increasing complaints from patrons who, unable to purchase tickets at the box office, are greeted on the sidewalks outside by a speculators' chorus offering seats at double the regular price and usually with misrepresentation of the locations.

Efforts of the management to watch box-office sales and refuse bloc purchases unless by bona fide patrons have not availed against dealer activity which increases in direct ratio to the demand for tickets. The traffic is without benefit of license, but the arrest of offenders only produces another equally numerous set of speculators, it was added.

Special Alaska Legislature Is Called for Security Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska, March 13 — Alaska is about to witness its first special legislative session, as time is not considered available for consideration of enabling legislation to accept or reject the National Social Security Act.

Gov. John W. Troy has issued a proclamation calling the special session—the first since the Legislature was established in 1912—March 19 being the date set for convening the extraordinary session.

The regular session — the thirteenth—has had under consideration pertinent matters affecting the Territory regarding mining, fishing, fur, game, new liquor control legislation, road and highway construction, aviation, labor and education. Under the Territorial Act, however, all of the Alaskan Legislature's action must be sanctioned by Congress before becoming effective.

The legislators seem to be divided in their opinions concerning the advisability of embracing the Social Security Act in Alaska. Some assert that its acceptance would stabilize the Territory's economic structure to the extent of amply awarding Alaskans for the added responsibility of its maintenance.

Fear Burdening Debt

On the other hand some are loth to assume the aspects of the Social Security Act on the grounds that it will entail a bond, or some other form of indebtedness, which might react unfavorably and therefore prove to be more of a burden than a blessing upon the people and industries of Alaska. And opponents further contend that since the Territory has emerged from the depression without debt, that it may be wiser to continue the present policy and take no chances on running the Territorial affairs into the red column. But little time has been available for discussion of this topic in the regular session.

The long fought issue against fish trap operators by individual fishermen and the Alaska Native Brotherhood has again found its way onto the floor of the Legislature. Already one memorial to Congress asking for the abolition of the fish trap has been lost in the House by a vote of 12 to 4. Immediately, however, another similar measure appeared in the Senate. Its author, Mr. Norman Walker (D) of Ketchikan, was confident of its approval by both houses, because of an added clause which would prohibit nonresident fishermen from entering Alaskan waters, possibly exploiting the Territory's salmon fisheries, and thence leaving without any contribution to Alaska's upbuilding. However, the cannery lobbyists are on the ground in defense of their cause.

The Debate on Fish Traps

The contention between the two factions interested in Alaska's fisheries has been the efficiency of the fish trap and the alleged discrimination that it is supposed to bring about. The Alaskan fishermen and the native population contend that continuous use of fish traps eliminates the fishermen, whereas the elimination of the fish trap would increase the number of fishermen. In this way they hold it discourages individual industry and lessens the opportunities for men to earn a livelihood in Alaska, and that consequently the fish trap is a hindrance to the growth of the Territory.

The canneryman, on the other hand, preferring the steady flow of salmon to the plant, which is usually assured by the use of the trap, contends that the fish not only come into the cannery in better condition than from seine and gill nets, but that a steady flow of fish to the cannery guarantees the employment of more workers and steadier hours. Therefore, they say the trap lengthens a man's working season by the assurance of a maximum service during the salmon runs.

From corridor talk it would seem possible that there might be an increase of the gold tax. It always has been the policy of the Territory to encourage mining by letting such properties go practically tax free.

Two years ago the Legislature levied a tax on net incomes, exempting a certain amount, so as not to impose too heavy a burden on the small operator.

May Tax Gross Incomes

This year there is a move, in accordance with the Governor's recommendation, to put a tax on gross incomes. In fact a bill presented by M. E. S. Brunelle (D), president of the Senate, which calls for a fixed tax on gross incomes on gold, silver, lead and platinum with a graduating tax on the incomes from other minerals, is now under consideration.

Mining lobbyists are fighting this, but since the territory is in need of increased funds to maintain its institutions and administer its affairs, it appears more than likely to close observers that the tax on gross incomes, at least gold, has some chance to carry, especially since that industry has been greatly strengthened by the increased price of gold, thereby making it more able to share in the territory's support.

The liquor control question is still a live one. A bill, originating in the House by J. P. Anderson (D) of Juneau, which called for local option has been defeated. This is in accordance with what the Alaska native population, who object to racial discrimination in any matter, have been reported to want ever since prohibition went out of effect. It is asserted that they desire to have a right to vote it out of their villages. The Governor's recommendation was, however, for the continuation of the present licensing system, with added enforcement regulations and power.

A blow was aimed at the territorial educational department with an effort to once more place the commissioner of education's office in the elective role. But this move lost and the office remains, as at present, appointive.

More Than Million Flowers Are Seen At Philadelphia's Great Annual Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 13—Informal woodland scenes are a feature of the annual Philadelphia Flower Show which opened for a week in the Commercial Museum on March 8, although all the regular formal displays are retained. Altogether more than a million flowers are exhibited by horticulturists competing for the $25,000 in prizes offered this year.

Many of the exhibits come from distant points: There are Australian wattles, similar to acacias; California yuccas and eucalyptus trees; a rock garden from Ontario; a woodland glen from the Pocono Mountains; and various other choice displays from different parts of the country.

One of the most elaborate displays is a ravine built of 50 tons of rock and earth, with a sylvan path winding between banks covered with golden acacias to a pool reflecting their glowing color. The acacia, which was first shown in America at the Philadelphia Flower Show of 1833, is given a good deal of attention in other parts of the show, too. Joseph E. Widener's entire acacia collection has been moved into the museum for the occasion from Lynnewood Hall in suburban Elkins Park.

For the first time since Philadelphia held its first flower show 109 years ago—said to be the first in America, also—the show will be open on a Sunday, March 14, as well as through the week.

In addition to the more striking features, the show offers many ideas to city, suburban and country gardeners, and to indoor decorators and architects. Going beyond strictly horticultural matters it also contains exhibits stressing the need of preserving Pennsylvania's birds and small mammals.

Co-operating in putting on the flower show are the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the Garden Club of America, and the Garden Club Federation of Pennsylvania.

New York Study Urged Of San Francisco Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13—Creation of a temporary state commission to study and recommend to the Legislature to what extent New York State shall participate in the San Francisco World's Fair is called for in a bill offered by Senator John J. Dunnigan (D) of the Bronx, March 10, an appropriation of $10,000 is asked for the study. In 1915 New York State spent $650,000 participating in the San Francisco Exposition.

"Taking it for granted," said Senator Dunnigan, "that San Francisco will reciprocate by participating in the New York World's Fair in 1939, I am sponsoring this act."

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Walsh Says Court Is People's Bulwark

Following is the substance of the speech of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts at the meeting of the Citizens Supreme Court Protective Committee at Carnegie Hall last night:

The question we are discussing tonight involves the integrity of the Constitution and the independence of the judicial branch of the government and especially of the United States Supreme Court.

If there is one fundamental principle more than any other underlying our Constitution, it is that one providing for the separation of the three branches of the Government, each with separate and distinct powers. . . .

This definite separation of the three branches of government did not find its way into the Constitution by accident. The founders knew what they wanted, and the Constitution they adopted expressed their philosophy of government and their moral concept of the inalienable rights of mankind. . . .

Wisely did they provide a judicial review by men, sitting as a court, to protect the people and the several states from a despotic central government. There is not a human device of which one can conceive that they did not invoke to make the judicial branch the last refuge of the people's liberties. They wrote into the Constitution the most explicit and definite provisions, which were to protect their liberties against governmental usurpation; whether from a jury moved by passion and prejudice; an over-officious Sheriff; a despotic tax collector, a board of aldermen; a mayor of the smallest or largest city in the land; a state legislature or governor; even a state court or a district federal court; a government bureaucrat, or even the Congress or the President. . . .

Court Not Infallible

My fellow citizens, the Supreme Court of the United States is not infallible. It is a human institution. Congress is not infallible. A President or a Governor is not infallible. The founders of the Republic sought by every known human means to make the Supreme Court (quoting from the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts) "as fair, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity would admit." The quoted words epitomize our forefathers' conception of an independent judiciary. Into the keeping of such a tribunal the fathers entrusted the Constitution. It was to be and is the last stand for the peaceful preservation of the rights of the minority against the temporary autocracy of a legislative majority.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that from one end of the land to the other there is a state of fear, of apprehension, of bewilderment, of real grief, which I venture to say to an extent that has not existed since the Civil War, as a result of the proposal to impair, if not indeed to destroy, the judicial independence of the Supreme Court?

What is the character and nature of the proposal which has aroused this fear and brought to this platform tonight members of the United States Senate from four different sections of the nation, not as Democrats, but as Americans? It is to change the personnel of the Supreme Court by giving a President authority to appoint members whose views are satisfactory to him, through an increase in its membership, or by forcing justices over 70 years of age to retire. This is objectionable on many grounds.

What Its Approval Means

If approved, it is calculated to destroy the Supreme Court as the separate and independent judicial branch of the Government in which the final judicial power was vested by the Constitution.

If approved, it will prevent the states from protecting the rights preserved to them in the Constitution, for is not the intent of the present proposal to reorganize the Supreme Court, to the end that the court may not raise constitutional objections to transfer of powers from the State to the Federal Government?

If approved, the liberties of the individual citizen and his inalienable rights and remedies—guaranteed to him by the Constitution—are at the mercy of Congress and the Executive, for of what avail are constitutional guarantees if the courts are subservient to a President and agreeable to upholding acts of Congress he sanctions? A dominated court is a pretended court, and such a court would give Congress and the Executive free rein to do as they see fit.

If approved, the consequence is a transfer of the functions and powers of the courts to the Congress and the Executive. This is equivalent to changing our form of government without a constitutional amendment. . . .

What of Future Presidents?

Do you believe that this power once granted to an Executive will be surrendered by any future President willingly? Do you realize how difficult it would be to obtain a repeal by Congress of such a statute once it is on the statute books? To repeal it, in the face of Executive opposition, would require a two thirds vote of both House and Senate.

If the real purpose of the proponents of this proposal is to replace justices over 70 years of age and to infuse newer and younger blood into the courts, why is it suggested that the authority to make such appointments be discretionary and variable rather than mandatory?

Let us now inquire into the motives which actuated this surprising proposal. One motive, it is conceded, is to obtain a majority of the Supreme Court who can be counted upon to sanction legislation of a character heretofore held invalid. Indeed it is openly avowed that the objective is to obtain judges who will uphold acts of Congress, recommended by the Executive, which, it is claimed, must be passed now.

No complaint is made of the decisions of the Supreme Court upholding recent legislation. The only complaint with the court is its action upon recent legislation held invalid. The complaint is that a majority of the oath-bound justices of the Supreme Court held that the Constitution did not grant to the Federal Government the power to legislate in the form and manner set forth in those statutes.

In one case because the people in a particular state did not give their own legislature constitutional authority to legislate upon a particular subject. In another case because the terms of the legislation were in contradiction to the constitutional provision requiring the levying of taxes "uniformly" and not upon special groups for the benefit of other groups. In still another case because the Federal Government was exercising prerogatives expressly reserved to the several states.

Considered Power Only

In all these cases the Supreme Court considered the question of power only. It did not undertake in any case, for it could not constitutionally do so, to pass upon the wisdom or expediency of the legislation, or the merits or demerits of any social or economic policy. The court merely held that the Congress or a State Legislature should obtain the consent of their respective citizens in order to do what was sought to be done.

Never in its long history has the Supreme Court decreed that the people did not have the right to make whatever laws they choose, by constitutional methods. It has always stated that the Congress possessed limited power—that all powers not granted to Congress were and are still reserved to the several States or to the people. The Supreme Court has never declared that the people could not grant to Congress the powers recently sought to be exercised by that body. It has merely ruled that the people of the several States have not done so under the Constitution as it now stands.

What are the arguments advanced in favor of this astonishing proposal? It is contended that the Supreme Court should not be permitted to thwart the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress and their President; that the control of the Government should not be confined to nine men or a majority of them to hold within their power the well-being of the country as a whole.

The fallacy of this contention is that the Supreme Court is not a legislative body. The Supreme Court does not make laws. It exercises a purely negative function. In declaring a law in violation of the Constitution it is not thwarting the will of the people. The will of the people is expressed in the Constitution. When the people choose a President and members of Congress, they put express confidence in them—a confidence that Congress and the Executive will only act within the provisions of the Constitution.

Slow and Cumbersome?

They further contend that to change the Constitution by formal amendment, so as to enlarge the powers and authority of the Central Government, would be slow and cumbersome. Nor, they add, is it certain that the requisite approval of the states could be obtained. Therefore, it is argued, we may arrive at the same destination with facility and with speed by the simple expedient of changing the membership of the Supreme Court.

If this, my fellow Americans, is not government by expediency, by men rather than by law, what is it? I submit there can be no justification for such ruthless sabotage of the people's rights—such a thinly disguised attempt to suspend the Constitution. . . .

My fellow-citizens, in the face of so much present argument and debate, of political and personal feeling, let us not lose sight of the fundamental question — the question of the integrity of our courts. . . .

The question is very simple and very direct, but of transcendant importance and consequence. This question is, shall we overturn the present Supreme Court, get rid of six of the nine justices by retirement, if that can be engineered, and, if that fails, nullify them by enlarging the court, but in either case giving to an Executive the opportunity and authority to appoint en bloc six new judges for the avowed purpose of converting the court into a compliant adjunct of Congress, and the Executive.

It will be a tragic day, my fellow-countrymen, if that day ever comes, when the Supreme Court is subservient to the Chief Executive, to the Congress or to any other individual, class or group, whether official or unofficial.

(Continued from Page 1)

Protect

the President's "fireside chat" of last Tuesday evening, each of the Senators declaring that if the bill now before the Congress calling for changes in the judiciary as advocated by the President became law, liberty would be endangered in the United States.

Sees States' Rights Lost

Senator Burke held that with enactment of the law, states' rights would vanish, and Senator Walsh said it would destroy the Supreme Court as "the separate and independent judicial branch of the Government in which the final judicial power was vested by the Constitution."

Senator Burke prefaced his address with a quotation from Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance speech in Philadelphia last June, when he declared that "this generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny."

More than this was involved, he said, adding that the President's proposals for reforming the federal judiciary would strike "a vital blow" at the concepts which Americans have considered fundamental to their liberty. Aside from completely nullifying states' rights, the President's proposal, if effective, he said, would make the constitutional division of powers of the three departments of the Government—Legislative, Judicial, Executive—"an empty form, for a powerful President, be he good or bad, will have the same means at hand to shackle the other departments."

Thirdly, he said, limitations on governmental powers would be stricken, "so that all powers heretofore reserved to the states or retained in the people themselves would be held by Congress subject to domination by an all-powerful Executive," and fourthly, "a judiciary, independent and fearless, would, after a century and a half of struggle and distinguished service, bow before its master."

Came Without Warning

Senator Burke charged that the proposal was thrust upon Congress and the country suddenly and without warning. The President, he said, did not take counsel with leaders in the Senate and House on this matter, but, instead, decided to "demand that Congress ignore the rights of the people to pass judgment on the question," thus electing to "insist upon a short cut to some goal that he sees in the far distance."

"He was not deterred by the thought that this proposal of his would require a challenge to the integrity and the independence of the entire federal judiciary," he continued. "It did not disturb him that it would necessitate an imputation of senility and incompetence, or worse, to learned and righteous judges who have devoted their lives to the greatest task of interpreting and defending the provisions which the people wrote into their Magna Charta." . . .

According to Senator Burke, the only thing that is wrong with the Supreme Court is that it "has dared to exercise an independent judgment that has led it to invalidate a number of acts of the President and of Congress." He then proceeded to review briefly, decisions by the Court protecting civil liberties and decisions abrogating New Deal acts. It was solely because of these latter decisions that the court was being attacked today, he charged.

"It is my deliberate judgment that the President and the Congress, which were responsible for so many acts which the court found it necessary to invalidate, should be on the defensive," he added. "Their guilt is accentuated a thousandfold when they attempt to shift the blame upon the one agency that steadfastly resisted having the country swept away in the undertow that meant the wreck of constitutional government. . . ."

Senator Copeland, who has been lined up with the opposition to many New Deal policies, saw the President's court proposal as another menace to the rights of minorities. He reviewed briefly the world situation as it affected these minorities, adding that in the United States these rights were protected only by the Constitution and enforced only by the courts. If for no other reason, these courts always must be independent of the Congress and the President and beyond the reach of all political influences, he declared. If changes are to be made in the courts, there is only one way to do it, he said.

"It must be done by means of constitutional amendments," he continued. "The sure way to enjoy the benefits, if they be benefits, of any popular laws that have been determined to be unconstitutional, is to ask the American people to pass judgment upon them. With the adoption of such amendments, it makes no difference what may be the personnel of the present court, or the personnel of the future courts. The will be the people will be carried out to the letter."

Hits at Fundamentals

Senator Walsh held that the question of reorganizing the Federal courts involved "the integrity of the Constitution and the independence of the judicial branch of the Government."

"If there is one fundamental principle more than any other underlying our Constitution, it is that one provided for the separation of the three principles of the Government, each with separate and distinct powers," he said. ". . . This definite separation of the three branches of Government did not find its way into the Constitution by accident. The founders knew what they wanted, . . . There is not a human device of which one can conceive that they did not invoke to make the judicial branch the last refuge of the people's liberties."

"Is it any wonder, therefore, that from one end of the land to the other, there is, a state of fear, of apprehension, of bewilderment, of real grief which I venture to say . . . has not existed since the Civil War as a result of the proposal to impair, if not, indeed, to destroy the judicial independence of the Supreme Court."

The Supreme Court 'Stands Trial'

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, staff artist, at the hearing in Washington

Persons and Incidents at the Senate Supreme Court Hearing

New Days New Ways, Roper Says

GREENVILLE, S. C., March 13 (AP)—Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, said here last night that changed economic and social conditions had made it inevitable that the nation's judicial system be adjusted.

He told the Greenville Chamber of Commerce that President Roosevelt, "recognizing that our judicial system is an integral part of the whole scheme of government," had recommended "reforms in the interest of more expeditious functioning and for serving the ends of justice."

Secretary Roper, a native of South Carolina, linked the court reorganization program with the President's recommendations for changes in the executive branch of government "in the interest of greater efficiency, coordination of effort and more economical administration."

At the outset of his address the Secretary said that economic recovery had advanced to the point where it was necessary to think in terms of control against destructive booms and safeguards against future depressions. He said it was necessary to realize that "trustworthy co-operative surveys must be made to arrive at the normal demands for our raw materials and our manufactured goods over the next two or thre years in order to maintain a safe balance."

"Likewise," he continued, "we must find the way to observe our new neutrality procedure and at the same time pursue trade that will not endanger us in war under that procedure."

He pointed out that South Carolina, since the beginning of this century, had seen a wedding of industry with its traditional agricultural economy, and urged that the State, like the nation, must enlarge its facilities for processing and taking advantage of the products of its natural resources.

"Progress, therefore," Secretary Roper said, "looks to the highest possible levels of economic productivity and social welfare, and the widest possible distribution of the resulting gains, awarded in accordance with the nearest possible approximation to the principles of social justice and the realization of the common good."

Later the Secretary said that although it is recognized that "life is more than labor and that the human element is the cardinal factor in our business and industrial life, the individual cannot expect to receive benefits from the operations of our economic system under the opportunities of democracy without at the same time assuming the obligations which are his. . . . Special favor for any group has the effect of defeating the very ends sought to be served and is destructive of the principle of fair and equal treatment for all segments."

Ickes Says Court Hurts Public

RALEIGH, N. C., March 13 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, charged here last night as he spoke in favor of the judicial reorganization program of President Roosevelt that the Supreme Court made "a free use of its usurped power, to make decisions contrary to the public interest."

"The learned justices who flout the will of the people and set themselves up as a super-government, do not have to pay the ultimate cost," Secretary Ickes said, in an address prepared for delivery at a second Roosevelt victory dinner here to which more than 1100 seats were reserved. "That is always borne by those who are least able to pay—the people."

Secretary Ickes described the court as "in effect a third legislative chamber," with supreme authority over Legislative, Judicial and Executive authority, "whose thinking is in terms of a by-gone generation."

"The Government of the United States today does not consist of three co-equal branches," he said. "The Supreme Court is supreme not only in the Judicial, but in the Legislative and Executive fields as well. There are legal restraints upon the power of the Congress and upon the power of the President but to date there is no restraint upon the power of the Judiciary."

Secretary Ickes said Mr. Roosevelt does not seek to be a dictator but the people "are wondering whether perhaps there is not in the Supreme Court as now constituted a judicial dictatorship."

Praising President Roosevelt, whose name was not mentioned at the first victory dinner by the principal speaker, Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, Secretary Ickes said:

"I believe that no President in our history has been more devoted to the interest of the common man, the average American. I believe that in his devoted patriotism he is conscientiously seeking to achieve the greatest good of the greatest number of our people. I believe that the Supreme Court has seized and now holds power that it was never intended that it should exercise, and the exercise of which is not only not for the good of the people, but is detrimental to their best interests and constitutes an intolerable retardment of their progress toward a better social and economic era.

"I believe that this usurpation of power constitutes a greater issue and one more pregnant with dire possibilities for both the present and the future than any that has confronted us as a people since the Civil War. I believe that on this issue the President is right."

Without mentioning his name, Secretary Ickes frequently referred to Senator Tydings as "the gentleman from Maryland." He said he had "carefully read the doleful remarks" made at the previous dinner and suggested the speaker should have used "'I came not to praise the Democratic Party but to bury it'" or "'Sad Tidings'" as the subject of his address.

Senate Hearings Lay Basis For Public Opinion on Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—Advocates of the Roosevelt Supreme Court proposal have had their say for three long days before the Senate Judiciary Committee, and next week opponents will have their turn.

Under dramatic circumstances, and with a technique of formal statement followed by sharp question-and-answers which frequently are more revealing than the written documents, the committee is laying the basis for public opinion, and for the full dress debates later in the Senate. These debates are going to have bitterness, heart-appeal, flag-waving and all the pent-up emotionalism which is natural and inevitable in a matter of such importance.

The committee hearings are in a different key. It is a little hard to describe the atmosphere because it is unusual in the Senate itself. The senators seem a little cowed. It is partly the crowd, partly the prestige of the witnesses, but more important, it is the mere size of the question at stake.

Senators know they are being called upon to weigh a decision of the first magnitude. Many of them know their political future is at stake. They know, too, that the country thus far has given no clear mandate of opinion. The attitude is one of going slowly, feeling their way, sizing up witnesses and arguments and preparing for the big fight that is inevitable.

There was a good deal of similarity in the three witnesses. And here was a remarkable point. One predominant impression developed from the testimony. Through pages of legal citations and references, dozens of diverse arguments and opinions, one simple, unified fact seemed to stand out.

Center on Four Judges

The Roosevelt witnesses expressed repeatedly, in varying degrees of tactful indirection, their lack of confidence in four members of the Supreme Court, as at present constituted. Boiling down many constitutional arguments, and searching through great masses of austere citations, this simple fact again and again protruded. Witnesses were frank about it. In particular, this was true of Robert H. Jackson, assistant to the attorney general, which made his statement of particular interest.

The feeling is that a state of impasse has been reached on the present court, that the attitude of these particular judges is stiff and rigid and contrary to the real meaning of the Constitution, and that it is not shared by the other members of the court at the present time. In such human and personal terms as this is the great Supreme Court debate of 1937 likely to develop, if the dignified arguments thus far presented are carried to their natural conclusion.

The three witnesses were Homer S. Cummings, Mr. Jackson, and Judge Devaney, head of the newly formed Lawyers' Guild. There were less sparks and fire than anticipated. On reflection the reason seems to be that, at bottom, the issue is not over the technical details and statistics that have been advanced (save in one or two points) but over a broad and deep cleavage on a question of policy.

Frequently the advocates of the Roosevelt plan acknowledged the retorts made by their opponents. They admitted frankly that there is no final safeguard from split decisions, under a larger court; and that eight-to-seven decisions may follow five-to-four decisions. There is no final guarantee either that the "liberal" viewpoint would obtain. They wanted no strings tied to the new justices.

Jackson Roused Interest

Mr. Jackson's presentation of this viewpoint attracted greatest attention. Mr. Cummings went over the argument of congested courts and the need for additional judges, which seems to many the least compelling of the reasons advanced for the plan. Mr. Jackson did not take up that point at all, and opposition senators asked if he differed from his chief on the point. Mr. Jackson was noncommittal. What he did argue was a gradual shifting of the attitude of the Supreme Court toward the other parts of the Government, which has now reached "a new phase." This, he said, "is subtly transferring the process of judicial review into a veto power over legislation."

To call the Cummings-Jackson-Devaney attitude an "attack" of the court membership would be neither just nor accurate. The speakers recognize the complete sincerity and high-mindedness of the judges. With the decorum which the situation warrants, and which in any case the public would demand, they do not mention names. But they do not mince matters either. They believe the majority of the high court has gone down the wrong constitutional road, a road that the founding fathers never intended it to go, and they hold that a new and larger team of judges is needed to bring it back.

Put in Mr. Jackson's terms, "The outstanding constitutional development of the Roosevelt Administration has been the increasing tendency of the Supreme Court to judge legislation according to the majority view of the wisdom of the legislation."

Implacable But Sincere

The statements of all three witnesses contained the same undercurrent of belief that the four or five conservative judges are "implacable, although unquestionably sincere."

Mr. Jackson's table of Supreme Court vetoes should also go in the record, since a good deal of later discussion will center about it.

The table is designed to support his major thesis that there has been an "increasing tendency" of the court to act as a third legislative branch and to pass on the wisdom rather than the law in nullifying acts of Congress.

Again and again is quoted the famous Hughes comment, "We are under the Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is."

Marine Inspection Chief Quits Service

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP) — Secretary Roper announced March 10 the resignation of Joseph B. Weaver as chief of the Marine Inspection and Navigation Bureau, effective Friday.

Mr. Roper said H. L. Seward of Yale University, former bureau consulting engineer on construction, was being considered for the post. Mr. Weaver's future plans were not disclosed. He came with the bureau late in 1934, shortly after the Morro Castle ship disaster. His work had been to draft safety proposals, and he aided in drawing up the Copeland Safety at Sea Act.

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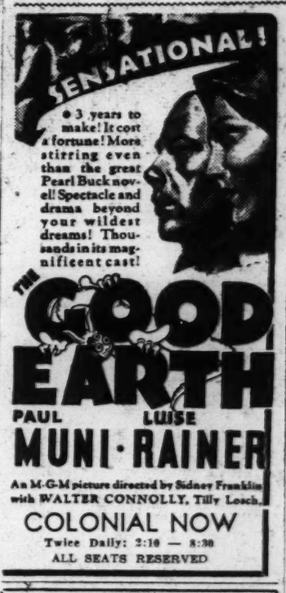

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Hungary and Its Revisionists

Treaty changes demanded to restore nationals to homeland. Surrender of any territory refused by succession states.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—At no time since the end of the World War has "Justice for Hungary" been so often mentioned in international circles as at present.

Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy has shown what he thinks this phrase means by stating that there will be no permanent, peaceful solution of Central European problems until justice is rendered the 4,000,000 Hungarians separated from the mother country.

Hungary's striving for what she calls justice constitutes one of Europe's foremost problems—first, because it is backed by the powerful state of Italy, and second, because such revision would mean taking land away from other states, notably Czechoslovakia and Roumania. Revisionism means conflict.

In its main aspects the situation is that Italy, which is closely allied with Austria and Hungary, and associated with Germany, says permanent peace depends on revision; George Tatarescu, Roumanian Premier, answers with the categorical statement that the Little Entente states will not restore one foot of land to Hungary. Here two irreconcilable forces meet.

Division of Territory

Hungary lost the territory in question at the end of the World War. By the Treaty of Trianon which fixed her boundaries, she suffered a greater mutilation than any other belligerent state.

As the Hungarians put it, they lost two thirds of their territory and three fifths of their inhabitants. Nearly 20,000,000 persons lived in Hungary in 1914, in 1920 about 8,000,000 inhabited what was left of Hungary. These territories and populations were given to the bordering states, namely, to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

This act was not, however, sheer caprice, nor mere punishment. The territories in question were taken from Hungary on the ground that they were inhabited by people of other nationalities. These people were "freed." It was said that "a "millennial bondage" was brought to an end and a century-old "wrong was righted."

In the main, this contention was not unfounded. Millions of Croatians, Serbs, Roumanians, Slovaks and Austrians were liberated from Hungarian domination and placed in states of their own. This was considered as a great act of restitution and on Dec. 1 of each year these people celebrate their day of liberation.

However, as lands occupied by these millions of subjugated people were freed, a great many Hungarians were torn from the motherland along with them, and placed under foreign domination. They still live outside of Hungary. Signor Mussolini places their number at 4,000,000, Hungarian propagandists usually say "three and a half," but in reality they are probably fewer than 3,000,000.

Of them about 750,000 are in Czechoslovakia, nearly 1,750,000 in Roumania and fewer than 500,000 in Yugoslavia. An especially difficult aspect is that not all of them live on territory contiguous to Hungary. If the boundaries were drawn in such a way as to restore all of these 3,000,000 Hungarians to the mother country, a still greater number of foreigners would again be brought under Hungarian domination.

Scattered Groups

One may justly divide the Hungarian minorities into two groups. Within Hungary live some 8,000,000 Hungarians and contiguous with them on the other side of an artificial boundary, drawn by the Trianon Treaty, live from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 more.

Beyond this solid mass are scattered another 1,500,000 Hungarians in larger and smaller groups. Most of the cities in western Roumania are inhabited largely by them. A group of several hundred thousand occupy a mountain range almost in the center of Roumania.

When the Hungarians demand a complete restitution so that all their nationals may be restored to the mother country, they have a weak case ethnologically, for it does not seem just to subjugate 2,000,000 or more foreigners in order to free that last 1,000,000 or so of Hungarians. Justice for Hungary in such a case would mean greater injustice to others.

But Hungarians argue that a partial revision of the map would bring those compact masses of Hungarians back to the mother country, without separating many non-Hungarians from their mother countries.

A Gifted People

Two other points to be considered are the culture and history of the Hungarians. It would be invidious to suggest that they are more advanced or capable than their neighbors, but it is certain they are among the gifted people of Europe. As a state, also, they have played a role of some importance.

The Austro-Hungarian empire was a great power. The Hungarians were accustomed to lead in their part of the world. By tradition they are warriors and fighters. They cherish and esteem military qualities.

The Hungarians say they are determined "to attain justice" and Italy is considered to be backing them in their crusade.

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Map Shows Pre-War and Post-War Frontiers

Hungary Seeks National Unity And Friendly Farm Markets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — All governments and practically all politicians in Hungary have essentially the same policy, namely, recovery from the effects of the World War.

In external politics that means treaty revision and good trade relations.

In internal politics it means national unity, the cultural and spiritual elevation of the masses and such economic adaptation as will enable 8,000,000 persons to thrive on the restricted territory left to Hungary by the peace treaty of St. Germain.

The aims are all simple, and have been given to Hungary, not by clever or astute statesmen, but by history. The collapse of Hungary at the end of the World War was followed by a short Soviet dictatorship. The old Army and Conservatives then rallied, overcame the Communists and set up their own government. They made Hungary a kingdom without a king.

A distinguished admiral, Nicholas Horthy, was chosen regent, and a dispossessed noble who had emigrated from Hungarian territory annexed by the Roumanians, Count Stefan Bethlen, became Premier. He directed Hungarian affairs for 10 years and was succeeded by another titled land magnate, who in turn gave way to Julius Gömbös, who passed on last October.

Party Lines Broken

Now Koloman Daranyi is Premier. But all these governments have been essentially the same. They have pursued the same policy, counted for support on the same social group and the same Parliament.

Party lines are not closely drawn. Most of the 255 members of Parliament agree on essential points. What divides them is personal rivalries. The opposition is opposed to the fact that it is not in the Government.

As to Hungary's needs, there is unanimity of opinion. One of the essential points in this general platform is that Hungary must find outside friends that are against the peace treaties, as well as opposed to the states which took Hungarian territory and populations at the close of the World War.

"Map Must Be Altered"

In pursuance of this policy Budapest governments have wooed and won, Italy, Austria, Poland, and Germany. This is a natural friendship. When Adolf Hitler, Col. Gen. Hermann Göring and Dr. Joseph Goebbels, of Germany, and Signor Benito Mussolini of Italy make speeches on foreign affairs they say things that most Hungarians heartily approve of, namely that the present map must be altered, that treaties are not eternal, that dynamic forces bring changes, that certain peoples got a bad deal and must expand. Hungary hopes that this expansion will cause general treaty revision, bringing advantage to her.

Secondly, Hungary is left as an agricultural country, so must sell wheat, fruit, live stock, vegetables, oils, and other products of the soil. Natural buyers for such products are Germany, Austria, and Italy, so for commercial reasons, also, Hungary goes with these powers. Practically all party leaders are agreed upon this foreign policy.

Co-operation With Germany

Many oppose Herr Hitler, all fear a powerful Germany, and some want the Hapsburgs back, but in general they seek co-operation with both Germany and Italy. Outside of the Jews, the "Reds" and the fanatical Legitimists, there is no opposition among responsible leaders to co-operation with Germany, though most Hungarians dislike National Socialism.

Hungary's program in internal affairs is to create an industry that will make the land independent of foreign countries is to favor the peasants, who form 50 per cent of the population, improve popular education, reduce foreign influence (especially that of the Jews), make higher education conform, in kind and quality, to Hungary's needs, permit the masses larger participation in the Government, increase production, and improve the general welfare.

The Gömbös Program

These ideals were once expressed in 95 points formulated by the late Premier, Julius Gömbös. Practically all political leaders accepted them. They constituted an acceptable though vague reform program.

But how can they be brought to realization? Politicians answer that question in different ways. A few demand a sort of fascist dictatorship, but most are strongly opposed to that. Some want a large degree of popular government, but most are afraid of that.

This problem now faces the new Prime Minister, Koloman Daranyi. He is firm, but prefers co-operation to strife, and is trying to carry out a common Hungarian policy with the help of all groups. His chief rivals are former Prime Minister, Count Stephen Bethlen, and the vigorous chief of the Small Farmers' Party, Tibor Eckhardt.

Three Admit Bank Robbery

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 13 (AP)—Merle Vandenbush, designated by "G-men" as "Public Rat No. 1," and his two companions pleaded guilty in county court March 11 to indictments charging robbery of a Katonah, N. Y., bank. All three had pleaded innocent, although the $17,600 loot was found in their car when the three were captured. George Rera, owner and driver of the car, broke the united front of the defense by changing his plea to guilty. Both Vandenbush and Anthony Rera changed their pleas.

Budapest Unrest: Premier Acts To Curb Extremists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, March 13—In the face of considerable unrest in Hungary's capital, the Prime Minister, Dr. Koloman Daranyi, today took steps to suppress all extremist activities.

The Government insists that it will be able to handle the situation without using violence.

But for more than a week public opinion here has been much excited. The miners' strike, students' violence and activity on the part of Hungarian anti-Jewish nationalists had fostered an atmosphere bordering on panic. The Jews, who largely control the press of Hungary, were especially concerned.

Dr. Daranyi took occasion today to deny categorically the reports of an impending National Socialist "putsch." He also denied the story that the German Minister at Budapest had been either directly or indirectly interfering in Hungarian politics.

The Administration, the Premier said, is in a position to preserve order against every opponent. If there should be an attempt at a revolution, the Government would easily and immediately suppress it, he assured Parliament.

The Prime Minister especially deplored the fact that the Budapest press and Hungarian rumor-spreaders had accused Germany of endeavoring to influence Hungarian politics.

Premier Daranyi is understood to favor moderate nationalistic Right-wing movements, while endeavoring to retain confidence in the democrats and to encourage social reform.

Founding of Iraq–Big Role by British Diplomat

The following evaluation of the work of Sir Percy Cox is contributed by one who was intimately acquainted with the British diplomat and his activities in the Near East. Sir Percy, who passed on recently in England, was recognized as the virtual founder of the young Kingdom of Iraq.

Sir Percy Cox, more than any other individual, may be called the founder of the present Kingdom of Iraq.

This remarkable diplomatic figure was known simply as "Kokus" to Arabs from Oman to Mosul. He had laid the foundations of the kingdom in his role of Chief Political Officer with the Indian Expeditionary Force and as Civil Commissioner.

As Resident in the Persian Gulf he had been aware of the advantage of extending British interests into the Turkish provinces of Iraq and in 1912 formally proposed that Basra and its surrounding country should be annexed to India. Once the Expeditionary Force had got under way, he recognized the desirability of adding Baghdad to Basra, telegraphing privately to the Viceroy on the day following the occupation of Basra, Nov 22, 1914, that he did not see how "we can well avoid taking over Baghdad."

Handled Delicate Task

As High Commissioner for Iraq, Sir Percy was entrusted with the delicate task of carrying out the program of the British Government for Iraq, as adopted in the late spring of 1920. The difficulty of carrying out that program—which involved the establishment of an Arab state behind which Great Britain could control and exercise all the prerogatives of a mandatory power—was not decreased by the insurrection of 1920 which intervened between Sir Percy's appointment and his arrival in October.

When he arrived, half the country was in active rebellion. Government control is most other parts was slight. The railroads were cut. Government buildings and archives had been looted. Complete control was not to be restored until the following spring. Sir Percy, nevertheless, deemed it essential to initiate some form of national government.

His experience, his reputation, his tact and his friends stood him in good stead. His return, repeatedly requested, was, to most Iraqis, a sign of better days. He was not a great believer in Arab nationalism, but his presence was at least a guarantee of consideration of the Arab viewpoint and of a maturity of judgment, factors missing in the preceding months.

The establishment of Emir Feisal as the King of Iraq after his nomination by the British Government was also a distinct triumph for Sir Percy Cox. Miss Gertrude Bell and others took active and open parts in preparing the way for the Emir and in turning the indifference of the Iraqis to something akin to enthusiasm, but behind them Sir Percy was the moving force.

Once King Feisal was on the throne, Sir Percy stood at his right hand as adviser, a position formalized in the treaty of Oct. 10, 1922, between Great Britain and Iraq, which he negotiated. From that position he guided the new kingdom into the lines which were to lead eventually to the emergence of Iraq in 1932 as a member of the League of Nations.

Varied Services Rendered

Sir Percy's retirement as High Commissioner in 1932 did not mark the end of his services. He took part in the Boundary Delimitation Treaty between Iraq and Turkey in 1924 and was India's representative at a conference in Geneva in 1925.

In March, 1918, Sir Percy left his work in Iraq temporarily to become British Minister to Persia. There he negotiated the Anglo-Persian Treaty of 1919.

During the World War, while the Expeditionary Force was fighting its way up the Tigris, Sir Percy issued proclamations assuring Arabs of British friendship. He established amiable relations with tribal sheiks and urban notables and, by his reputation for fair dealing won their confidence in the British Government.

It was he who supervised the building of the administrative machinery which replaced that of the Turkish regime, disrupted by war and by the wholesale flight of the Turks. The new system although military in character and Indian in pattern, and therefore as strange and foreign to the country as the Turkish system, served for many years, providing an efficiency previously unknown in the country.

Big Sulphide Plant Planned in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A group of United States, British and Canadian capitalists, headed by R. O. Sweezey of Montreal, have completed negotiations with the Ontario Government for the construction of a $6,000,000 high-grade bleached sulphide plant near the village of Nipigon to be started this year, Premier M. F. Hepburn states that the contract will be ratified by an order-in-council.

The new company, which will be incorporated as the Lake Sulphide Pulp Company, Ltd., will begin construction of its 200-ton mill on June 1, this year, he said, proposing to be in operation a year from then. Some 1500 men will be employed in plant and bush operations, and it is hoped by 1939 to raise the capacity of the plant to 400 tons.

Approximately 225,000 cords of wood are to be cut annually by the firm, and under the reallocation legislation of last year the Government will make available some 5,000,000 cords of pulp to the concern over a period of 20 years.

Depression Cut Education Income 22.6 P. C. in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—How the depression affected education in the United States was told for the first time today in statistics released by the U. S. Office of Education.

The total income for education, public and private, from kindergarten through college, dropped 22.6 per cent from 1929-30 to 1933-34.

For publicly-controlled schools and colleges the decrease in receipts was 21 per cent from 1930 to 1934. For privately-controlled schools it was 29.8 per cent.

The survey also disclosed that:

A larger number of men are going into the public elementary school teaching field.

For every pupil in American schools there is an investment of approximately $400 in school property.

About one fourth of the total population of the United States attend a full-time school.

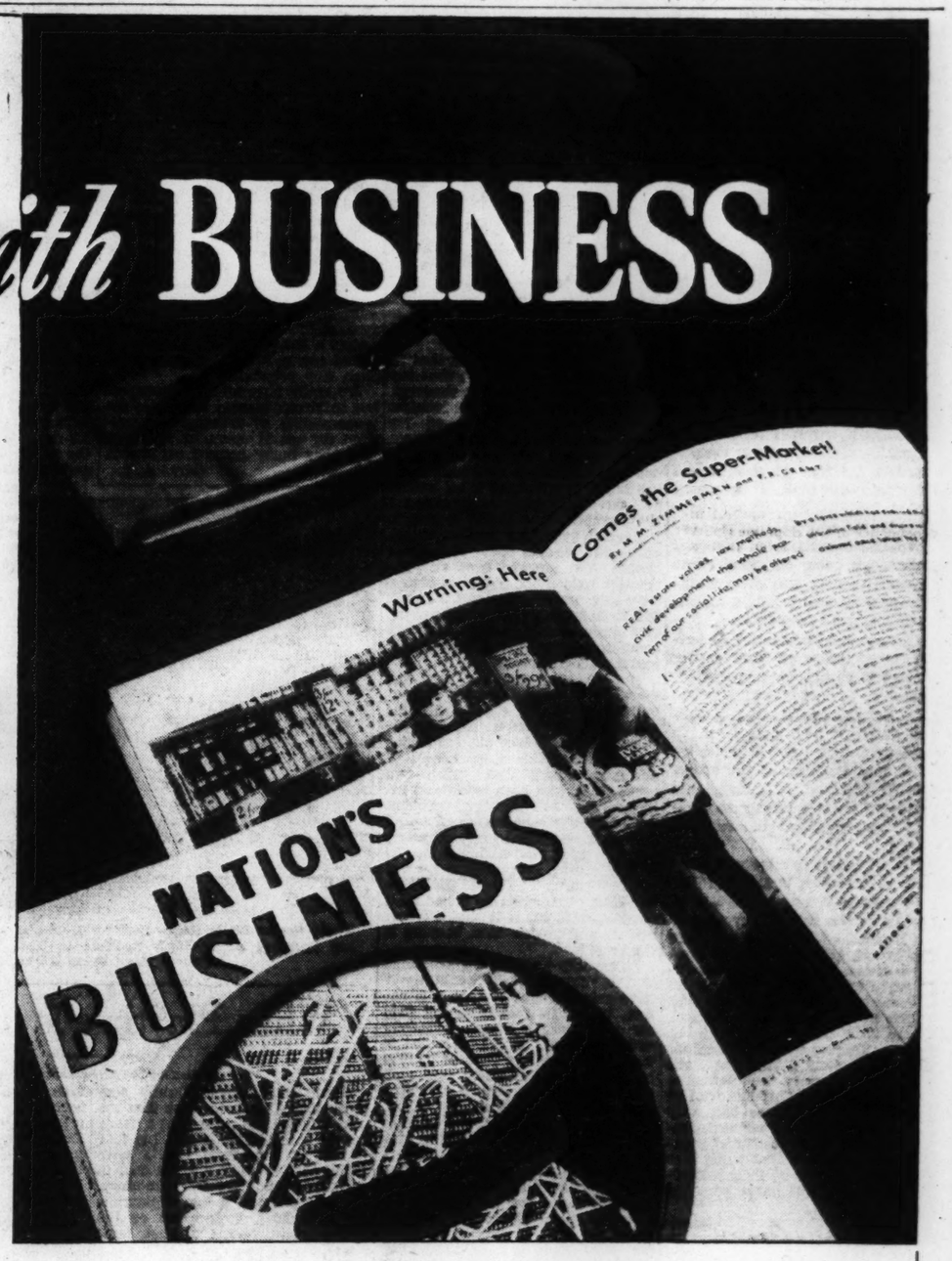
About 89 per cent are in public schools and 11 per cent in private.

Of all persons over 21 years of age, 2.93 per cent are college graduates; 4.08 per cent had some college work; 6.85 per cent are high school graduates only; 18.99 per cent had some high school work; 18.68 per cent are elementary school graduates only; 43.58 per cent had some elementary school work, and 4.89 per cent are illiterate.

Hold Up, Arrest, Repeated

KATONAH, N. Y., March 13 (AP)—Three armed men yesterday robbed the northern Westchester Bank, which Merle Vandenbush held up three weeks ago, and were reported captured soon after at Cross River—just as Vandenbush was.

MARCH *with* BUSINESS *to* BETTER TIMES!



Take a careful look at the March issue, and you'll agree that this magazine is well worth $3 a year.

WE'RE living in exciting times. Whatever happens reaches out in its effects and touches everyone in the United States.

Why do we still have relief?

What part of business recovery is sound?

What's business doing to absorb the unemployed?

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What effect does the labor situation have on your future?

Would cooperative stores be a good thing or otherwise for the average man?

These only sample the perplexing array of problems which business men—large and small—have to consider in the course of a day's work.

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NATION'S BUSINESS

MERLE THORPE, *Editor*

Washington, D. C.

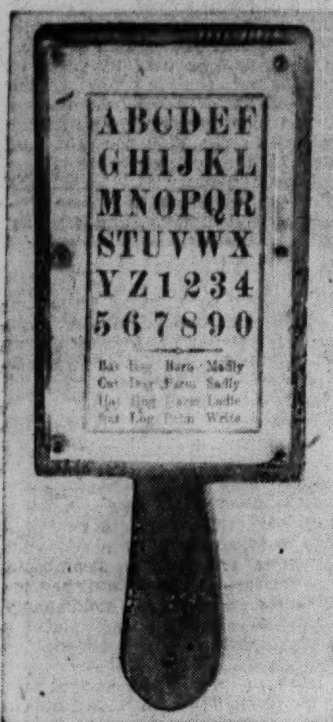
Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Out Across the World the Child Learns His A B C's

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Page From a Chinese Reader in Use in China's Modern Schools. The Original Is Vividly Colored



This Type of Primer, Called a Hornbook, Was in Use in England and America in the Eighteenth Century

Readers of Many Lands Are Exhibited

They Show Educational History and National Trends

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From this world to that was easy after passing the murals by Puvis de Chavannes. Between the sober throb of library activity in Bates Hall, with its borrowing and lending, its cataloguing and card filing, and the quiet gaiety of the Treasure Room, the blue and silver otherness of the classical paintings formed a comprehensible link.

Silent as thought was the Treasure Room at that moment; silent like thought, too, no vacuum, but a surging fullness of ideas, from many lands. And all those ideas together created that world of wonder and of exploring-a-mystery which we call "learning to read." They spoke out noiselessly from three cautiously sealed glass cases which ran the length of the room, exhibiting a group of alphabet books, juvenile readers, certificates of merit, and various types of readings games, from the collection which represents the hobby of James D. Henderson of Brookline, Mass.

Washable Linen Rag Book

There was my own rag book, or one very similar, "washable linen rag," exceedingly up to date a generation ago, with a vividly dyed picture of a British locomotive engine on the cover, and a "land and sea" alphabet inside. It had never occurred to me before that anyone had ever learned to read by any method other than that of the rag book, slate and building blocks, in a straight, little schoolroom chair, or stretched on a rug before a red, coal fire.

Beside the rag book lay a jolly example of modern reader, with polished paper and bold type, designed to teach not only the alphabet but the names and connections of colors. The pictures of the poppy, apple, cherry and pillar-box grouped themselves under the explanatory, "These things are red." Among the most fascinating of the English books of course were the nineteenth century productions of Kate Greenaway, with charming children skipping lightly through the seasons of the year, in the picturesque costumes of their period. A Victorian "Life with Father," as it were, was entitled, "Papa's Tales About the Earth and Moon," an extremely polite volume of which the black-and-white drawings of a waxy family group had evidently been hand colored by some youthful student. A religious A, B, C book related solemnly how "Adam and Abel his godly son . . . lived when this world had but lately begun," while a florally decorated "Museum for Young Gentlemen and Ladies," offered advice on how to live and die gracefully in the eighteenth century.

Rare Specimens Of Hornbooks

Rare specimens of hornbooks, the simple type showing dimly through an antique strip of horn, in the original eighteenth-century wood cases, led me to examine a still older form of alphabet known as a Nuremberg counter, consisting of coins having the alphabet, minus the letters J and U, stamped on one side and on the other an illustration of the Reichmeister or counting master, at his desk. These coins were in use in the sixteenth century. Nearly as old probably was the alphabet plate of metal, the central area hammered with a design from the rhyme of Cock Robin, the rim adorned with the alphabet in relief.

Early American primers showed naturally a similarity to the English ones of the same period. In the eighteenth century the famous Isaiah Thomas of Worcester, Mass., published the American edition of "The History of Goody Two Shoes," first printed in London, a favorite book in the nursery for some two centuries. The Chap Books, John Marshall's great contribution to juvenile literature, about 1800, were represented, 16 three-inch volumes to a set. And there, in the same group, was "Marmaduke Multiply, A Merry Method of Making Minor Mathematicians," published by Munroe & Francis of Boston, early in the nineteenth century. Under the picture of the little girl holding a bird cage were the informative lines:

6 times 6 are 36
This pretty bird is cousin Dick's.

Buying Cheese In a Picture Book

How unrelated the table and the illustration in this arithmetic book, first issued in London in 1816. I compared it with the modern English, elementary arithmetic, which lay open at a picture of a grocer's shop. In this illustration tags clearly indicated that matches were 10d. a dozen boxes, yellow cheese 1/6 a pound, and so forth. What fun the child of today must find in answering the questions such as the one I read, "How much would you pay for: (a) 1 tin of salmon and 2 lbs. of peas?" Purchasing cheese and butter and sugar in that delightful picture-book manner, it seemed to me, had certain advantages over the method of "Marmaduke Multiply."

Nothing perhaps so much as children's readers proves the distance traveled in what Jacob Abbott, to quote the title of his children's book of the nineteenth century, called, "Learning to Think." From the "Discourse to Children by the Minister," a child's book of 1721, warning the young who did not do-thus-and-so that they might be carried away by the Indians, together with appalling details of fear and horror, to the modern reader of gentle persuasion is a long journey.

Beautiful Books Of Today

From the McGuffey "New Third Eclectic Reader," of which more than 122,000,000 are reported to have been printed, when the McGuffey was the basic school book in the United States, last century, and from the earlier Peter Parley books, embracing geography, biography, history and science, my thoughts wandered to the beautifully illustrated children's books of today, in the juvenile department on the floor below. I thought of the "A B C for Every Day" drawn and written by Helen Sewell, of that amusing "Jaw-Breaker's Alphabet" by Eunice and Janet Tietjens, beginning with

A's for Archaeop-teryx
Of whom perhaps you've heard,
The up-and-coming reptile
Who first became a bird.

I thought of E. MacKinstry's lovely "Fairy Alphabet," and, in the realm of science, of "A First Electrical Book for Boys" by Alfred Morgan, and that remarkably understanding volume by Vera Edelstat, entitled, "A Steam Shovel for Me!" with Romano's pictures of steam rollers, steam shovels and riveters at work.

From All Over The World

Thinking of twentieth century books for children, my glance next fell upon an immensely interesting group which Mr. Henderson had collected from abroad, books which, he told me later, he had obtained through the help of numerous friends and acquaintances serving as consuls, missionaries, teachers, secretaries of educational institutions, international organizations, and others. These aids to education, he said, had educated him. He was enthusiastic about the pictures of little children in Denmark and Norway, Spain and Portugal, Africa and Arabia, which had shown him that in every part of the world they learned their lessons, played their games, and ran home to their fathers and mothers, just as did the little ones he had known in his own land.

Among the French books of today I noticed some delightfully amusing alphabet books, gay with illustrations in the modern manner, and one very up-to-date one utilizing actual photography. A photograph of a little girl playing the violin and a small boy beside her singing from sheet music, bore the title, "Harmonie," while another photograph showed the same two children in the middle of a tremendous meadow, in which they appeared by contrast diminutive, and that was headed, "Immensité."

"For Fun in Learning" From Iceland

Popular fairy stories from Spain, Czechoslovakia, and the Scandinavian countries showed the never-waning interest in folk and fairy lore. Entirely devoted to humorous treatment was a beginners' book, "For Fun in Learning" from Iceland, with pictures of children in modern European dress, on their way to school. Phonetic alphabet cards, constituting a kind of game, indicated the more primitive requirements of education in West Africa. Verses from the Koran furnished reading material for one Arabic reader, while another was decorated with pen and ink drawings of birds and beasts. A vividly colored, highly westernized reader from China, showed the Occidental trend in the costumes and home furnishings of the people.

From Japan came the delicately bound and illustrated book with reading running from right to left. Militaristic influences, alas, had caused the pages to be decorated with drawings of guns, cannon, tanks and other implements of modern warfare. Nationalistic policies had also stamped the German reader with the constant use in illustration of the emblem of the swastika, while, of course, Benito Mussolini came in for considerable publicity in the Italian primer. One rather unnatural-looking portrait of Il Duce, holding a youthful scholar in his arms, bears the inscription, in the native tongue, "Benito Mussolini loves little ones dearly. The children of Italy dearly love Il Duce. Long live Il Duce! Greetings to Il Duce." The child in the picture of course is making the Fascist salute.

Soviet Russia's Pairs of Drawings

What perhaps I found most interesting in modern readers of other countries was a package of books received from Soviet Russia, for which there had been no space left in the display at the Boston Public Library. In addition to a whimsically illustrated version of "The Three Bears," and an amusing form of comic-strip story entitled, "The Forgetful Man," was a decidedly progressive little book depicting the advantages of today's mode of living, utilizing mechanical inventions, over the laborious method of a generation ago. Executed with skill and artistic verve the drawings appeared in pairs. Opposite the picture of an old peasant woman almost breaking her back in the act of pumping water into a tub, was a drawing of a modern bath, replete with shower; while companion to a pathetic, crumbling, old-fashioned reading lamp, a bright electric light bulb sparkled triumphantly. The typewriter similarly was characterized to the great disadvantage to the pen.

This Is From One of the Modern French Alphabet Books, Gay and Whimsical in the French Manner. One of the French Books in the Exhibit Was Illustrated With Action Photographs of Children

Il Duce Figures in This Modern Italian Reader as One Who Is Much Loved by the "Bambino"

Courtesy Macmillan Company, Publishers

Page From the "A B C for Every-day," by Helen Sewell

Page From a Modern German Reader, One of Several on This Page Shown From the Gwendolyn B. Henderson Collection

The Remedial Wave

Periodically, waves of various educational impulses transverse the nation. Today, riding its crest, is the wave of remedial teaching—remedial reading, remedial arithmetic, remedial science, remedial almost-any-subject-in-the-curriculum. Special teachers are being employed to do remedial teaching and every available space in many public schools is being turned into a clinic. . . .

If we exercised prevention by putting our attention on readiness for reading; if we adapted our methods of teaching to meet individual needs; if we lessened the number of children in beginning classes; if, in short, we put the great emphasis on *better first teaching at the proper time for teaching*, it is likely that we should be able largely to eliminate the problem of remedial reading.

"Time," today, has become a byword on American lips. We are always rushing. Adults resent lack of time to do the things they wish to do. Institutions are full of those who cannot keep up with the pace of the times. Little children are expected to read so many pre-primers so many primers, and so many first readers in their first year of school. "There is no time for anything but reading. There isn't even time for that," wail many primary teachers as they try to hurry their Johnnies and Elsies on the whiz-like trail of learning to read. Some can keep the pace, but 20 to 25 per cent cannot. They are so constituted mentally and physically that while they could learn to read at their individual rates, they can never keep the pace set.

The scars made by poor first teaching, such as wrong attitudes and incorrect interpretations, can be erased little more easily than physical scars. Much good has been accomplished by remedial teaching, but if we spend the same amount of money and effort to popularize excellent "first teaching," shall we not have proceeded a long way educationally?

D. E. W.

—From Childhood Education.

Goodwill Day Broadcast

The World Goodwill Day broadcast will be held on the afternoon of May 18 from 2 to 4 o'clock, E. S. T., N. B. C. The program will be under the direction of the World Federation of Education Associations and the Junior Red Cross. Several of the most outstanding leaders in the various nations will speak. President Roosevelt of the United States has been invited to deliver the closing address.

Back of That 'I Don't Care'

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado

Dear Editor:

A visit to school is a good idea in more than one way. It gives us an opportunity to compare our children's ability with other children's and perhaps equally important their appearance and their attitude toward their fellow pupils and teacher.

I found this year, that our time in the morning was so short that our son really did not make a thorough job of the before and after breakfast routine. Instead, he brushed his teeth hastily, ran a comb through his hair, and half did his finger nails. Result, not a very neat looking boy. We arranged a bit earlier bedtime, and lengthened the time for these preparations in the mornings. I bought a good file and other manicure aids, castile soap in animal shapes, and stressed neat and attractive hair dress. These measures have been partly successful. There is still room for improvement, however. Our teacher was pleased and her compliments have given the boy new zest for his grooming.

Not so long ago our son was markedly depressed and not one bit enthusiastic over school. All his grades slumped and he began to assume that don't-care air. Investigation proved, after a good deal of adroit questioning, that a cousin, two years older, had been exhibiting his intelligence by working problems and reading lessons too far advanced for our boy's mental grasp. Since he couldn't do as well as his more advanced cousin, he concluded he was not very bright. The key to the whole situation came when he asked a bit queerly, "Mother, is it that I'm not bright, and you've been keeping it from me?"

As casually as I could I explained that a "stupid" child would never have even thought of such a situation. When the fact came out that his cousin was a so-called "master mind with fractions," I explained as well as I could how each of us may have some special talent and may choose a different branch of learning in which to develop that talent.

I explained how great the world of learning is and that none of us ever becomes a master of it all. Then I went to see the teacher, who took the opportunity soon to praise him for good work, and he assumed before long his usual normal work and attitude.

I know other mothers must meet similar situations which seemingly have no explanations. I do hope this will encourage them to try to get at the bottom of these little storms which really mean so much to a child. Their problems are just as important, and loom just as large in their vision as ours do in our own grown-up world.

(Mrs.) A. H.

Child's Self-Reliance As Help to His Teacher

Ohio

Dear Parents:

I wonder how many of you send your youngster off to school in the morning after a fifteen-minute session consisting of getting him into mittens, arctics, muffler, sweater, cap and coat? All right, now multiply your time by 20 to 50 children and see what your teacher is up against if other children are not more self-reliant than yours!

This situation occurred to me one day after a struggle over getting our six-year-old into rubber galoshes. No teacher can be expected to go through this ordeal with all her pupils, and it seems to me we parents should give the situation more thought and do what we can to make things easier. We can teach our child to keep his wraps together, to tuck his muffler neatly into the coatsleeve, and put his mittens on a tape and thread them through the coatsleeves. We can buy rubbers or arctics which he can put on easily himself, so that neither we nor the teacher will need to help him. Children like to be self-reliant and help themselves, if they are given half a chance.

I wonder how many parents have also encountered the child who loiters, and plays on the way home from school. I have helped to right this situation by setting a definite time for the child to be home, and a wholesome treat waits his arrival. Usually an apple, orange, a glass of milk and a banana or some such food. A full week of prompt arrivals means a little tea party to which a friend can be invited, or some other such tiny celebration.

We really have no right to expect our children's teacher to assume the responsibility of dressing our children for out of doors, or of seeing that they hurry home from school.

(Mrs.) A. S.

There Seems Little Room Left for Doubt as to the Kind of Teaching Included Along With Reading in This Japanese Primer. The Japanese Read From Right to Left

When Playtime Is Club Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When four-year-old Danny goes to his club, I smile to think that the poet belittled the potency of a name. In the case of Danny and his four friends of pre-school age, I have found that there is a great deal in a name—peace for busy mothers, for example, and a joyful playtime for little boys, both based on the solemn rechristening of that same playtime as "club time."

It is all so simple that I hesitate to write about it, yet there may be other mothers who have the problem that we had in our neighborhood. It is a familiar problem, that of apparently reasonable and good little boys turning to quarrels as a substitute for play. Here was Danny, good as could be around the house, loyal and obedient, devoted to his playmates, yet indulging in squabbles with as good a will and loud a yell as any of them.

There were five little boys in several blocks, all too young for school, all eager to get together every day or so, and all spending about half the playtime in bickering. A good nursery school would have solved our problem, but none of us could afford it. So the mothers at Danny's, at Bill's, and Dave's perforce were arbiters of disagreements that never should have arisen in the first place, and little boys who really could not get along without each other were continually "mad" at this playfellow or that.

Perhaps I exaggerate in the light of our present peaceful relations—there were times, of course, when the five played with that happy concentration that boys are capable of when truly interested in what they are doing. Those times, however, seemed rare then. Now they are the usual thing, with squabbling as the rarity.

This change began six months ago when Dave's mother, confronted by the necessity of unraveling a tangle of who's to blame and what's to be done, had an inspiration. Evading the immediate question, she asked one of her own: "Why don't you form a club, and have rules, for all to obey?"

To boys a little older, conversant with school organization, or clubs such as Scouts, this would have been a less novel idea. But to Danny, Bill, Dave, Tim and Peter, it was momentous and exciting. Dave's mother took time off then and there to organize the club. The afternoon was devoted to choosing a name and drawing up a set of simple rules, mostly based on the idea of co-operation. Officers were limited to two—a president and a treasurer, and they are re-elected every two weeks, the fun of election not yet having worn off, and the honor of being president never growing stale.

Dues are a penny a meeting, and meetings are four times a week (about as often as group play ordinarily was engaged in). An older brother with a talent for drawing designed funny little badges in the shape of a rabbit (for the name, the White Rabbit club, was chosen after the favorite character in "Alice"). The badge is made of cardboard and is fastened on with a small safety pin, ingeniously held in place on the back of the rabbit with a bit of adhesive tape.

The order and business of each club meeting, after brief formalities, is practically what it was before the club was formed, pure play, except that now we are a club and seldom quarrel, and if we do, we settle that by rule.

The mothers have been delighted to help, for helping takes less time than arbitration formerly took. Simple refreshments—such as milk and graham crackers, or tomato juice and sandwiches, are served in the middle of the afternoon.

Parties, formerly just parties, are now club functions and great affairs. And when the treasury had accumulated 25 pennies and it was voted to spend the sum on an ice cream cone apiece, the mother in charge that day saw to it that the purchase and eating of the cones were invested with the proper ceremony. These were no ordinary ice cream cones, but the rewards of a very youthful experiment in organization and co-operation.

B. S. H.

Australian Experiments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hobart, Tasmania

Recommendations regarding state education, emanating from the inter-state conference of Directors of Education, recently held in Brisbane, are contained in a report made by G. V. Brooks, Director of Education, to the Minister for Education, E. J. Ogilvie.

The conference was of the opinion that the inauguration of rural area schools showed a marked advance in the history of education. In Tasmania, children are taken to the central rural school from surrounding districts and the curriculum is adapted to the needs of the locality. This means the closing of the small one-teacher schools and enables more individual attention to be given to the needs of the children in the central school.

Stressing the point that the powers of young persons are most susceptible of cultivation or of neglect from the age of 14 years onward, the conference urged the extension of post-primary education until the age of 15 years and the necessity for raising the compulsory school age to 15. No difficulty would be found in making the necessary modifications in the curricula.

The good work being done, both from a physical and an educational point of view, by the schools sports associations, is appreciated and the conference recommended holding sports meetings in the different states in rotation. Governments are to be urged to extend facilities for educational tours for children above primary school age.

It is desirable that teachers and pupils should have more freedom in drawing up and carrying out syllabuses of work. Experimental work in this direction carried out in South Australia and Tasmania has shown good results. Activity schemes and project work permitting considerable freedom has called for much thought and planning on the part of the teachers and has resulted in an entirely changed outlook on the part of the pupils. Keen interest has been aroused and the pupils no longer feel that school work is entirely the teachers' responsibility. The range of subjects that can be treated is unlimited, the sources of information suprisingly great and the research by the pupils provides a fine incentive. It was felt that inspectors should visit schools more frequently, not merely for the purpose of checking and inspecting work, but to give more help and guidance to less experienced teachers. A proposal was being considered in Tasmania by which group leaders would be appointed in various areas to implement the work of the inspectors and assist younger teachers.

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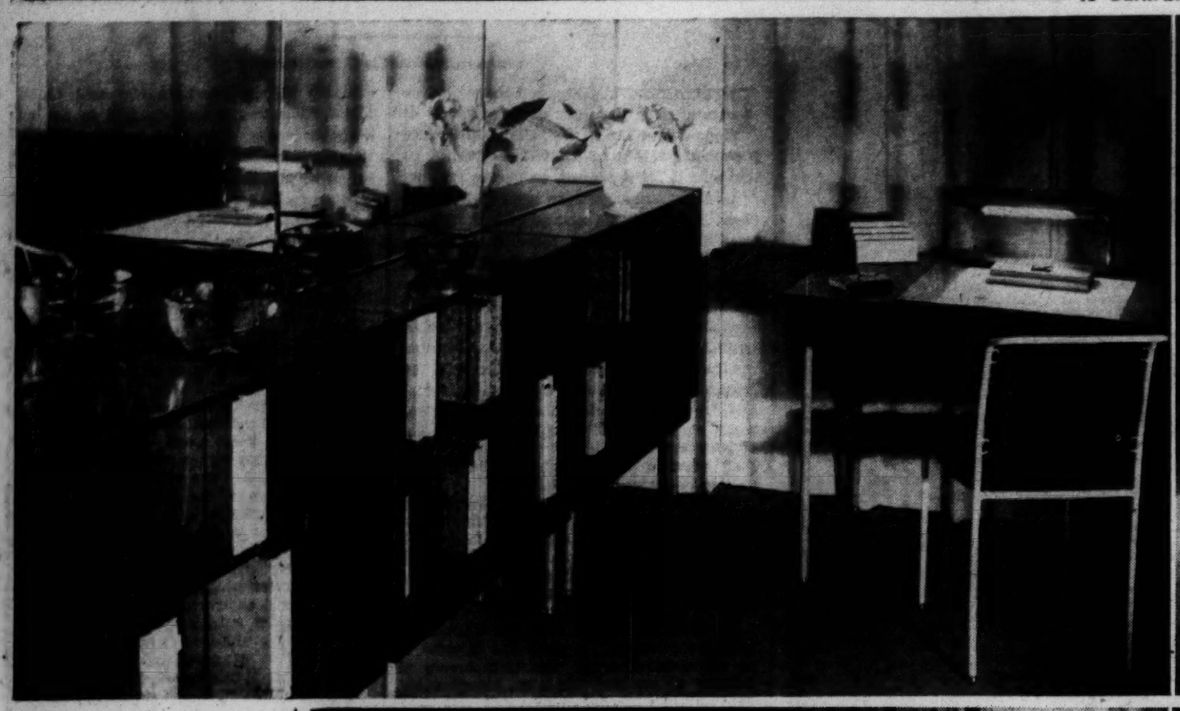
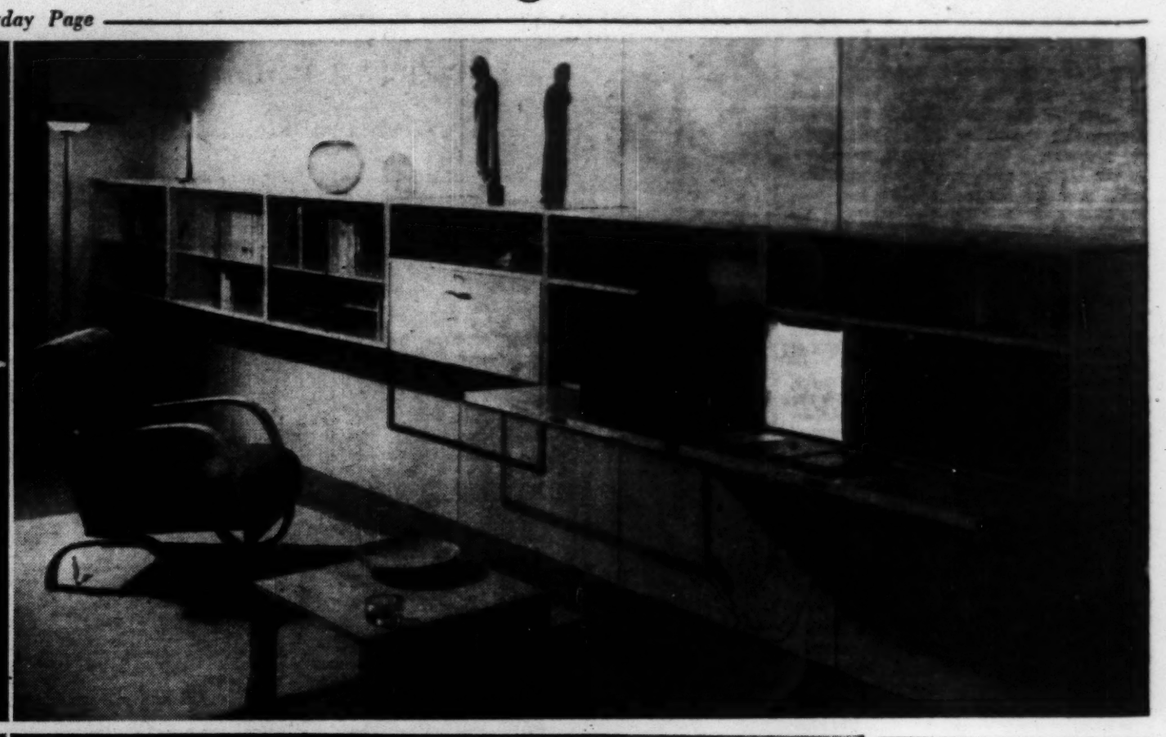
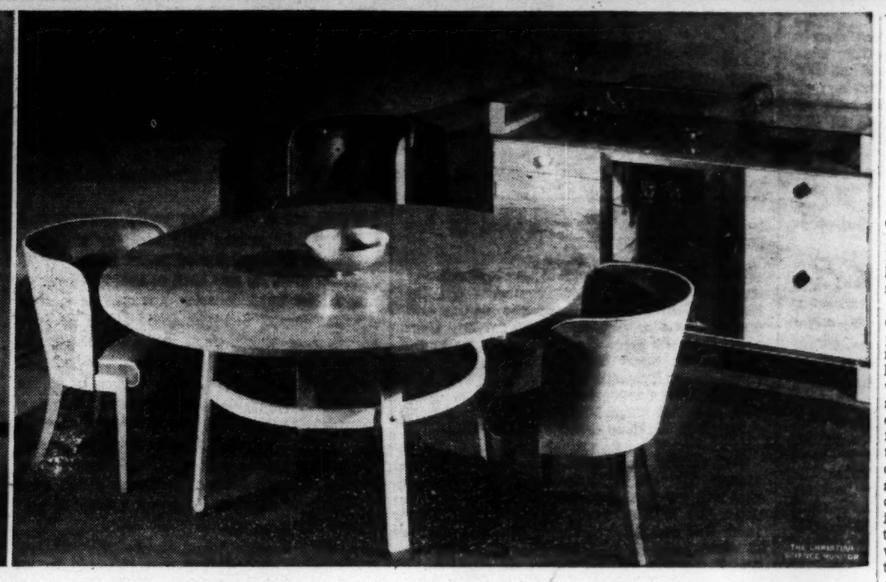
A Saturday Page







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It seems most logical that the architects who conceive modern buildings, or who originate the interiors for remodeled old structures, should be the ones to devise the furniture to be used in the new interiors. This is what a group of London architects have done with the results which are pictured here.

At the top left is the corner of a study designed by Raymond McGrath, the woods used being mahogany and ebony, with tops finished gray and with tubular metal legs. These pieces are set against paint and curtains in light primrose, and walls that are partly mirrored. Right, above, Marcel Breuer has hung book shelves in removable sections to his living room walls, omitting legs and using sycamore plywood paneling. The same architect produced the group at the left below with red leather and sycamore frames.

At the right below is dining room furniture by Brian O'Rorke, in which the circles dominate the lines of table and chairs. Here also the wood is sycamore, the upholstery being blue-gray washable leather.

Designed By Architects

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A group of seven well-known architects recently set themselves the task of designing units that will meet the requirements of the small house or flat, the proportions of the different rooms being the first consideration.

A remarkable sense of space is obtained by the use of wall mirrors and in certain cases by running the carpet over the entire floor. To enable this to be done, and to simplify the work of the vacuum cleaner, legs and under-frames are eliminated from wall-supported furniture.

The living room designed by Marcel Breuer presents many new ideas in design and construction. A number of units run along the walls, which are paneled with sycamore veneered plywood. These units are supported entirely by means of wooden slots enabling each piece to be removed separately, if necessary, simply by lifting it out of the slots. The writing-desk is automatically lit from within when opened; the bookcases are provided with sliding glass doors, and the fall front of the center cabinet is counter-weighted by means of metal bars seen below. The easy chair, chaise-longue, and settee in this room are covered in red leather, the sycamore veneered plywood arms proving how pliable timber can be made by this process.

Brian O'Rorke has chosen an inviting circular movement for his pear trees and sycamore dining room. The delightfully simple table is unusually low, and the sycamore chairs, upholstered in blue-gray washable hide, are extremely comfortable, the plywood backs being slightly flexible. A practical sideboard, in contrasting pear and sycamore, has a shelf running across the top of armored glass through which the warm tone of the pearwood is seen to great advantage. A built-in switch socket at the side connects an electric hot-plate or toaster.

The study designed by Raymond McGrath is in mahogany and ebony. Light primrose paint and curtains, a gray carpet and mirrored walls, effectively extend the boundaries of the room. The gray tops of the furniture, and the tubular metal legs simplify dusting and sweeping. By means of screws the legs can be made to move up or down, thus overcoming any unevenness that may occur.

In the hall, a narrow table designed by Maxwell Fry and Jack Howe provides space for gloves, clothes brushes and so on, and is supported from the wall. A rack attached to the side carries sticks and umbrellas, while a large frameless mirror over the table not only meets the need of the visitor, but helps the limited dimensions of the hall.

Other novel and useful ideas include a wardrobe designed by Christopher Heal, the doors built up of small panels of laminated board affording an interesting pattern and eliminating possibility of shrinkage; adjustable trays fitted into drawers for removal when dusting; upholstery attached to the chairs by means of strong clips and removable for cleaning purposes; wardrobe drawers deep enough from front to back to hold an average sized dress shirt; a pedestal cupboard with a top which folds out to form a convenient little table.

American Glass of a Century Ago

By Lura Woodside Watkins

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The generally accepted answer to the question, "How old is an antique?" is "One hundred years." So brief a time limit would not be applied by collectors of a European country. To Americans, however, rapid changes in standards of living and methods of production make a century seem very long. Many things now outmoded, even though not more than 50 years old, are thought of as antiques.

It is difficult to place glass in its proper period without an exhaustive study of the subject. Owners are inclined to credit their treasures with greater age than they really have—a natural tendency. Not long ago a woman showed me in all seriousness a small pressed plate of the 1890's, adorned with a cat, affirming that "it had always been in the family" and must be not less than 100 years old.

It seems almost cruel to disillusion such innocent belief. Still, the owner of a family heirloom should not risk such regrets by making sweeping assertions of the sort. Why not look the matter straight in the eye and learn what kind of glass was in use 100 years ago?

To begin with, we may eliminate all the ordinary forms of pressed glass so plentiful today. In the 1830's, sets of pressed tableware were unknown, while blown and cut glass still held its own among people of means. Glass pressing, a new invention, was limited to a few forms and to certain lacy patterns.

Let us consider what might be found on the table of the average householder, along with her blue-printed Staffordshire earthenware or her sprigged china. The center of the table was probably occupied by a large cut bowl on standard, filled with fruit. A pair of standing celery holders, or vases of heavy glass, simply decorated by cutting, may have balanced the arrangement at each end. Sometimes a caster with its complement of bottles held the central position. Perhaps it was an elegant container of silver, equipped with cut glass, silver-mounted, or, possibly, only a plain American pewter stand, fitted out with American blown or molded bottles. The drinking glasses were of plain blown, engraved, or cut ware—the cutting being executed in simple flutes or diamond points.

Cut glass from any source was expensive. The fertile mind of Deming Jarves, director of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, conceived a cheaper substitute, hardly less beautiful, by blowing decanters, pitchers, bowls, salts, and other hollow ware in three-section molds. A quite satisfactory imitation with a pleasing quality of its own, the so-called "three-mold" glass must have been favorably received in its day as fairly large quantities of it have survived. This cannot be said of other glass made as early as the 'twenties. In the period under consideration, the designs on the molded articles had already been changed, from strict imitations of cutting to baroque patterns of greater elaboration. Color—principally cobalt blue or purple—was occasionally introduced. No century-old glass is more appreciated today. Its brilliant lustre, graceful form, and pure metal, coupled with an assured American origin, make it the desired of collectors.

Glass pressing was another development at the beginning of the industrial era. Deming Jarves has been credited with its growth and popularity, because he was the first to see in it a means of artistic expression. His lacy plates, bowls and cup plates, which graced the table of Mrs. Average Hostess throughout the 'thirties, have never been surpassed in the suitability of their designs to the mechanical method of their production. Other glassmakers attempted with less success to rival his output.

Cup Plates Appear

In the 'thirties, it was customary to drink from the saucer rather than from the slippery, handleless cup. A rest for the dripping cup was a necessity. China cup plates were provided by English manufacturers, but never glass ones; those were an American innovation. The fad for the diminutive receptacles, which were not much larger than Victorian butter plates, swept the country. They became the medium for "spread-eagleism" in the expansive period.

The symbols of patriotism came home to roost on the tea table. Eagles, portraits of Washington and Henry Clay, representations of the Constitution and other famous ships; later, Bunker Hill Monument, William Henry Harrison and the log-cabins of his presidential campaign—all these appeared smartly stamped on the new pressed plates. Nothing of the sort had ever been seen on glass before, except as a result of the most laborious hand engraving.

Larger forms, too, were sometimes ornamented with similar realistic subjects. A small rectangular plate showing the ship Constitution is a noteworthy example. Salts were embellished in the same way. They were usually rectangular or basket-shaped, more rarely, round, and were sold in pairs.

Design Degenerates

The temptation to be pictorial on glassware was seemingly irresistible. With American scenery gorgeously portrayed on tea sets, plates and platters, and native symbolism running rampant on the garniture of glass, the dinner table of our great-grandmothers must have been well supplied with topics for conversation. Of course, it was not good taste; the hand of Victorian decadence was already being felt in the decorative arts.

Truly fine were some of the larger lacy pieces that were impressed with Empire and rococo motives. The acanthus and the lotus reflected the carvings of the claw-foot sofa and table; the pineapple those of the four-post bed. A study of these first pressed-glass designs would be illuminating.

A note of color sometimes appeared in the table scheme. The red glass of Bohemia was already being sent to the United States in the form of decanters, drinking glasses and finger bowls. Ruby, blue, purple, and green, from Bristol or from our own glasshouses, was not uncommon. It is very difficult to determine the provenance of early colored glass. Indeed, without the history of a particular piece, it is all but impossible. The greater part of our colored glass belongs to the period after 1850.

No description of glass in the '30s would be complete without mention of the charming and graceful whale-oil lamps that had been introduced a few years earlier. They ranged in size from tiny blown affairs with handles, known as "spark lights," to tall stand lamps of excellent proportions. The larger lamps were variously ornamented by cutting, etching, engraving, and enameling, and were often made entirely by hand. Square pressed bases with blown reservoirs were not unusual. Small, cut extremely decorative, stand lamps were fashioned with lacy bases, some of them pressed in cup-plate molds.

The historical flask is another object of the glassblower's art that is characteristic of the period. Here again the course of American history is to be traced on glass. Countless popular motives were utilized as subjects of decoration. The eagle, horn-of-plenty (indicative of national prosperity); portraits of Washington, Lafayette, and Jackson; steamboats, locomotives—all these furnished inspiration for ingenious moldmakers.

Century-old American glass is easily identified when patterned by pressing or molding. Otherwise it is not readily recognizable and has been little studied. The plain blown and cut ware has been passed over by English authorities as too late to be of interest, while American students find it impossible to differentiate between the glass of English, Irish, American, or other manufacture. Even so, any handmade glass of one hundred years ago retains the quality, if not the delicacy of form, that distinguishes eighteenth-century glass, while the pressed ware is superior to any of the machine products that superseded it.

This garage is of moderate size, but its top is as spacious as a large room. At small expense a fence of strong palings has been extended along its walls and an awning spread over an inexpensive framework. Now it can be used for either a sun porch or a sleeping place at night

Utilizing the Garage Roof

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

Modern architecture, with its flat roofs, offers innumerable invitations for utilizing these elevated areas as places for out-of-door lounging. Much publicity has been given to the sometimes extremely costly penthouses which are built on the tops of skyscrapers in large cities. Here are found privacy, quiet, and distant views from windows that may be several hundred feet above noisy city streets. Flower gardens are often cultivated there, and even trees of moderate size thrive and extend the impression of a remote and isolated dwelling.

The owner of a moderate-sized home at Long Beach, Calif., has found a less elaborate use for the roof of a stucco garage, as seen in the picture here. A simple stairway has been built along one side, and a strong, high fence has been extended around four sides of the roof. Left for the most part open to the sun, a portion is sheltered by an awning—canvas stretched over a stationary frame—which is welcome when the sun seems too strong. In fact, this whole roof is used not only in the daytime, but also at the night for a sleeping place.

The woodwork is dark brown, combining attractively with the tan of the stucco. The vine has already climbed well over one side, and the full beauty of its foliage and flowers is brought out by its plain background.

Incidentally, here is a good idea for a wide-spreading trellis. It is hexagonal, six or seven feet across, and is raised about three feet from the ground by a strong standard. The braces extend from the top of the standard to the angles of the hexagon.

Newly From Loom and Dye House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New spring fabrics for chair upholstery, slip covers and draperies, are of richer and finer grade material, by and large, than they have been for five or six years, manufacturers agree. More imported goods and more fine domestics are seen in the shops, for it is claimed that high prices no longer disturb buyers, since many people are able to purchase what they want with less regard for economy.

A new stuff is introduced by a Chicago firm—a printed fabric which is as fresh and crisp as a spring day. It can best be described as a sateen, in modern patterns for modern furnishings. A noticeable improvement is seen in the colors of fabrics, even in less expensive ones. More unusual and in-between hues are being offered.

Formerly many of the materials stayed closely to rust and green, to blue and gold, and then ventured to brown and egg shell. Now they can be found in chartreuse, nile green, turquoise, mustard, and other tones more often chosen by decorators, coral being one of the most popular.

One of the smart chintzes is metallic striped, sunfast material. Used for slip covers, draperies, and even for upholstering the makers claim that it is very durable. It is 36 inches wide and sells for approximately one dollar a yard.

Many more higher grade chintzes are coming into the shops than have been seen for some time—imitations of old English hand-blocked fabrics. Almost every flower imaginable is now to be seen in the patterns—roses, lilacs, hydrangeas, clematis, and even the rubber plant. Large designs extend the width of the yard-wide material, gorgeous floral subjects becoming more popular, it is found.

Mohair prints in 32 and 50-inch widths are shown for both slip covers and draperies, dyed in very lovely shades which are beautifully blended. This material is unusually durable and is especially recommended where much wear is expected.

Fine tapestries from France, England, and Italy—more than have been seen for a long time—are being displayed for homemakers with good-sized purses who are looking for a long-wearing material. A mohair velvet with a short nap comes in very exquisite shades of blue, rose, and green. "Grospoint" is also a mohair fabric used for upholstering, which gives very good service. It has the effect of needlepoint and comes only in plain colors, but grayed and well chosen.

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The Home Forum

The Seventy-Nine Cabs

IT WAS a gray day in February. Not a gloomy gray, but brightened by the soft mother-of-pearl tints that so often mark a winter day in southern Ireland: gray with a touch of silver, a faint brushing of pastel blue. In the big city park, people were gathering while, along the wide central drive, there was the leisured clip-clop of horses' hooves, as the seventy-nine cabs arrived and drove to their places along one side of the smooth road. Old cabs and old horses.

At the opposite side of the roadway stood two drays, loaded with neat sacks of fodder, drawn by two huge draught horses that looked across at the shabby competitors and shook their benign heads doubtfully, with a rattle of brass-mounted harness.

When the cabs were in line, the tying-on of numbered armlets took a long time and many of the spectators made themselves useful by tying the tapes above or below the patched elbows, as the wearer directed them. Not that it mattered much where the armlets were placed; for, as one cabby said philosophically: "It'll be apt to come off in anny case, so it don't sig-nify a whole lot where you put it at first."

WHILE THIS WAS going on, the members of the crowd began to feel like old friends and the reminiscences that enliven any such gathering of Irish people were given an attentive hearing. First place, of course, was taken by the reminiscences of the cabbies themselves. Who would be likely to have better tales of the city's departed glories than the driver of a horse-drawn cab? Tales of some ball at the Castle, when a constant stream of such cabs disgorged their occupants, uniformed escorts and the lovely ladies whose spreading draperies had to be carefully arranged on the cushioned seat. Ladies whose jewels still brightened the dark days of cabbies who remember them. "You'd see nothin' at all like them now," a driver said. "They had ta-ta-ras that'd blind your eye, an' a whole set-out of jewlery that'd astonish the nation." Other tales of fares that were generous, of tips that were princely; of horses that really were horses, and roadways on which the fast-stepping hooves could find a foothold.

WHEN AT LAST the armlets were fixed, and each competitor showed a number, most of the cabbies climbed onto the driving seats and wrapped a worn rug about their knees, tilting the old bowler hats to a more jaunty angle and straightening the old whips in their metal holders. But some of them waited to give a last despairing rub at a tarnished buckle; then they, too, mounted the high seats and looked straight ahead, as if to sever all connection with the mere spectators, who accepted the situation and talked to each other instead. And the last of the competitors to cut himself off in this way spoke words that held little bitterness toward a public that no longer wants horse-drawn cabs: "We're gone too slow for them now," he said. "'Tis speed that has us bested off of the roads."

THERE WAS A sudden stir at the beginning of the long line, and faded rugs were plucked from the drooping backs of the horses and placed at the driver's feet. A signal had been given that the great display would now begin. People who stood near to the leading cab heard the instructions to the driver. "Trot him down to the statue, drive round it, trot him back past the judge, and take your place here again. And mind now, NO GALLOPING."

ONE BY ONE, the seventy-nine cabs got into motion, and the old horses showed the spirit that still was theirs, as, heads up, they trotted down the wide roadway. And the quiet February day was filled suddenly with the sounds of wheels and of creaking springs. Every cab had at least one occupant for, in addition to the awards for "general neatness of turnout," there was a passenger's prize. So, for a few crowded moments, one woman acted the part of royalty and bowed graciously, first from one window, then from the other, to the delighted onlookers on either side. As an appreciative spectator said of her: "That one is the heart of the road." With a final flourish of his whip, the seventy-ninth cabby took his place at the end of the rank, and seventy-nine small clouds of steam rose into the quiet air.

THE LOADED DRAYS moved down the long line, and every cab got a sack of oats and one of bran: and for some of the poorest-looking horses there were two bags of oats and two of bran. Prizes were awarded and the Lord Mayor made a speech. Photographs were taken and then, to the delight of the onlookers, and without regard to appearance, the driver of every outfit got a pound; then the long procession moved away, back to the paving-stones of the busy city quays. Back to the ranks from which they so seldom are called now; back to the dimly-lighted mews that those old horses know as home.

INTO THE PARK the evening fog, that rises from the river, crept silently and the statue round which the cabs were driven seemed to rise from a misty cloud rather than from its own solid base. Many of the people who had been strangers that morning walked together to the entrance gates, feeling as though they must have met years before, when seventy-nine cabs represented only a fraction of the horse-drawn vehicles in that city and life was a brisk affair for their drivers. Last of all went the two empty drays; and on the paved road, beyond the gates, the huge feet fell noisily as they walked as close to the kerb as they could go. With a warning snarl, a Klaxon horn scunded and the long line of interrupted motor traffic went by, to overtake, further on, the dingy cab whose owner had said: "We're gone too slow for them now."

D. M. LARGE

By Courtesy of Messrs. Colnaghi, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIVER SCENE: *A Pen and Wash Drawing by Jean Baptiste Tierce*

THE art of designing pretty pictures had been formalized in France by the time Jean Baptiste Tierce began his career as a landscapist. He was born in 1741 and became one of the lesser artists surrounding Claude Joseph Vernet, most notable painter of seascapes and shore views for several decades preceding the French Revolution. The work of this group was governed by the demand for elegant pastorals and *paysages* founded on the classical tradition of that greater Claude of the previous century. The wealthy wished for pleasing things to look at; things far removed from the harsh facts of existence which were being forced on their attention, politically and economically.

In the academic art of the magnificent, but class-selfish period that was drawing to its close, no stark reflection of the poverty and misery rife in France was mirrored. Charming compositions of beautiful prospects were the order of Tierce's day. Peasants or fisherfolk, introduced into his scenes, lead an idyllic life in fairy-tale settings. They are in keeping—though without the tragic human undercurrent—with the charming artificiality of the Arcadian imitations in the rural grounds of the Little Trianon at Versailles by Marie Antoinette and her court.

Strength had ebbed from the Claude tradition. These landscapes are highly decorative, but quite devoid of the poetic imagination and supreme harmony of the great master's works. The classical influence imbued Tierce. He settled in Italy in 1779, seeking serene environment away from the impending calamities in France. Two of his shore scenes, near Naples, "Dance of a Tarantella!" and "Musicians on the Coast," and also two views of the castle and cascade on the Isle of Sora were engraved for inclusion among the illustrations of "Voyage Pittoresque de Naples et Sicily," travel book de luxe of the gifted Abbé Saint-Non. This was published in 1781 and proves Tierce's prestige as an artist.

The attribution of "A River Scene" to him is due to Mr. W. W. Wheeler, dealer and connoisseur of Old Master drawings, after close study of his work. The composition is a delightful variation on the motives permissible in the well-designed classical landscape. The pen drawing is enhanced by washes of pearly gray for sky and distant water; by touches of bright color in the foreground, the sails and fishermen's clothes.

Natural Ability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INTELLIGENCE, ability, and success are as natural to man, the image and likeness of God, as they are to God. Christian Science is revealing this to us today. It is showing us that man is not dependent on human learning or teaching, although these have their proper place, but that his ability and inspiration come directly from God, the divine Mind.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 183): "Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection*. Through the transparency of Science we learn this, and receive it: learn that man can fulfil the Scriptures in every instance; that if he open his mouth it shall be filled—not by reason of the schools, or learning, but by the natural ability, that reflection already has bestowed on him, to give utterance to Truth."

How comforting it is to know that God is infinite Mind, and that the real man reflects and expresses the exactness, the perfection, the capability, the inspiration, and the infinitude of this Mind! Such reflection, or expression, is within reach of all, since it is natural to man.

Mortal mind claims that one must have human experience in a given line in order to be successful. Through "the transparency of Science" we see that this is not indispensable, for intelligence is a fact or quality of man's being. Spiritual man is intelligent, capable, progressive. These qualities cannot be acquired through human means; one already has them "by the natural ability, that reflection already has bestowed on him."

In the light of Christian Science a discouraged, unhappy, sick, unsuccessful man is inconceivable, for man is the reflection of God. The divine Mind, or God, does not go through a process of learning, in order to express His own intelligence, perfection, order, exactness, beauty, and loveliness. As we see and understand the divine facts about God and the real man, we are able to express a higher sense of intelligence and ability in our daily lives.

Christ Jesus realized more clearly than has anyone else, that God was the source of his ability—his ability to act rightly, to speak wisely, and to heal. He said to his disciples (Matthew 10:19, 20): "Take no thought how or what ye shall speak. . . . For it is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father which speaketh in you." And he also said (John 14:10), "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." What Jesus taught and practiced centuries ago, Christian Science is showing to be just as provable today. There is no problem in human experience, be it physical, mental, moral, or financial, which cannot be solved through recognizing and understanding the truth that man's ability, intelligence, health, and supply are bestowed by God, infinite Mind.

God is forever supplying man with all that he needs, whether the need seems to be for intelligence, ability, health, love, peace, or security. The need is never for more experience in matter or material ways of thinking, but for a clearer understanding of the truth that man is the expression of eternal, inexhaustible, omnipresent, harmonious divine Life and Love. Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 185), "The spiritualization of our sense of man opens the gates of paradise that the so-called material senses would close, and reveals man infinitely blessed, upright, pure, and free." This, then, is our need—to obtain the correct view of man through spiritualization of consciousness, so that we shall see man as he really is, and recognize that all the qualities of God are natural to him.

Since ability and success are among the innate qualities of man's being, no belief of heredity, lack of intelligence, lack of education, lack of opportunity, lack of supply can rob him of them. We understand, love, and rejoice in man as the glorious likeness of divine Principle, the perfect reflection of Life, the beloved expression of Love, the infinitely capable idea of Mind. These truths are the eternal facts of man's being, which he expresses continuously.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Natürliche Fähigkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

INTELLIGENZ, Fähigkeit und Erfolg sind für den Menschen, das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, so natürlich, wie sie es für Gott sind. Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart uns dies heute. Sie zeigt uns, daß der Mensch nicht von menschlichem Lernen oder Lehren abhängig ist, obwohl diese ihren rechten Platz haben, sondern daß seine Fähigkeit und seine Inspiration unmittelbar von Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, kommen.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 183): „Der Mensch ist Gottes Bild und Gleichnis. Alles, was Gott möglich ist, ist dem Menschen als Gottes Widerspiegelung möglich. Durch die Klarheit der Wissenschaft lernen wir dies und erfassen es: lernen wir, daß der Mensch die Heilige Schrift in jedem Falle erfüllen kann; daß sein Mund, wenn er ihn auftut, gefüllt wird—nicht wegen der Schulen oder wegen des Lernens, sondern durch die natürliche Fähigkeit, die die Widerspiegelung ihm bereits verliehen hat, der Wahrheit Ausdruck zu geben".

Wie ermutigend es doch ist zu wissen, daß Gott das unendliche Gemüt ist, und daß der wirkliche Mensch die Genauigkeit, die Vollkommenheit, die Fähigkeit, die Erleuchtung und die Unendlichkeit dieses Gemüts widerspiegelt und ausdrückt! Diese Widerspiegelung, diesen Ausdruck, können alle erreichen, da sie dem Menschen natürlich ist.

Das sterbliche Gemüt behauptet, man müsse auf einem bestimmten Gebiete menschliche Erfahrung haben, um erfolgreich zu sein. Durch „die Klarheit der Wissenschaft" sehen wir, daß dies nicht unbedingt notwendig ist. Denn Intelligenz ist eine Tatsache oder Eigenschaft des Seins des Menschen. Der geistige Mensch ist intelligent, fähig, fortschrittlich. Diese Eigenschaften können nicht durch menschliche Mittel erworben werden. Man hat sie schon „durch die natürliche Fähigkeit, die die Widerspiegelung ihm bereits verliehen hat".

Im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist ein entmutigter, unglücklicher, kranker, erfolgloser Mensch undenkbar; denn der Mensch ist die Widerspiegelung Gottes. Das göttliche Gemüt oder Gott macht nicht eine Lehre durch, um Seine eigene Intelligenz, Vollkommenheit, Ordnung, Genauigkeit, Schönheit und Anmut auszudrücken. In dem Maße, wie wir die göttlichen Tatsachen über Gott und den wirklichen Menschen sehen und verstehen, können wir im täglichen Leben einen höheren Sinn von Intelligenz und Fähigkeit ausdrücken.

Christus Jesus erkannte klarer als irgend jemand anders, daß Gott die Quelle seiner Fähigkeit war—seiner Fähigkeit, recht zu handeln, weise zu reden und zu heilen. Er sagte zu seinen Jüngern (Matth. 10, 19. 20): „Sorget nicht, wie oder was ihr reden sollt. . . . Denn ihr seid es nicht, die da reden, sondern eures Vaters Geist ist es, der durch euch redet". Und er sagte auch (Joh. 14, 10): „Der Vater, der in mir wohnt, der tut die Werke". Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß das, was Jesus vor Jahrhunderten lehrte und ausübte, heute ebenso beweisbar ist. Es gibt kein Problem in der menschlichen Erfahrung, sei es körperlich, seelisch, sittlich oder wirtschaftlich, das nicht durch die Erkenntnis und das Verständnis der Wahrheit gelöst werden kann, daß des Menschen Fähigkeit, Intelligenz, Gesundheit und Versorgung von Gott, dem unendlichen Gemüt, verliehen sind.

Gott versorgt den Menschen auf ewig mit allem, was er braucht, sei es Intelligenz, Fähigkeit, Gesundheit, Liebe, Frieden oder Sicherheit. Nie liegt ein Bedürfnis vor für mehr Erfahrung in der Materie oder in materiellem Denken, sondern für ein klareres Verständnis der Wahrheit, daß der Mensch der Ausdruck des ewigen, unerschöpflichen, allgegenwärtigen, harmonischen göttlichen Lebens und der göttlichen Liebe ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 185): „Die Vergeistigung unseres Sinnes vom Menschen öffnet die Pforten des Paradieses, die die sogenannten materiellen Sinne zu schließen suchen, und enthüllt den Menschen als unendlich gesegnet, aufrichtig, rein und frei". Unser Bedürfnis ist also das Erlangen einer richtigen Anschauung vom Menschen durch Vergeistigung des Bewußtseins, so daß wir den Menschen sehen, wie er wirklich ist, und erkennen, daß ihm alle Eigenschaften Gottes natürlich sind.

Da Fähigkeit und Erfolg zu den unveräußerlichen Eigenschaften des Menschen gehören, kann ihn keine Annahme von Vererbung, von Mangel an Gelegenheit, von Mangel an Versorgung ihrer berauben. Wir verstehen und lieben den Menschen als das herrliche Gleichnis des göttlichen Prinzips, als die vollkommene Widerspiegelung des Lebens, als den geliebten Ausdruck der Liebe, als die unendlich fänige Idee des Gemüts und frohlocken in dieser Erkenntnis. Diese Wahrheiten sind die ewigen Tatsachen des Seins des Menschen, die er beständig ausdrückt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

What's Wrong With the Desert?

IF YOU go to the little station of Chelkar in the pre-Aral desert regions, you will see grape arbors, rosebushes, asters, tulips, raspberry and currant and gooseberry bushes. The wives of the railroad workers will offer you cherries and plums, will show you their little gardens of cucumbers and cabbages and onions, carrots and strawberries.

All this right out in the desert!

Here at Chelkar a bit of the desert has been changed by human hands into a small botanical garden.

And who did it? Some professor? Botanist? Agronomist?

Not a bit of it. It is all the work of these plain railroad hands—the Ivans and Michaels and Levchenkos.

In the autumn the little village of Chelkar had more tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, carrots, melons, than they could use. The whole situation had been changed. It was the railroad that had made this change.

Now if instead of just one railroad, the whole country with all its railroads, factories and cities took up the job of making over the desert according to one general plan, there wouldn't be a trace of the deserts left. If instead of just a few Ivans and Michaels and Levchenkos, millions of Ivans and Michaels and Levchenkos set to work at the job, every desert in the country would disappear.

The main trouble with the desert is not that it is "waterless," but that it is "workless" (Too bad there is no word in the dictionary yet to express this idea.)

Intelligent, collective, planned, well-organized work—that's what's lacking in the desert. Elemental forces must be opposed by the mighty force of work. Nature must not order man about. It must not be allowed to chase him from one spot to the other as it does the nomads.

Let's get to work and make it so that the very name "desert" will entirely disappear from our maps. One-seventh of Russia is desert or near-desert. There are whole republics which are nothing but sand. Can we afford to let one-seventh of Russia lie idle, with all the riches which lie hidden in its bosom, with all the people who spend their lives there?

Let's make the desert over, so that no one can ever say again that it is barren, arid, uninhabited, desolate, hopeless.—From "Men and Mountains," by M. ILIN. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Certain Bird Visitors

I AM sitting in a little cave built into the side of the rockery and partly concealed by an overhanging Fir. . . .

In front is a picture of almost inexpressible loveliness. The still surface of the pond reflects the deep blue of the sky, until it appears "as the body of Heaven in its clearness." Floating in the vivid ethereal blue is a rosette of Water Lilies: the great green leaves, interspersed with exquisitely tinted blossoms—pink and cream and white—and all around the margin of the pool a delicate tracery of tall river grasses and reeds and Meadowsweet is distinctly mirrored. . . .

The first visitor to arrive is "Bob," the proud proprietor of the ponds—a bold, handsome bird, who has taken possession of this part of the garden, and is very jealous of his territorial rights. Woe to any other Robin who dares to invade the border of his realm. Perching fearlessly on the top of the camera, he stands, with his head on one side and his bright eyes fixed upon the cave. Then like a flash he is down among the reeds, and away with a green Caterpillar to his speckled offspring in the ivy-hidden nest.

Soon after Bob's departure, a slight sound attracts attention overhead, and a tiny mouse-like bird is seen running up the trunk of the Fir. . . .

A few minutes after the disappearance of the Tree-Creeper, a cheery "tissik, tissik" announces the approach of another visitor; and a Grey Wagtail appears at the edge of the pond. A short run, a quick spring into the air to capture a Fly, and it flitted rather than flew, to one of the Lily leaves. A charming picture, with its pale-lemon breast and soft tones of grey and brown, reflected in the placid pool. Skipping from leaf to leaf, its long tail flicking incessantly, and its tiny feet twinkling too quickly for the eye to follow, it picks up insect after insect, until with another "tissik" of satisfaction, it flew off, in graceful dipping curves, down the stream.

Next, a Missel-Thrush who has her nest in a Pear tree at the top of the garden, comes down to drink and bathe.

A little later a Water Vole appears, swimming across the pond, and nibbles daintily at the long grasses.

Near at hand a Chiff-Chaff repeats again and again his monotonous two-note song.

From above a quick tapping tells of a Great Tit exploring a rotten branch of the old Willow.

A shadow passing swiftly is followed by the curious, long-drawn bubbling cry of a hen Cuckoo; and the "tew-tew" of a Green Woodpecker comes from the far distance.

For nearly two hours we sit still, watching and listening in peaceful content. Suddenly a shrill "keek, keek" is heard, and through the osiers lining the river there—

" —came,
Swift as the meteor's shining flame,
A Kingfisher from out the brake;
That almost seemed to leave a wake,
Of brilliant hues behind."

Perching on the branch of a Sumac by the side of the pond, he remains motionless; his long bill pointing down toward the water. A shaft of sunlight piercing through the leaves lights up his brilliant plumage with almost dazzling splendour; his crown and wings and back of varying blue and green; his breast of russet-red; his throat of snowy white, and his feet of orange—a harmony of vivid colouring such as only Nature's palette can reveal.—ERNEST C. HARRIS, in "Wild Visitors to a Cotswold Garden." (London: Country Life Ltd.)

Chinese Twilight

THE first star shines in the pale lapis sky
Above the peaked roof of the city gate.
On its studded wheels
A square wooden cart
Jolts along the road
Under the willows.
The carter walks home to his supper
Through the muted dusk;
And his little song
Rises in curving cadences—
Up to the crescent roof
And the first star.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

Nature's Lesson

I saw a ripple of joy
Pass over the ripe wheat.
And I heard a sweet bird
Singing in his green retreat.
And I said to myself,
Oh, why am I sad
When nature is pouring forth praise?
So I went on my way rejoicing,
Like the bird in his green-house,
And the wheat and the wind.

ROBERT E. KEY

Flower Vender

ON MANY a creaking shutter
March beats a brisk tattoo;
The wind-blown sparrows flutter
And fireless hearths are few.

Some will take sober warning
Of signs like these and shun
Even the bluest morning,
Even the brightest sun.

But not that wise old fellow
Who knows what time of year
The daffodils are yellow
And hyacinths appear.

"Fresh flowers! Fresh flowers!" His rusty,
Ramshackle wagon bears
A lovely freight through gusty
And foot-worn thoroughfares.

If window-sills can carry
So much of bloom today,
March has not long to tarry,
Nor Winter long to stay!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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Rhode Island Surveys Gains Made by C.I.O.

Settlement Is Reached in Eight-Week Strike in Dye Plant

New Union Formed

Lewis Affiliate Also Seeks Foothold in Retail Store System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13—With settlement of the eight-week, C. I. O.-supported strike at the Perennial Dye and Print Works announced on a basis satisfactory to both sides and with progress reported in other C. I. O. activities, the John L. Lewis group of unions are regarded in labor circles here as having made distinct gains.

Early last night Director of Labor Thomas F. McMahon announced the settlement of the eight-weeks' strike of the members of the Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Bleachers and Printers at the Perennial Dye and Print Works. The terms of the settlement were not announced but it was stated that the terms would be made public after the workers returned to work on Monday.

The first effort to obtain an agreement with a large department store to represent its non-selling employees has been made by the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, C. I. O. affiliate, in presenting demands to the Outlet Company here.

Gas Workers Lag

The only group of workers who have failed to respond quickly to the appeals of the C. I. O. are the gas workers, who have responded only in small numbers to the educational program of the United Mine Workers of America.

Announcement of the settlement of the Perennial Dye Works strike came at the end of three days of conferences at which union recognition was said to have been the major obstacle in the path of ending the grievance. Gov. Robert E. Quinn made two personal appearances at the conferences, urging a speedy settlement.

In some quarters it was said today the agreement regarding union recognition was "satisfactory to both sides," but Sol Stetin, an organizer for the federation, was quoted by the Associated Press as declaring flatly the agreement provided for union recognition, wage increases and seniority rights.

Sympathy Strike Ends

The settlement also called for the halt of a sympathy strike at the International Dye and Print Works in Paterson, N. J., which is under the same ownership as the Perennial plant at West Warwick. The union had demanded that wages be lifted at West Warwick to the level paid at Paterson. Workers at both plants will return to work on Monday.

Immediately after the agreement was reached last night it was presented to Governor Quinn for his approval. The chief executive, a resident of Clyde, had previously stated that he desired to approve or reject the terms reached at the meetings.

Mr. Stetin said today that as result of the "success" of the strike, a campaign would be launched at once to organize every employee in the finishing industry in the Pawtuxet valley of Rhode Island, according to the Associated Press.

A delegation of Mr. Stetin's federation picketed a mass meeting of a rival union at the East Greenwich Armory last night. The rival group is the Machine Printers' Beneficial Association, which also plans to organize the entire printing and finishing industry.

Denouncing the Machine Printers' projected drive, as "a company move," Mr. Stetin said: "We expect the C. I. O. to help us in our fight."

New Store Drive

The United Shoe and Leather Workers' union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, has presented demands to the Outlet Company, one of the State's leading department stores, it was learned here.

Among the demands are a provision for four weeks' vacation with full pay and a weekly wage scale of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy, probably with occasional light snow tonight and early Sunday; slightly colder; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; moderate easterly, becoming variable and northerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably light snow tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light snow tonight, probably ending Sunday morning; slightly colder tonight and in south portion Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and slightly colder; probably snow tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming northerly and increasing late tonight and Sunday, and overcast weather with snow over the north and snow or rain over the south portion tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	26	Minneapolis	12	12
Bermuda	62	58	New Orleans	58	56
Chicago	36	26	New York	32	32
Denver	24	24	Norfolk	38	38
Helena	20	18	Philadelphia	34	32
Jacksonville	56	54	St. Louis	28	28
Kansas City	28	28	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	36	34
Miami	70	70			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 13.
B—Minimum, March 12.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:42 p. m. [illegible] 10 [illegible]
Sunday, 12:10 p. m. [illegible] 19.6 feet.
Monday, 12:30 a. m., height, 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:17 p. m. tonight.
Light all vehicles at 6:18 p. m. Sunday night.

Big Rush on For Filing U.S. Income Tax Returns

Boston News Today

Monday Last Day For Making Return

With next Monday the final day for filing of federal income tax returns, hundreds of taxpayers thronged the Federal Building at Boston today in an effort to leave their returns before the last minute.

Long lines formed at windows and counters on the eighth floor as men and women waited patiently—and sometimes (be it recorded) impatiently—for their turn to swear to their returns and leave checks or cash for Uncle Sam's activities.

Many in the crowded corridor and in the lobby downstairs were heard to exclaim, "Why didn't I do this earlier this year?" Every available clerk was on duty to help in the rush.

While no figures were available today, it is expected the total receipts for the first 20 days of March will exceed last year's record total of $14,445,235.

Snowfall Held As Only 'Flurries'

As a fine white snow was etching Boston's buildings and melting on Boston's streets today, Chief Meteorologist Harold G. Noyes announced that flurries would continue over the week end.

Meanwhile, at City Hall, Mayor Mansfield declared that the city would save $800,000 on snow removal this winter. In his preliminary budget message delivered on Feb. 1, the Mayor cut the $800,000 snow-clearing item in half. In a message to be sent to the City Council on Monday, he will propose that the remaining $400,000 be eliminated. Altogether, winter conditions have cost the city but $4545 for sand, said Mayor Mansfield.

Atop the Federal Building Mr. Noyes observed that the present storm is notable for its "spottiness." For instance, the weather was clear today in Portland, Maine, and Nantucket, but snowing in Boston and vicinity.

Snow is also falling here and there throughout the East. Cleveland, with four inches, reported the heaviest fall. The depth for Boston measured one tenth of an inch at noon today, and the official thermometer recorded 30 degrees.

Mr. Noyes said that he expected no prolonged storm. He pointed to the lack of winds here, and also to the fact that the wind velocity indicator atop Mt. Washington showed only 18 miles an hour this morning.

Stagger System For Naming Police

At his first press conference in two weeks, Mayor Mansfield today announced that $50,000 would be saved in the method of appointing 150 new policemen and 70 new firemen, additions which have been approved by the City Council. Instead of naming all the new members on April 1, when the order goes into effect, the Mayor said that a stagger system would be employed.

The policemen will be appointed in three groups of 50 each on April 1, June 1 and August 1. Also on April 1, 30 firemen will be named and 20 each month in June and August.

Mayor Mansfield also stated that he hopes to announce the tax rate within a month. It will not be ready before that time, however, he believed.

Chelsea Mayor In Liquor Case

The action of Mayor Edward J. Voke of Chelsea, in appearing in Federal District Court this week as counsel for an alleged member of a huge liquor ring said to have operated partly in his own city, was still receivving much comment in court circles here today as the trial of 24 defendants was adjourned until Monday.

Appearing for Samuel Goldstein of Lynn, alleged by the Government to have been a principal in the ring which operated an illegal still in Norfolk, Mayor Voke personally took up cross-examination not only of the federal agents but also of Lieut. Walter A. Barden of his own police department, witnesses for the Government.

According to testimony by these witnesses before Judge John A. Peters, more than 1600 gallons of illegal alcohol was seized in a garage on Park and Division streets in Chelsea.

Eyebrows were raised in the crowded courtroom yesterday as the Mayor became most active of the dozen lawyers appearing for the defense, and questioned witnesses minutely about seizures of alcohol made both in Chelsea and in Boston.

According to Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert W. Meserve, who is prosecuting the case, Mayor Voke's client is alleged to have supplied the raw materials needed to run the still, located on the property of one of the other defendants.

The Government will continue presentation of its case when court reconvenes on Monday. The trial is expected to last another week.

Ousted Linaria Crew to Go Home

Discharged members of the crew of the British freighter Linaria, who are expected to begin the voyage home this week-end at the expense of the British Government, last night divided up among themselves $147 collected for them at a meeting of sympathizers in the Old South Meeting House.

Alex Robson, leader of the men who refused to sail the ship to Hopewell, Va., to load nitrate for Spain, ridiculed the classification of nitrates as fertilizer by the British and United States Governments.

In this he was supported by Miss Zara duPont of Cambridge, first cousin of Lammot, Irenee and Pierre duPont, chemical and munitions manufacturers of Wilmington, Del., who declared:

"As far back as I can remember, I can remember the family talking about nitrate. I know nitrate, at least as far as my family is concerned, is usually associated with powder, not fertilizer."

Since the Linaria is chartered to carry nitrates—of the type largely used for fertilizer, but also in munition manufacture—to Seville, which is in Spanish insurgent territory, Miss duPont proposed a resolution protesting alleged "discrimination" by the British Government against Spanish loyalists. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Another resolution, introduced by Frank M. Boyle, a war veteran, sought embargoes on "scrap iron, oil, nitrates, cotton and like material" which it described as essential war supplies." This also was passed.

Bill Pressed on Lawmakers To Punish Poisoning of Dogs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 13—Many friends of "man's best friend," the dog, appeared in his behalf before the legislative Committee on Legal Affairs yesterday, to support an unopposed bill prescribing a minimum jail sentence of two years and a maximum of six years for dog poisoners, and an increase of the present fine of $20 to $100. Several Maine dog owners who were present contended that penalties ranging from 22 years to life imprisonment are warranted.

Backing up the animal lovers who appeared in person at the hearing were petitions signed by more than 10,000 persons favoring the bill, and messages from groups of dog owners all over the country. The petitions were presented by Walter M. Tapley Jr. of Portland, former Cumberland county attorney, who declared that dog poisoning is "a malicious, wicked and dastardly practice." He also showed the committee photographs of seven dogs owned by Justin O'Sullivan of Portland. Six of these dogs, valued together at $5000, have been poisoned, he stated.

Among the signatures to the petition were those of former Gov. Percival P. Baxter and Justice Sidney St. Felix Thaxter of the Maine Supreme Court.

Representative Joy Dow, Jr., of Kennebunkport, sponsor of the bill, said it would "prevent malicious dog poisoning."

Osgood A. Nickerson of Veazie, who appeared as a representative of the Mount Desert Kennel Club of Bar Harbor, declared that he would set life imprisonment as the maximum.

George L. Ratcliffe of Portland, president of the Maine Kennel Club, said he did not believe that the proposed penalty was "any too much."

"The Tail Waggers Club" of Hollywood, Calif., addressed to the committee a resolution favoring the bill. The club is made up of motion picture actors and the resolution was signed by Alice Brady.

Curley's Bid For Mayoralty Taking Form

Proposal to Establish a 40-Hour Week Seen as Vote Seeker

4000 Jobs Planned

Up and Down Beacon Hill

It is estimated by competent election officials at City Hall that a candidate cannot be sure of winning a mayoralty election in Boston unless he has at least 100,000 votes. Bearing that in mind, James M. Curley's bid for election as the next Mayor last night on a promise to create 4000 new city jobs is interesting. It appears to be another "Work and Wages" campaign. These figures produce a ratio of four jobs for every hundred citizens who might support Mr. Curley. Assuming that the average family supporting his ticket has four votes, one member of every 25 families would be a potential receiver of a job.

Mr. Curley proposes to create the 4000 jobs by establishing the 40-hour week for all municipal employees. If he did so the pay roll of the city would increase in number from 22,000 to 26,000.

Hastening to assure reporters that he had a plan to meet the expenditure which this new personnel would thrust upon the city, this year facing a $42.20 tax rate, Mr. Curley said:

"I will solve that problem by restoring tax abatements which have been granted to wealthy land owners. Those abatements have been granted to a small group of skilled lawyers, shrewd financiers and real estate operators who were not overhonest.

"They amount to more than $4,000,000 annually, and would help to pay the salaries of the 4000 new employees."

Reverting to figures again, this would indicate that these 4000 new workers would receive an annual salary of $1000, or only $19.20 per week.

Possibly the former Governor has other plans for increasing this stipend; so far he has not revealed them and consequently some at City Hall speculated today on how he could possibly raise additional funds.

Mayor Mansfield already has strained the city's budget to the utmost this year and a tax rate of $42.20 is in prospect unless the city borrows additional funds, as in the past four years, to keep the rate at $38. This policy, the present Mayor has indicated, will be followed.

The possibility that Mr. Curley could raise $4,000,000 from tax abatements was also challenged at City Hall. Even could he accomplish this feat, a spokesman said, a political opponent in the campaign might embarrass Mr. Curley considerably on this point.

If tax abatements were abolished, this man continued, the city could charge exorbitant rates for taxes and the taxpayer would have no recourse to a satisfactory settlement. Such a revelation, therefore, might prove to be politically detrimental to Mr. Curley.

Mr. Curley's first important campaign speech, therefore, was not regarded at City Hall today as comparable to some of his keener speeches of other years. The former Governor will be fortunate, observers held, if his 40-hour week plan does not prove to be a boomerang.

Meyer Company Seeks Receiver

Debts of $373,917 and no assets were disclosed in a voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed in Federal District Court today by Harold A. Meyer of Waltham, a financial adviser doing business as Meyer & Co. of Boston.

Unsecured claims were listed at $373,692 and secured claims at $225. There are 90 unsecured creditors. According to the petition, the debts arise chiefly out of payment of notes.

Proponents of N.H. Sales Tax Declare It Best Way to Ease Heavy Burden on Real Estate

Tax Commission Feels Most Good Will Be Done by It and Least Harmed—Opponents Say Business of State Will Suffer Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 13—Pinning their hope of stemming the rising tide of real estate taxes on the proposed sales tax, sponsors of the revenue measure now before the House stood their ground firmly today under heavy verbal barrages from opponents. It is manifestly impossible, they pointed out, to reduce the burden on real estate without providing some other source of necessary revenue, and this tax bill is an "honest attempt on the Tax Commission's part to solve the problem."

"We have rtied to be fair to all classes of taxpayers," Judge John R. Spring, chairman of the commission, told the legislators in advance of the public hearings. "No scheme can be devised that will not work some injustices; no scheme can be devised which will not affect the pocketbooks of some taxpayers, but be feel that the program proposed, if adopted, would be advantageous to New Hampshire and her people."

John G. Marston, secretary of the commission, declared the entire progra mnow included in one bill must be enacted in order for the benefits to be obtained. Failure to pass the measure, he said, would undoubtedly result in further increases in the tax on real estate.

Sales Tax Feature Opposed

Legislators were quick to protest against the sales tax feature. Rep. James Winslow of Chesterfield called it a "serious nuisance." The only benefits, he said, would be experienced by out-of-state owners of New Hampshire real estate. "I and a lot of other people who live on the borders of the State will trade across the state line to avoid payment of the 2 per cent sales tax," he declared.

Representative John R. Kelley of Newport contended that the sales tax would triple the tax burden of the small storekeeper. In his estimation "a small-town store owner doing a $20,000 business yearly, would have to pay $400 in taxes."

It is generally conceded by students of taxation that the habit of constantly increasing taxation on real estate to meet the rising cost of government must be halted sooner or later. Governor Francis P. Murphy is of this view. So are the members of the state tax commission as well as organizations representing the rural population of the state.

Governor Asked Study

Before Governor Murphy took over the office he asked the tax commission to make a study of the tax situation and make suggestions as to tax legislation which would serve to redistribute the tax load. He felt that the commission, with its experience and knowledge, was in a position to make the most logical suggestions.

The commission was quick to make a comprehensive report of the situation. And in this report a program of tax legislation was presented. Inasmuch as the constitution of the state will not permit a graduated income tax, the commission recommended a straight 3 per cent income tax as well as the 2 per cent retail sales tax.

There seems to be no argument to the commission's contention that real estate is overburdened by taxation. It is agreed that under the present system of taxation, relief for real-estate owners cannot be expected in the near future.

To date the sales tax and the income tax are the only suggestions which would bring material benefits. And, as a graduated income tax is impossible under the state constitution, benefits of any great degree can only be obtained by the inclusion in the program of some other tax. The sales tax is the only one suggested to date.

Maine Economy Group to Study Government Cost

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 12 (AP)—Maine's legislative "economy" committee today sought, in executive session, means of effecting economies in state departments.

Although appointed to act with the legislative committee on appropriations and financial affairs, the special committee will not meet jointly with the former until next Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Senator John E. Willey of Cumberland county said he and his four colleagues planned a week end of "hard work."

Senator Roy L. Fernald, Republican floor leader, said the judiciary committee, of which he is chairman, had returned to the Senate without change, his bill for a bureau of identification in the state police. The measure had been recommitted to the judiciary group after it had been tabled in the house on request of Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

"This bureau," Senator Fernald said, "will save the State $10,000 in the apprehension of criminals alone. It will cost but little and will consist of not much more than an added filing cabinet for fingerprints in the state police office. Possibly a filing clerk will be needed at an expense of not more than $15 a week."

The economy committee is to receive copies of a prison committee report which recommended replacement of Warden Edward P. Johnson on charges of "gross inefficiency."

A bill to create a state board of barber examiners, to act jointly with the beauty culture board as a cosmetology commission, was favorably reported in the House.

Allotment of $1500 to seven coastal counties for protection of clam flats was approved by the sea and shore fisheries committee.

New Hampshire Sales Tax Plan Rouses Protest

CONCORD, N. H., March 13 (AP)—Opponents of a proposed sales tax for New Hampshire marshaled their forces today for a State House protest next Tuesday, when the House Ways and Means Committee hears administrative tax "reform" suggestions.

Joseph M. Lucier, secretary of the New Hampshire Council of Retail Merchants, estimated 1000 opponents of the measure would appear Tuesday, designated by the council as "anti-sales tax day."

Earlier the Democratic State Committee joined the merchants in opposing the sales tax.

The committee charged the tax "would impose a burden on those least able to pay. It violates one of the cardinal principles of taxation, that taxes should be imposed on those most able to pay, that the place to collect taxes is where the money is."

The sales tax proposal is a part of a program, recommended recently by a special committee on taxation.

Scrap Iron Export Starts for New Peak

Boston's exports of scrap iron and steel for six years:

	Tons
1931	1,334
1932	7,192
1933	26,683
1934	69,541
1935	172,718
1936	125,908
1937 (2 months)	30,598

The export movement of scrap iron and steel from Boston, in retrospect for 1936, as seen by Uncle Sam's customs officials:

Destination	Tons	Value
United Kingdom	44,208	$473,476
Italy	40,559	462,030
Japan	33,610	406,108
Other countries	7,531	96,186

Bills in Congress Expected to Clear Schoolship Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—The legislative wheels are moving to permit graduates of the Massachusetts schoolship Nantucket to serve as able seamen and thus to remedy an injustice in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts has introduced a bill to correct the situation, and Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York approves the bill and will seek its passage.

Senator Copeland, chief author of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 and chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, to which the Walsh bill has been referred, promised quick consideration of the measure. "I will see that our committee considers the bill promptly. I favor its passage," said Mr. Copeland.

Meantime, in the House, Representative John McCormack (D) of Massachusetts was introducing a measure similar to the Walsh bill, which will be considered by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Thus action is under way in both branches of Congress.

The Walsh - McCormack measure would automatically make all graduates in good standing from schoolships qualified to serve as able seamen. The law as it now stands, by requiring able seamen to have a 12-month sea service, and not counting service on a schoolship as part of such experience, prevents Nantucket graduates, who cannot immediately find officers' berths, from serving as able seamen.

Another bill introduced by Senator Walsh Thursday would appropriate $500,000 for the Boston navy yard for additions to and accessories for the structural shop building there. The measure was introduced as an amendment to the pending Navy Department appropriations bill and because of Senator Walsh's prestige as chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, is considered to stand a good chance of adoption, at least by the Senate.

Children Held In the Lead As Safety Walkers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 13—Capt. Henry R. Hayes of the Metropolitan District Police, has kind words for the children whom he observes at the street corners on their way to school.

He told the park section of the fourth recreation conference at Massachusetts State College that children are more intelligent pedestrians than adults.

C. I. O., Sales and Income Tax Vie for Attention in Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 13—The State Legislature, with its hearings on sales and income taxes in the spot light, and the C. I. O., with its announced program of organizing Maine shoe and textile industries, vied with each other for the top spot in Maine news this week.

Chief activity in the labor movement centered in Lewiston and Auburn where after some difficulty in securing the use of City Hall, Powers Hapgood, secretary of the New England Council of C. I. O., addressed a gathering of 1300.

The Mayor and city government voted early in the week to close the hall to shoe workers if outside speakers addressed the meeting. When Mr. Hapgood was advertised as the speaker, the government voted not to let the workers use the hall. But the local union committee refused to accept rebate of their deposit and the city relented. The publicity which accompanied the council's attempt to stop the meeting doubtless served to considerably increase interest.

Mr. Hapgood said organization of Maine factories would be mere "child's play" for the C. I. O., which had campaigned successfully against the huge steel, rubber and automobile industries. He predicted that in a very short time, local shoe manufacturers would be asked to negotiate contracts with a local of the United Shoe Workers of America. He said he hoped they would do it peacefully, but if they didn't, the C. I. O. was ready to battle.

He explained the C. I. O. now is concentrating on New England's shoe and textile industries and expects to fully organize them. Mr. Hapgood also spoke in Skowhegan before returning to Boston.

In the meantime shoe factories in nearly every Maine manufacturing center announced wage increases ranging from 5 per cent to 10 per cent.

Sales and Income Taxes

Committee reports are now awaited on the two chief revenue-raising measures to be considered by the State Legislature, namely, the sales and income taxes. Proponents and opponents of the measures clashed at hearings this week. Special trains bore anti-sales-tax forces to Augusta by the hundreds. They assailed the tax as unfair to low-income classes and as difficult of administration, maintaining it would penalize merchants and handicap small-wage earners. They offered no alternative tax measure to produce the $5,000,000 which the Legislature has said is necessary in extra revenue but urged strict departmental economy in the state government.

An income tax was urged by a substantial group headed by M. J. Harriman, chairman of the State Grange legislative committee. Prof. J. Murray Carroll of Bates College was a chief proponent of the tax as a best method to relieve real property. It was pointed out intangibles netted the State but $348,000 while real estate paid $24,000,000 in taxes.

Opponents of the income tax measures pointed out such a plan has twice been defeated by the voters, and said that it would penalize the summer tourist trade and diminish returns from the inheritance tax.

Laugh on Petitioners

Opponents of the increase in the beer tax recently put into effect as an emergency revenue measure found the laugh was on them this week, but failed to see anything funny about the situation. Ever since the beer tax was boosted, last month,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Ships Wanted By Junkmen To Move Metal

Cars Loaded With Scrap Iron and Steel Clog Freight Yards

Charges Mount

Demand From Britain, Italy and Japan Causes Pile-Up at Eastern Ports

With 552 freight cars loaded with more than 27,500 tons of scrap iron and steel clogging up Boston railroad yards, awaiting ships to move it to Europe and the Orient, an embargo has been clamped down by the railroads on further shipments, while the nations of the world clamor for more and more scrap metal for rearmament programs.

Traffic authorities said today that no more scrap iron will be received by the railroads serving Boston until the congestion is relieved, for the freight cars are needed for movement of other commodities, and their enforced idleness is costing the railroads more than they get out of the haul and the small storage charge collected from shippers for failure of the latter to remove their metal from the cars.

The congestion of old metals at shipping points has been developing for some time. More than three months ago the railroads took steps to prevent serious accumulation of cars loaded with the scrap by proposing to cut in half the free time allowed such cars at the docks and to increase the storage charges after free time expired.

Docks and Sidings Crowded

The three railroads serving Boston submitted a plan to the New England Freight Association to allow only five days' free time on the docks. Vigorous opposition followed, and the compromise just reached allows the shippers 10 days' free time, as in the past, but effective April 5, a charge of three cents a ton a day will be assessed for the second 10 days that the cars are allowed to remain at the docks. If the cars remain after these 20 days, the charge will be five cents a ton a day.

More than 300 carloads are on sidings at the New York, New Haven & Hartford's yards, South Boston, and the Boston & Maine has 235 cars in Boston awaiting export. Three steamers are loading scrap here now the Baron Jedburgh and the Blairmore at the Army Base, and the Everene at Mystic Docks, Charlestown. The Baron Jedburgh is loading for Japan and the other for British ports. All three will take about 15,000 tons of metal out of Boston.

Five other steamers are nearing port to take on allotments of scrap metal, all due within a few days. They are scheduled to take out close to 25,000 tons, with unfilled orders on the books of scrap-iron dealers calling for still more shipments. To handle the increasing demand for scrap, port interests are advocating installation of additional cranes with electric magnets to load the metal. Boston has only two loading piers thus equipped, one at the army base, South Boston, on the lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and the other at Mystic Docks, Charlestown, on the Boston & Maine lines.

Portland to Baltimore

Railroad officials declare that cars originating in territory of other lines are charged for at the rate of $1 a day, for each 24 hours after expiration of free time that they are held by the road hauling them to tidewater. This spells actual loss to these roads, as the storage charge is less than that amount, they declare.

Meantime, shipping men say that the lack of adequate cargo space for the commodity that has become the leading single item of export from Boston is due to increased competition for ocean shipping throughout the maritime world. Most of the iron and steel scrap going out of Boston is taken to Italy, Britain and Japan.

At Atlantic ports, including Portland, Maine, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, there are about 4000 cars loaded with 180,000 tons of scrap awaiting export, declare shipping men.

Into the Furnaces

Prices for scrap metal have risen to $23.50 a ton for most desired grades, highest in 14 years, dealers report. Steel mills, on the other hand, view the increase in orders from overseas for scrap metal with some apprehension, in view of the growing shortage of supplies for domestic use. The scrap metal replaces pig iron in the steel furnaces, thus economizing on the iron ore, coke and limestone that are required in the making of pig iron. It is to a great extent recovered from junked motorcars, old railroad wheels, stoves and almost all cast iron products, rounded up in junk yards of New England and the Atlantic seaboard, from 100 to 125 miles from the town of exportation.

But the shortage is not confined to the United States. Harold P. Smith, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says that demand in Great Britain has risen to such an extent that an agreement has been made between the British Iron and Steel Federation and the National Federation of Scrap Merchants, whereby all available scrap iron and steel would be released at economic prices. And Great Britain feels the demand for scrap metal from other nations as well as does the United States, he says. Arrangements are reported to have been made to prevent the export from Great Britain of any scrap which could be used by British consumers, adds Mr. Smith.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

SHUBERT — "An Enemy of the People," comedy by Henrik Ibsen. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30.

COPLEY—Program of vaudeville presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

MAJESTIC — "The Water Carrier," by Jacob Prager. Presented by the Yiddish Art Players. Featuring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS — "Catherine the Great," starring Elisabeth Bergner and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:25, 9:35.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Murder Goes to College," with Roscoe Karns, Marsha Hunt and others. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Crack-Up," cofeaturing Peter Lorre, Helen Wood and Brian Donlevy. Fenway: 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Joan Crawford, William Powell and Robert Montgomery in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Dangerous Number," with Robert Young, Ann Sothern and Reginald Owen. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Lloyds of London," featuring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:03, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Love Letters of a Star." 1:50, 5, 8:10.

METROPOLITAN — "Swing High, Swing Low," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:31, 7:23, 10:19. Stage: "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue.

MEMORIAL — "Love Is News," featuring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 11:28 a. m., 2:19, 5:10, 8:01, 10:52. Also "Wings of the Morning," with Henry Fonda and Annabella. 10 a. m., 12:51, 3:42, 6:33, 9:24.

COLONIAL — Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer Daily and Sunday. 7:30 and 8:30.

EXETER — "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney and Mae Clarke. 1:50, 4:55, 8. Also "As You Like It," with Elisabeth Bergner and Laurence Olivier. 3:08, 6:10, 9:15.

Radio Programs

On Page 11

UNIVERSITY — "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. 2:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Sinner Take All," with Bruce Cabot and Margaret Lindsay. 1:45, 4:55, 8.

UPTOWN — "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Plough and the Stars." 1:25, 4:50, 8:25.

TREMONT — "Let's Sing Again," with Bobby Breen 10:03 a. m., 12:28, 2:53, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Chained," featuring Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. 8:45, 11:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:16, 7:02, 9:48. And at midnight, "We Are From Kronstadt."

BOSTON — "Night Waitress," featuring Margot Grahame and Gordon Jones. 11:06 a. m., 1:36, 5:04, 7:54, 10:26. Stage: "Park Avenue Revue."

MODERN — "Green Light," with Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:35. Also "Fugitive in the Sky," with Jean Muir and Warren Hull. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:35.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "The Poet of the Organ," "Popular Science," "Putting on the Dog," Patrick Henry's Speech, Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

BROWN HALL (New England Conservatory of Music)—Recital by Mildred Messer, soprano. William L. Whitney, accompanist. 8:15.

Other Events

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP — Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen. Under auspices of National Civic Federation. 73 Newbury Street. March 8—20.

WELLS MEMORIAL INSTITUTE — Opening of the city-wide championship checker tourney. Cup donated by Mayor Mansfield. Tourney continues for six weeks. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL — Recital by Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano. 3:30.

COPLEY THEATER — Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — Song recital by Marion Fisher Robertson, mezzo-soprano. 3:30.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE — Rabbi Edward L. Israel on "Morals and the Movies." Music. Corner of Milk and Washington Streets. 3:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM — Recital by Albion Metcalf, pianist; Eugene Conley, tenor; Miss Verona Durick, accompanist. Fenway Court. 2.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Rambler meeting. Institute for Geographical Exploration, Harvard University.

CAMBRIDGE LEAGUE

Panel discussion on proposed changes in the Supreme Court. Speakers: Edward F. McClennen, Erwin N. Griswold, Roscoe C. Steffen, Benjamin Fletcher Wright Jr. Edmund Morris Morgan presiding. Hotel Continental. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM — Langston Hughes on "A Poet's Campaign Against Racial Prejudice and Intolerance." Concert. 7:45.

SOCIALIST-LABOR LECTURE — Emil F. Teichert on "The Trend Toward Reaction—Why?" 339 Massachusetts Avenue. 8.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Mr. and Mrs. Boris Berestneff in a recital of Russian music. 40 Beacon Street. 8.

Monday

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP — Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen. Under auspices of National Civic Federation. 73 Newbury Street. March 8—20.

HARVARD TEACHERS ASSOCIATION — Conferences on educational problems. Conferences with teachers of German. Panel discussion. Speaker: Prof. S. H. Cross. 4.

WOMAN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Madam Cantacuzene on "Washington From a Republican Standpoint." 46 Beacon Street. 1.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB — Dr. William M. Marston on "Can You Beat the Lie Detector?" Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

SHARP LECTURE — Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor, interprets current events. Subject: Backstage with the News. How to read a newspaper. Hotel Lenox. 8:15.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

C. I. O. and Taxes Vie to Capture Maine Attention

(Continued From Page 9)

they have scurried about getting signatures on petitions backing an initiative bill to reduce the new tax.

They secured some 14,000 signatures and then to their dismay found the bill and petitions were headed so that they referred to the wrong law. The bill which the petitions accompanied asked a change in Chapter 15 of the public laws of 1937 which, investigation revealed, concerned a definition of lens. To their embarrassment, the anti-beer taxers found they should have referred to Chapter 15 of the private and special laws of 1937.

A decision on the effectiveness of the petitions and bill in view of the discrepancy was sought from the attorney general, but he referred the Legislature to the courts. In the meantime, the price of beer remained up and the revenues increased.

* * *

Children 'Print' Report

Credit goes to the town of Kennebunkport for the newest in economy measures. Instead of hiring printers to make up and publish the annual town report, the selectmen furnished data and paper and left it with the school children.

Shortly from the youngsters came 750 copies of the town report, neatly mimeographed and decorated with a stenciled picture of the ship which brought the "discoverers" of Cape Porpoise here in 1603. The pupils enjoyed the work, and liked the notion all the better when the town added $100 to their Washington trip fund.

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Boston's New Postal Building Is Equipped for Efficiency

Under Direction of Postmaster Tague and Superintendent Sheehan, the work of speeding millions of pieces of mail daily is carried forward with all the smoothness of a well-oiled piece of machinery.

By a Staff Photographer

Carrying on the Parcel Post Work in Boston

Upper—Exterior View of the United States Parcel Post Building. Center—Peter F. Tague, Postmaster, at Left, and in Other Picture, Left to Right, John J. Sheehan, Assistant Superintendent of Mails, in Charge of the New Station; John H. O'Brien, Assistant Superintendent of Mails; Thomas P. Feeney, Superintendent of Mails. Lower—Distribution of Incoming Parcel Post From Stations in the Boston Postal District

With work of moving and readjusting the Government's complicated mailing paraphernalia into Boston's new $4,000,000 parcel-post building practically completed, postal officials began to settle back to normal routine today and take stock of their new quarters.

On every side they found themselves faced with latest innovations for efficient handling of the public's mail, ranging all the way from a series of "dump holes" and "hot spots" to approximately seven miles of conveyer belts.

Most of the machines in the building, however, are the ones formerly used in the old Burlington Avenue and South Postal Stations, now moved into the new edifice under direction of John J. Sheehan, assistant superintendent of mails in charge of the new building.

No Mailings Missed

Not an inconsiderable amount of work in the tremendous task of moving was also contributed by Thomas P. Feeney, superintendent of mails, and John H. O'Brien, an assistant superintendent. So efficiently did these three work together, under leadership of Peter F. Tague, Boston's postmaster, that not one regular mailing schedule was missed. Every mail left the building on time.

Credit for this living up to the department's grand old tradition, "the mails must go through," is well spread. Mr. Feeney, who has charge of operations in all post offices in the 25 cities and towns comprising the Boston postal district, comes in for a lion's share.

While Mr. Feeney was keeping the wheels moving at all points, Mr. Sheehan and Mr. O'Brien were spending from 14 to 16 hours a day at their posts, in order that no slips might occur. And it suffices to say that none did.

Others, too, from Mr. Tague down, contributed their part not only in bringing this new building to Boston, but in seeing that it is run with maximum efficiency and minimum waste. To list them all, however, would necessitate listing the post office roster.

Straddles Tracks

Erected on the Dorchester avenue side of the South Station, the building straddles tracks 23 and 24 like a dirigible hangar. Thick trusses end their way through every floor to relieve the strain.

Into the building and out of it streams a never-ending river of mail. So efficient has the system of handling it become that only one hour elapses before a letter goes through all the motions of being received, cancelled, routed, tied, sacked and dispatched.

Cut into every floor in what appears helter-skelter fashion is in reality a well-planned system of "dump holes," which swallow sacks, pouches and packages to be delivered to their proper destinations—termed "hot spots." Conveyer belts have been installed to carry mail from bottom to top, from floor to floor, or merely from one point on a floor to another point on the same floor, thus eliminating use of trucks, freight elevators and extra man power.

On the fourth floor is located the first-class mail department. Around each of the tables stand eight employees sorting letters for the cancelling machines. These machines are capable of cancelling 500 postcards a minute. Anything too large for them is hand stamped.

Letters Separated

On this same floor letters receive a primary separation by states, and a secondary separation by cities. From the separators the letters are tied into bundles, thrown on conveyer belts and carried to the pouching unit to be dispatched.

A separate unit on the same floor takes care of air mail, which is sent directly to the airport. Nine trips to and 11 from the airport in East Boston are made daily.

The third floor takes care of parcel post and C. O. D. mail, brought to the department by the conveyer belts. Here are found the men, often said to have rubber arms and infallible eyes, who toss packages into hampers with unerring accuracy for eight hours at a stretch.

The foreign mail and the railway mail sections are also located on this floor. In the former, mail is examined and appraised, and returned to the sender if insufficient duty has been paid. The latter prepares sacks to be dropped down "dump holes" to the sub-basement and loaded directly onto two mail trains.

Just one flight down and one of the most interesting phases of postal work is revealed—the inquiry and dead letter office. This office handles all investigations on claims in the State, pays applicants after a careful review of the case, takes care of all damaged parcel post and first class mail turned over by the railway mail service, and decides what to do with dead letters.

Neglect of Senders

More than 1,000,000 such letters were received by this department last year—chiefly because senders neglected to enclose return addresses. The letters are opened upon arrival and disposed of immediately if there is no possible way to return them.

If money or anything else of value is enclosed, however, a record is kept and the money filed. Persons identifying letters to the bureau's satisfaction may get them back. Last year more than $1000 in cash was returned to the public, while approximately the same amount was filed to await claiming.

This department also takes care of the "nixies"—those almost undecipherable addresses and scribblings which nevertheless are deciphered by the workers. How they figure out where the letters should go is as mystifying to the layman as why correct addresses were not given in the first place is to the postal worker. How, the layman wonders, did workers discover that one letter addressed to the Biblioteca De La Universada, Deale, Mass., U. S. A., was meant for the Library of Yale University, New Haven, Conn.? Or that one from Poland sent to 60 Wuhurdst street, Beardonsly, Mciss., was really meant for 60 Walnut street, Peabody, Mass.? Or that one should have been addressed to Marlboro street in Belmont, instead of to Mobor Strit, Cel Molete, Massa.?

Inspectors' Offices

On the mezzanine the postal inspectors have their offices, from which they can start on a tour of the building and never be seen by anyone. They have an elongated system of covered chutes, suspended from the ceilings, with peep-holes located four feet apart about the height of a man's eye. Walking along the felt-padded chutes they can observe the workers who never know when they are being watched.

The financial section, where stamps, money orders, etc., may be bought, is located on the first floor and is the only section of the building opened to the general public. Behind this section is a loading platform for incoming and outgoing mail, which takes care of both trucks and trains.

The building is equipped to handle 3,000,000 pieces of first class mail daily. Besides this approximately 600,000 pieces of third class and 75,000 parcels are taken care of every day. The building, employing 1000 regular workers and 500 subs, is open 24 hours a day, with employees working in three eight-hour shifts.

Two years in erection, the building was finally dedicated Feb. 6 of this year with Peter F. Tague, recently confirmed as postmaster of Boston, and local and Washington officials attending a huge banquet in the building.

C. I. O. Gains

(Continued from Page 9)

$28.80 for elevator operators. This pay rate is said to be considerably ahead of the scale proposed for many other classifications of the department store's non-selling employees, but the concession was said to have been made to attract the elevator workers, who have as yet failed to join with other workers in establishing the C. I. O. unit.

It is believed that this store was selected by the new union for the first demands because the company has shown itself to be favorable to labor organizations in the past. The C. I. O. is at present represented in the store by the tailors who are members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

The proposed agreement, the first of its kind presented to a department store in Rhode Island, provides that the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, Branch B, be recognized as the representatives for collective bargaining for all employees in the non-selling departments, and the managements agrees to confer with representatives of that organization regarding wages, hours or any conditions or grievances at any time.

The proposal also calls for seniority rights, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sunday, all holidays to be paid to all employees, four weeks' vacation with full pay, the company to discontinue deduction in wages of the members for the Mutual Benefit Association, a 42-hour week and increase in wages in all non-selling departments.

New Union Is Formed

With C. I. O. volunteers "mopping up" the non-union textile workers in Providence, spokesmen report the establishment of a file workers' union and announce that the newly formed unit of store clerks already have presented demands.

The C. I. O. headquarters in Woolsorters' Hall report that 400 persons attended a mass meeting held for the employees of the Nicholson File Co. plant. A United File Workers' Union was formed and Howard J. Milliken, president of the new organization, reported that another gathering would be held in the near future to formulate demands to be made to the company.

In Woonsocket, Joseph Schmetz president of the Independent Textile Union, attempted to clear up the situation which has arisen over men and women spinners. He says that his union is not asking the five mills to replace the women with men, but to place them on all future jobs.

"This particular type of woolen frame being installed in some of the mills is the hardest to work on of any frames put on the market," he said. "It is true that the majority of them are operated by women, because woman labor has been cheaper. In most places men were thrown onto the street with no comeback whatsoever.

"In Woonsocket, however, the wages paid to women on these frames average $24 a week, and the men have let it be known to the manufacturers that they are willing to work on the frames for the pay the women are receiving. It should thus be clear that there is no issue of wages involved in the dispute."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Roosevelt	Mar. 17	Plymouth	Mar. 25	Mar. 16, 8:00 pm	Mar. 17, 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lurline	San Francisco	Mar. 19	Mar 14, 4:00 pm	Mar. 14, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Mar. 21	Mar 16, 4:00 pm	Mar. 16, 7:30 pm
Pres. Taft	San Francisco	Mar. 20	Mar 15, 4:00 pm	Mar. 15, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

Dr. Elihu Thomson

Dr. Elihu Thomson, who passed on today at his home in Swampscott, was the inventor of electric welding, the centrifugal cream separator and a number of other important electrical, mechanical and astronomical developments. Altogether more than 700 patents had been issued to him.

"When I see need of a thing," he once remarked, "I settle down to discover what is the best thing to do to fill that need."

His inventive genius won him world-wide recognition. He was twice awarded the John Scott legacy medal and premium of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, and also received the Franklin and Elliott Cresson medals of the same institute; the Hughes medal of the Royal Society of Great Britain; the Faraday medal of the Institute of Electrical Engineers in London; the first Edison medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; and a number of other awards. He was also made an officer and chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

Early Inventions

Born in Manchester, Eng., in 1853, Dr. Thomson moved with his family, at the age of five, to Philadelphia, where he attended the public schools, including Central High School, where for 10 years he later served as assistant professor and professor of chemistry and mechanics. While connected with the Philadelphia school he carried on experiments in co-operation with Edwin J. Houston, professor of physics, which resulted in invention of the Thomson-Houston electric lighting system.

In 1882 the Thomson-Houston Company was formed to further develop the application of this system. Ten years later this concern merged with the Edison General Electric Company to form the present General Electric Company.

Dr. Thomson was active in almost every line of electrical research and his work influenced many of the most important developments. He originated the three-phase electric dynamo machine in 1879, and anticipated experimentally the modern transformer and radio practice. His first application for a patent for electrical welding of metals was made in 1885. Soon after this he invented the first practical wattmeter.

Astronomy His Hobby

Dr. Thomson served as president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1889-90 and as president of the International Electrical Congress at St. Louis in 1904. He was also a member and officer of a number of engineering and scientific societies. For many years he was a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and served as its acting president in 1920-22.

Astronomy was his hobby and to it he contributed much inventive and research work, including the development of the fused quartz mirror for astronomical telescopes such as the 200-inch reflector now being installed in California.

G. O. P. Gain of Seat in Senate High Spot in Legislative Week

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

The Republican gain of one Massachusetts Senatorial seat through the unseating of Senator George W. Stanton, Fitchburg Democrat, on the ground that investigation showed his Republican opponent, Edward H. Nutting of Leominster, elected proved the high point of the Beacon Hill legislative week.

Other features were the second occasion on which the House unanimously sustained Governor Hurley's veto of legislation, passage of Governor Hurley's proposal for a commission to study taxation and public expenditures and House adoption of an order to investigate the bankrupt Commonwealth Mutual Liability Company. The week's legislation summarized follows:

The Governor

Action: Signed a bill reducing from 10 days to two the period in which writers of fraudulent checks have an opportunity to cover them.

Significance: The backers of the legislation believe the shortened period will lessen the danger of fraudulent check writers leaving the country.

* * *

The House

Action: Sustained by a 213-to-0 vote Governor Hurley's veto of a bill reducing from 180 to 160 the number of required school days in a year in East Bridgewater.

Significance: The bill had been passed originally because East Bridgewater is doing construction work on its high school and authorities believed the school year should be shortened to prevent interference with the work. The Governor, however, decided the situation did not constitute an extreme emergency. Only recently the House unanimously sustained another veto, believed to be a legislative record.

* * *

Action: Adopted an order, now before the Senate, calling for a legislative investigation of the bankrupt Commonwealth Mutual Liability Company.

Significance: The insurance company was established to write compulsory automobile liability insurance. The investigation is to determine the truth or falsehood regarding the charge that it was formed by a New York group to fleece the Massachusetts public.

* * *

Action: Passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate a bill providing for a thorough investigation into the needs of the mental diseases institutions to formulate a 10-year building program and treatment policy.

Significance: Governor Hurley proposed this investigation to determine definitely the real needs of the institutions, and thus eliminate guess work.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to investigate the administration of the City of Boston for the last 10 years.

Significance: The Real Estate Owners and Tenants League, which filed the proposal, failed to establish strong reasons for the proposed investigation covering the administrations of former Mayors James M. Curley and Malcolm E. Nichols and that of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

* * *

Action: Accepted adverse reports penalizing telephone companies for furnishing telephones to betting bookies and other gambling organizations.

Significance: Proponents pointed out the gambling "dens" depend upon telephones to place their bets and that such legislation would cut down the amount of illegal gambling. Opponents, however, said the legislation was dangerous and would lead to "stool pigeon" activities on the part of telephone company employees.

* * *

Action: Concurred with the Senate in accepting adverse reports on bill to transfer from the Governor to the Mayor the power to appoint and remove the Boston Police Commissioner.

Significance: Despite the experience during the Curley and Ely administrations, state control of the Boston police system is still considered better than mayoral control. Furthermore, Republicans feared transfer of the power to the Mayor might result in Mr. Curley regaining control.

Action: Passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate a bill allowing cities and towns to borrow for relief purposes one half of one per cent of their average valuation for the past three years.

Significance: This legislation will continue the practice of spreading over several years the cost of present emergency expenditures, and helps to keep present tax rates down.

The Senate

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill providing for an investigation of taxation and public expenditures, with a view toward revising the tax structure and providing a more economical and efficient state and local governmental set-up.

Significance: An attempt by former Gov. James M. Curley to defeat the investigation backed by Governor Hurley was unsuccessful. Mr. Curley, it is understood, felt such an investigation might provide ammunition for his opponents in the mayoralty campaign.

Action: Unseated Senator George W. Stanton, Fitchburg Democrat, and seated Senator Edward H. Nutting, Leominster Republican, in his place. The issue was decided along strict party lines.

Significance: By gaining this seat the Republican party captured a two-thirds majority in the upper branch which may prove valuable in case of a gubernatorial veto of important Republican legislation later. Senator Stanton, the first man unseated because of a protested election, was voted out of the Senate on the ground that a recount showed Mr. Nutting elected.

* * *

Action: Killed a bill preventing gas and electric companies from exacting service charges, charges for meters and the like.

Significance: The bill was killed when Senator Angier L. Goodwin insisted the proposal was covered in a 1934 law. However, it was later found the 1934 law covered only a small part of the 1937 proposal.

* * *

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill, passed by the House, permitting the renting of bicycles and automobiles on Sunday.

Significance: Last year a "joker law" was discovered which prohibited the renting of bicycles on Sunday, thus curbing the increasingly popular sport of bicycling.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to investigate the operations of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

Significance: The proposal was not taken seriously, being considered a Democratic attempt at retaliation for the federation's success in curbing Mr. Curley on several occasions.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill establishing a two per cent transactions tax to finance a pension system for those over 60 years of age.

Significance: This state "Townsend Plan" idea was not taken seriously.

* * *

Action: Concurred with the House in accepting adverse reports on bills to provide a public attorney to prosecute rate cases for consumers in connection with gas and electric companies.

Significance: Pro-utility strength in the House and Senate is too powerful for this legislation to succeed.

* * *

Action: Gave a second reading to a bill, passed by the House, placing upon gas and electric companies the burden of proving the reasonableness of their rates.

Significance: Passage of this bill would be a great victory for the anti-utility element in the House and Senate. It would change the entire basis of rate cases. Now the consumers must prove the rates unreasonable to obtain a rate reduction.

* * *

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill to provide six-man juries for civil cases.

Significance: The legislature is not yet ready to abandon even partially the traditional 12-man jury system.

* * *

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill requiring a $10 fee from persons demanding a jury trial in civil cases.

Significance: Despite the support of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, this proposed law received little legislative backing, on the ground that it penalized the poor man. It was proposed as a means to speed the course of justice.

* * *

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill placing under civil service employees in the municipal finance division of the State Department of Corporations and Taxation.

Significance: This places under civil service several long-time employees in the division and had the support of Henry F. Long, the commissioner, and the Republican party.

Exciting Accessories for Your Easter Costume

Whether the wind blows hot or cold on March 28th, whether you dress warmly or lightly—you will want to wear the accessories of the future Season. New-found treasures await you on our Street Floor—different, right, not to be outdone in chic.

You'll be keen about:
- Our red earth bags, our satin black patents. Our immaculately white doeskin gloves, our prettily designed Kidtexts.
- Our 3-thread 51 gauge "Gossamer Illusion" hosiery in the new beige tones.
- Our very individual handkerchiefs, considered, by many of our customers, to be the most interesting in the city.
- Our multiple-stranded shell jewelry, pearly curlicues from foreign shores.
- Our vivid chiffon scarfs and dainty white lingerie neckwear.
- And the perfume of your personality.

The man is not forgotten here. The "Men's Corner" will spruce him up with a matching tie and handkerchief of polka dot foulard.

Street Floor

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ASSURED SERVICE
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Keep your wardrobe fresh and smart with our quality cleaning and careful hand pressing.
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26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

Six Ocean Liners In Marine Parade At Boston Harbor

With American-flag ships, tied up by the maritime strike for three months, beginning to move again the week-end marine parade of deep-water passenger liners at the Port of Boston took on greater proportions today.

Two of the six liners calling at Boston over the week end are American-flag ships, bringing back into service the house flag of the Dollar Line. The President Pierce—long held at New York by the labor dispute—is due Sunday from Manila and Pacific coast ports on a voyage that began last fall. The craft is to sail again Monday to begin its fifty-seventh trip.

Arrival of the President Pierce brings two ships of that line into port for the first time. The steamer President Lincoln came in last Thursday, and will remain until March 22 as part of the readjustment of the schedules that were made topsy-turvy by the maritime strike. When the President Lincoln sails it will mark the start of its sixty-second voyage.

The other American steamer in the week-end marine procession is the Exeter of the American Export Lines, which is due Monday from the Mediterranean with passengers and cargo.

The parade got under way today when the Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships came in from Halifax, took on nearly 100 passengers, sailed for Bermuda and the British West Indies on a 30-day cruise.

Tomorrow the Anchor Line steamer Caledonia is to tie up at East Boston from Glasgow, Londonderry, and Belfast, with 26 passengers for Boston and 171 for New York. Stowed beneath hatches are 666 tons of cargo for Boston. Also due Sunday is the Cunard White Star Liner Samaria, coming around from New York to take on passengers and freight for Cobh and Liverpool. Monday morning the Lady Hawkins is due to arrive from a 30-day cruise to Bermuda and the British West Indies.

In addition to deep-water passenger vessels there are 36 other craft expected to reach port over the week end. This includes coastwise passenger vessels, freighters, colliers, and oil tankers from all parts of the world. Rich cargoes from many lands are being brought here on these vessels to swell the already huge volume of freight moving across the ocean terminals of this port.

'Cathedral' Sold Out; Harvard Plans Two More Performances

A sellout of tickets for the student performances of the poetic drama, "Murder in the Cathedral," at Harvard, March 19 and 20, has resulted in arrangements for two additional performances, March 22 and 23.

The production of T. S. Eliot's verse play, centered about the assassination of Archbishop Thomas Becket, will be the first drama sponsored by the Harvard Poet's Theater, recently organized by Harvard students, as the first American "little theater" devoted to staging this type of play.

The leading part, that of the tragic archbishop Becket, will be played by E. Irving Locke of Boston, a professional player. The performances will be held in the indoor courtyard of the Fogg Art Museum. There will be a specially trained chorus of Canterbury women, directed by Mrs. Theodore Lyman Eliot of Boston.

Youths Take Control Of Vermont Senate

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 13 (AP)—The Senate of this State for a time today was in the hands of youth.

Thirty-six high school boys marched into the Senate Chamber, occupied each of the 30 Senate seats, the President's chair and other posts for a "junior senate session."

The "senators" carried out regular formalities, conducted routine business and considered bills.

Like Magic ...

An Exhibition of Oil Paintings of
THE HOLY LAND
BIBLICAL LANDSCAPES
BY OTTO GLOOR
March 13 through March 27
Week Days 13 — 7 P. M.
YD CLUB HOUSE
Opposite Norway Street
200 Huntington Ave., Boston

There is no substitute for quality!
in Pianos it's the
BALDWIN
See and play the Acrosonic
at
150 Boylston St., Boston
Many excellent used pianos now available

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's always so much flurry and excitement about brides at this time of the year, that we propose to ignore them altogether (that is, as far as their clothes are concerned) and give the ofttimes neglected bridesmaids a little more attention. And this certainly is the year to remember them . . . what with the generous assortment of bridesmaid's fashions that suggest nothing but romance. And after all we can think of no more suitable place for romance than a wedding.

* * *

Float Down Aisle In Billows of Net

However, these gowns . . . at Filene's . . . allow the girl to flit down the aisle in billowing net, flowing chiffon, and filmy lace. In lush combinations of such Frenchy colors as waltz blue with melody pink (which certainly ought to make a symphony or something!), gray with parlor pink. Or all one color; such as that one called English lavender. The fashions run the gamut, from the redingote to the ever popular robe de style. Some with voluminous ruffles that come way up over the shoulders and down under the arm in an unusual way . . . so that it not only forms a sleeve, but a flattering stand-up collar as well. While others are topped by multi-ruffled shoulder capes . . . thus making their wearing purposes twofold. Their low prices are decidedly in their favor . . . and ought to please the girl who sometimes hesitates to take on the pleasure of participating in a bridal group . . . because of the expense. We saw a lace redingote for $12.95, a taffeta for $14.95, and a sheer marquisette for $19.95.

* * *

Hear Yourself As Others Hear You

Anybody can look into a mirror and see how one is going to look to others . . . but it's still a difficult problem to know just how one is going to sound to them. We mean when one speaks, of course. However, there is a process that allows you to hear a clear, electrical recording of your own voice in your home. Now we don't mean that you go through the process of making the record itself in your own home, but rather we mean that you can play the record on your own Victrola when you get home.

* * *

And This Is How The Stunt Is Done

The idea is that you hie yourself out to Coolidge Corner in Brookline, to the Personal Recording Studio, at 318 Harvard Street . . . where you proceed to make yourself feel right at home, (and of course the more at home and at ease you are, the more natural your recording will be) before going into your little speech. You can read a little poem, or carry on a one-sided conversation with an unseen opponent; it doesn't matter. Or, of course you can sing, if you prefer. But whatever you do, your voice will come right back at you on the record . . . probably with peculiarities, eccentricities and quirks that you never suspected. Then, of course, you go about the business of correcting these flagrant voice difficulties and because you always have the record at home you can sit down at any time and hear yourself over and over again. A six-inch record, which plays for about a minute and a half, costs but 50 cents. And we tried it out, and speaking in our own normal manner, we found that we went through something like 275 words . . . and that really gives you a lot of leeway, because you can say a good deal in that number of words. Incidentally, we understand that voice teachers find periodic recordings a surprising incentive to progress. This 50 cent record is made in aluminum. Recorded on permanent black Duralotone disks . . . for as low as $2.50. You can talk it over with them, and decide just which type you prefer after you get there. For more information you may call or write for a pamphlet. The phone number is Aspinwall 1204.

* * *

Why Not Give Foot A Few Portholes

Trying on shoes at Nisley's . . . 145 Tremont Street . . . recently we came across a cute number called "Portholes." It's an open shank affair, leaves a bit of the toe exposed, wraps itself around the foot in a slenderizing manner, and then goes to work and does things up brown with the aid of several little portholes. In Regal blue, British tan, Royal red, and London mist. For a matter of $6.

* * *

Buy a Pizazz And Score Knockout

Just show us the "in the know" miss in your family who wouldn't react favorably to "Pizazz" . . . the knockout knockabout tweed tailleur at Slattery's. Especially when she finds that the price works into her clothes budget so inconspicuously . . . $10.95. Pizazz meaning the height of pep, dash, go, and what-have-you in any Harvard man's language . . . the suit comes by its name rightly. In blue, aqua, navy or beige Shetland tweed, with the very new high revers, pockets and a kick-pleat. Up in the Junior Miss Shop.

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

Maine Central Interest Bought By N. E. Group

Purchase of an interest in the Maine Central Railroad by "a group of New England business men" has been announced by Edward S. French, president of the road.

Mr. French, who is also president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, said, at Boston: "A group of New England business men have acquired a block of shares previously held by Boston financial interests. The new owners bought for investment purposes."

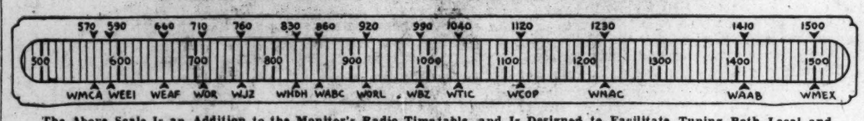
He declined further comment on the transaction. Informed banking circles in New York stated Lee, Higginson interests sold 30,817 common shares of the road to a group of New England investors at a price somewhat above the current market of $18 a share.

Maine Central's stock capitalization includes 120,000 shares of common, 30,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred and about 9000 shares of 6 per cent preferred.

C.M.T.C. Enrollment to Open

Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general, First Corps Area, announced today that the enrollment of young men for the 1937 Citizens' Military Training Camps will begin on March 17, 1937. Twenty-seven hundred New England youths will be trained at these camps during the period from July 8 to Aug. 6.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	"The Monitor Views the News"	Dick Tracy sketch	Sport reports; records
5:15	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Austin Wylie's Orchestra	Musical program	Sport reports; records
5:30	Checkerboard: variety	M. I. T. Glee Club	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sport reports; records
5:45	Checkerboard: variety	M. I. T. Glee Club	children's program	Sport reports; records
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	National Pacific Aircraft and
6:15	Ben Feld's Orchestra	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	"Listen to Alice": music	Boat Show: broadcast from
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": variety	Los Angeles
6:45	Dinner concert	NBC Symphony Orchestra	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Aircraft and Boat Show
7:00	Piano Club program	Message of Israel: address and	"Advance Fee Scheme"	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Swing Club": variety	organ recital	Hampton Institute Singers	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Band concert, Edward d'Anna,	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems,"	"Symphonietta": recording
7:45	conductor; legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	dramatic sketch	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
8:00	"Professor Quiz": question	Ed Wynn; Carlos Salzedo;	Saturday Night Party: James	Harvard - Yale basketball
8:15	and answer period	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	Melton; Tom Howard and	game
8:30	Russ Morgan's Orchestra;	Meredith Willson and his	George Shelton; Polly	"Benay Venuta's program":
8:45	dramatic sketch; soloists	orchestra; soloists	Moran; soloists; orchestra	soloists; orchestra
9:00	Floyd Gibbons; Sheila Barrett;	National Barn Dance; "Smilin'	"Snow Village" sketch	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:15	orchestra	Ed"; Henry Burr; vocal trio;	"Snow Village" sketch	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:30	Saturday Night Serenaders;	Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle	"Chateau": Joe Cook; Lotte	Harvard-Yale swimming meet
9:45	soloists; orchestra	Ezra; Maple City Four	Lehmann; Earl M. Teter;	broadcast from Harvard
10:00	"Your Hit Parade": soloists;	Hildegarde, popular soloist;	Capt. C. W. R. Knight;	University, Cambridge
10:15	male trio; Edith Dick; Gus	orchestra	piano team; soloists; orch.	Concert orchestra
10:30	Haenschen's Orchestra	Intercollegiate 4-A track meet	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah	Concert orchestra
10:45	College track meet	Intercollegiate 4-A track meet	Plantation; music	Concert orchestra
11:00	Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Concert orchestra
11:15	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Federation of Music Clubs;	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Dick Gardner's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Danish symphonic pro-	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	gram	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocasts

10:45 WORL (920kc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Trinity Church service	Southernaires	Clotilda Zappala, soprano;	Colonial News Service
12:15	Hawaiian orchestra	Southernaires	Francis Cronin, organ	Cadle Tabernacle Choir
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and	Radio City Symphony Orches-	Recorded program	Italian string orchestra and
12:45	organ recital	tra; vocal soloists	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00	News flashes	Radio City Symphony Orches-	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:30	"Salute to Spain": dramati-	tra; vocal soloists	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:30	'Salute to Spain": dramati-	Melodeers	Melody Matinee soloists;	"Music in Many Moods":
1:45	zation and music	"Let's Get Together"	quartet; orchestra	Italian soloists; orchestra
2:00	Sunday Musicale	Magic Key: Robert Irwin,	"Beneath the Surface": com-	Organ recital
2:15	Clover Club chorus	baritone; Helen Jepson, so-	mentator; Landt Trio	Key Men, quartet
2:30	Clover Club chorus	prano; Dudley Digges;	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries":	San Remo Orchestra
2:45	LaPrade Travelogue; organ	orchestra	dramatic sketch	"Melody Moments"
3:00	New York Philharmonic-	"Captain Diamond" sketch	Metropolitan Opera Auditions:	Address, "Current Events"
3:15	Symphony Orchestra con-	"Captain Diamond", sketch	talks; soloists; orchestra	Address, "Current Events"
3:30	cert, Artur Rodzinski, con-	Recordings	"Grand Hotel": sketch	Address, "Current Events"
3:45	ductor; Mischel Piastro, so-	Studio musical programs	"Grand Hotel": sketch	Address, "Current Events"
4:00	loist; commentator	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson	Adrian O'Brien; organ	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
4:15	New York Philharmonic-	Fosdick; male quartet	"Concert Miniatures"	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
4:30	Symphony Orchestra, Artur	"Sunday Players": sketch	"Music Cameras": Willie	Popular variety program
4:45	Rodzinski, conductor	"Sunday Players": sketch	Morris; orchestra	"News of the Week"
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend":	"We, the People": informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:15	dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:30	Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45	Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	"Erin Go Bragh"
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Gene	Evening Journal; reports	Arnold Johnson's Orchestra;	Colonial Playhouse presents
6:15	Austin; orchestra	Flower Show	Ray Knight's Cuckoos	"Erin Go Bragh"
6:30	Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	'Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"Symphonic Hour": recorded
6:45	ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	'Moments You Never Forget"	Popular variety program	classical concert
7:00	News; Sunday Evening Mu-	Helen Traubel, soprano; con-	Jack Benny; Fred Allen;	Colonial News Service
7:15	sicale; recital	cert orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra	Cosmopolitans: quintet
7:30	Phil Baker's Show: soloists;	Robert Ripley: features; Har-	Fireside Recital: vocalists	"Music for Today": soloists;
7:45	Oscar Bradley's Orchestra	riet Hilliard; orchestra	Morin Sisters; Ranch Boys	popular orchestra
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Nadine Conner;	Excerpts from "The Show Is	"Do You Want to Be an	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra
8:15	Pasternack Orchestra	On": Beatrice Lillie; Bert	Actor?": amateur theatricals	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Deanna Dur-	Lahr; Miss Mayfair;	"Do You Want to Be an	"Jewels of the Madonna": so-
8:45	bin; soloists; orchestra	others	Actor?": amateur theatricals	loists; concert orchestra
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Elisa-	Shep Fields's Orchestra; so-	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Joe Sander's Orchestra
9:15	beth Rethberg, soloist;	loist; comedy trio	soloists; trio; orchestra	Joe Sander's Orchestra
9:30	symphony orchestra, Victor	Walter Winchell	American Album of Familiar	"Supper Dance" music
9:45	Kolar, conductor; talk	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry	Music; soloists; orchestra	"Curtain Time": variety
10:00	"Community Sing": Milton	Sosnik's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:15	Berle; Wendell Hall; Jones	Choir Symphonette: variety	Rapee, conductor; Josef	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:30	and Hare	"Romance of '76": dramatiza-	Hofmann, pianist;	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:45	Kaltenborn Comments	tion and music	speaker	"20th Century Serenade"

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": Carolyn Wells; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WB (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: talk by J. Clyde Marquis on "World Crop Conditions," broadcast from Rome; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), United States Navy Band concert.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National) "Follow the Moon," serial drama.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 W1XAL (6.04mc), Modern Radio Course.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Herrick, baritone.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National) "Fibber McGee and Molly" Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi": Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia) Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; soloists; orch.

8:30 W1XAL (6.04mc), Ursigram: natural scientific news and data.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; soloist; chorus; concert orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung": soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "For Men Only": drama, "The Snowbird"; music.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater: Marlene Dietrich and Herbert Marshall in "Desire."

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Dr. James Bryant Conant, Harvard University, on 'Learning's Necessity for the Ministry." Also over W1XAL.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Good Time Society: Chick Webb's Orchestra; Ink Spots; Charles Linton.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady: Doring Trio; male quartet; concert orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National) Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.

10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Let Freedom Ring": sketch.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum: Senator Adams on "The American Sugar Bowl."

11:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Pageant of Melody": soloist; quartet; orch.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms": Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

What's Going On in the Arts

Contemporary Dance Group

The Contemporary Dance Group presented Nadia Chilkovsky of the New Dance League, New York, at the Peabody Playhouse last evening, in a very successful recital that included two solos each by Mary Starks, interesting newcomer to Boston, and Ruth Shalek, soloist of the group, and a dance by the group.

Miss Chilkovsky is a talented dancer who has grown a great deal since her appearance in Boston in 1933. Formerly a pupil of the New York Wigman School, she has added to her training a year of Dalcroze Eurythmics, a season at the Bennington School of the Dance in the Workshop Group under Martha Graham, and has studied for the past two years with Martha Graham—all without losing her own identity as a dancer or a choregrapher.

Some kinship might be traced to her opening solo, "Slavic Festival Theme" (Martinů), to the "Themes from a Slavic People" done here by Sophie Maslow of the Martha Graham Concert Group, at the New Dance League's programs sponsored by the Contemporary Dance Group at the Repertory Theater last spring. But her work is mainly far from derivative and her solo suite, "Eviction Sketches" (music by her accompanist, Evelyn Modol), is distinctly her own.

Miss Chilkovsky dances out of her own experience. She has seen evictions, known the Homeless Girl, the hungry Urchin, the anguish of "Post Mortem" (sincerely and movingly done) and felt the summons to change these conditions, to right the fundamental wrongs that brought them about, in "Call to Action." And she is able to transcribe these emotions into dance with a fund of technical resource and variety.

Her two satires, "Impressions of a Hollywood Film" (Copeland) and "Auditioning (New York Dance Project—Summer 1936)," in which she was ably assisted by Suzanne Remos, who has considerable technical resource of her own, were delightfully pointed and clear, keeping the pantomime, in the latter especially, strictly kinetic.

Miss Starks is a dancer of splendid physique and tremendous energy. Her solos won the audience through sheer vitality. But in both of them, "Requiem for a Hero" and "Working Gal's Blues" (music by her accompanist, Marjorie Houser), the happiness of dancing shone through her face and quite offset any bleakness of subject that may have been intended.

When she has grown away from the stark, stripped style of the Wigman technique she studied at Dresden and absorbed more of the rhythms of her own country, acquired subtler accents and a freer, more spiral use of the torso, she ought to become one of our fine American dancers.

As a choregrapher, she appeared to better advantage in the group piece, "In Memoriam (Armistice Day)" (Houser), employing masses with a well-developed spatial sense and single figures with a feeling for line, than in the solos, which lacked fecundity, used repetitions too obviously and were inclined to prolixity.

Ruth Shalek is growing, too. Her use of hands in the solo, "Destitution," was worth watching. The unaccompanied intervals heightened the mood. She will blossom out more fully when she gets farther away from belligerency and doleful dumps and allows herself to look at the more pleasing or more amusing aspects of life.

M. L.

Gladys Swarthout, of the Metropolitan Opera, Who Will Give a Recital Tomorrow Afternoon in Symphony Hall

New Motion Pictures

As surely as we prepare to deliver our own private ultimatum on double feature programs, along comes something quite superlative like the twin bill which opened yesterday at the Keith Memorial.

In the first place, there is an uproarious little comedy entitled "Love Is News," with a top-flight cast and more laugh situations than any cinema since "My Man Godfrey." The story is no more likely than any of the usual yarns about gentlemen of the press but the plot takes on a refreshing twist because the customary heiress turns the tables on a dirt-dishing reporter and keeps him in the headlines by telling all the papers (except his) that he is engaged to her.

Loretta Young is a delight as the heiress. So glad does she seem to be freed from making her lip quiver as crocodile tears proceed from her lustrous brown eyes that she prances through the part as gaily as a coster on Derby Day. Tyrone Power and Don Ameche, personable young men, are the masculine leads and the cast includes Slim Summerville, Dudley Digges, Walter Catlett, George Sanders, Stepin Fetchit, Jane Darwell and Pauline Moore.

Second only in billing is "Wings of the Morning," the companion feature. It was photographed in technicolor largely in England and Ireland, and for the first time since the camera joined forces with the spectrum, the presence of color seems a definite ingredient of the drama itself. This is because the scenes of the film are Killarney backgrounds, Romany camps and the track at Epsom Downs—all extremely colorful. Based on stories by Don Byrne, "Wings of the Morning" tells how a young Canadian trains the horse of a Spanish girl he loves, so that she may have sufficient dowry to marry another man. The beautiful Annabella makes her début in English, and the cast includes Leslie Banks, Henry Fonda and others. John McCormack makes a brief but successful appearance. It is an exciting and beautiful film.

After witnessing "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney" on the screen, we were inclined to wonder why it had seemed so amusing when Frederick Lonsdale wrote it. The screen version came yesterday to the Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters. Somehow, in 1937, the epigrammatic dialogue cannot compensate for an exceedingly shallow play. After all the glitter and fuss and talk, we hardly cared whether Mrs. Cheyney went to jail with her faithful friend, Charles, or married the philandering Lord Dilling. The play is handsomely mounted, however, much of the dialogue is amusing, and there are some neat performances by Joan Crawford, William Powell, Robert Montgomery, Frank Morgan, Nigel Bruce, Jessie Ralph and others. Pluto, the dog, is featured in a colored Walt Disney cartoon.

Under other circumstances, "Dangerous Number," the companion picture, might have been amusing, but along with the accompanying cargo of froth, it seemed merely frenzied. Robert Young is a playboy who marries an actress and finds the game a bit rough. Reginald Owen, in a beard, is consistently amusing.

When we tell you that the heroine is an air hostess, you will know that "Fugitive in the Sky" depicts impossible dirty work on the airways. The film at the Scollay and Modern has two distinctions: a dust storm and an air hostess who does not fly the big ship in an emergency. Jean Muir and Warren Hull are the principals. The main feature is "Green Light," with Errol Flynn, Cedric Hardwicke, Margaret Lindsay and Anita Louise. It has already been reviewed in these columns.

The South Station Theater presents this week one of its best programs for some time. Included are an excellent "Popular Science" feature, a technicolor short of Patrick Henry's speech, an interesting study of the life of a Hollywood extra, Mickey Mouse in that rare color cartoon, "The Band Concert" (starring Donald Duck on the piccolo), travel pictures and newsreels.

J. D. B.

Harry Sutton Jr.

"Paintings of the Night" is the general designation given to pictures by Harry Sutton Jr. on exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists. Mr. Sutton seems the enfant terrible of this art brotherhood, known for its conventional and unspectacular methods. His pictures have generally given evidence of a painterly aptitude, a responsiveness to scenic beauty, recorded with a swift and summary brush. Of late, he seems to have allied his painting with literature, made his pictures a vehicle for a poetical feeling he experiences personally about nature and people. But Mr. Sutton, though he seeks a cosmic breadth in skyscapes, still holds to accepted rules of picture making.

Separating the picture from the title, we find these nocturnes agreeable depictions. Mr. Sutton shapes his cloudlets carefully, bordering them with iridescence and, when they are out of the path of light, imparting the deepest, most opaque blue to them. He selects one pattern and repeats it with variations. The play of light, bright, veiled, vibrant, against various degrees of shadow makes an interesting problem and good design. The nocturne is not treated often enough by artists.

In what he chooses to call "Priestesses of the Night," Mr. Sutton has incorporated several portraits of attractive ladies done in opaque water color. In this age of realism, we, as a rule, call such pictures "Mrs. So-and-So" or just "Portrait of a Lady." Mr. Sutton goes further and bestows a poetic mantle upon these sitters.

"Annunciation" is the most ambitious portrait, in which he combines his favorite subject, the moon, with a dignified portrayal of a modern woman seated in what we guess is the posture of Simone Martini's "Madonna of the Annunciation." We personally feel a little bothered by this realism and mysticism, modernism and medievalism merged. Perhaps we are too much of a fuss-budget, but somehow, as in the matter of "Priestesses of the Night," we feel that the allusive titles invite a critical attitude, cause confusion in interpretation which would not occur if the pictures were presented as their kind are generally, in a prosaic world.

D. A.

Brewster Charges HOLC Will Continue Evictions

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster said yesterday the Home Owners Loan Corporation will continue to evict tenants from Maine homes under foreclosures during the year allowed for redemption in spite of his protests.

Representative Brewster had charged on the House floor that the action of the corporation, in evicting tenants during the year allowed under state law, was a practice never followed by loan agencies in the State. He urged the corporation to adhere to what he said was local custom.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities of regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

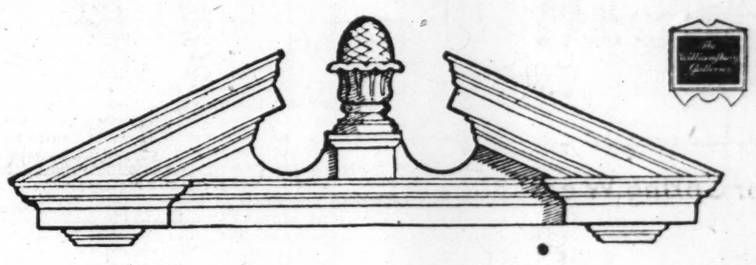
Change in Schedule

Rhode Island

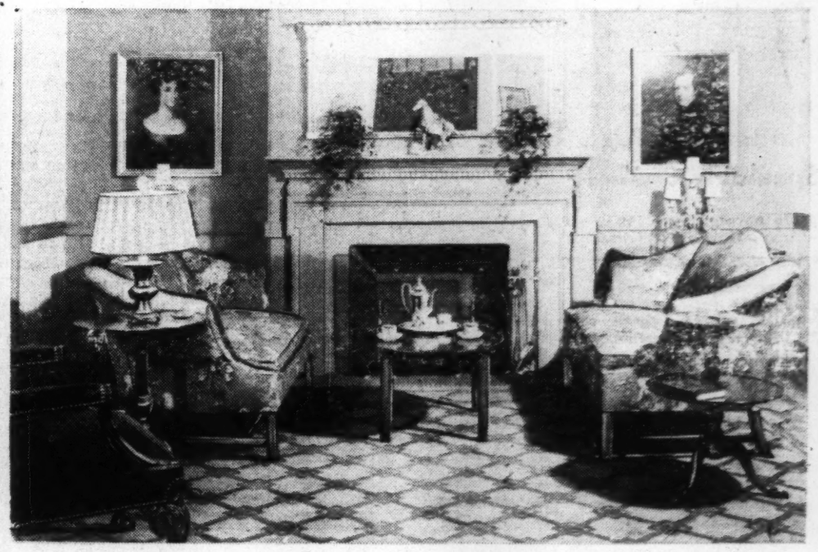
Providence—Saturday, April 3, 1:15 p. m., Friday, April 23, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Under This Sign of Colonial Hospitality—

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON



A Golden Age Lives Again!



Williamsburg Galleries

Pass through the entrance surmounted by the pineapple, Colonial symbol of hospitality, and you can imagine yourself in one of the fine old homes of Williamsburg, Virginia. Here are eight charming rooms inspired by restored Williamsburg and adapted for modern living. Come and enjoy the atmosphere of formality and elegance, of comfort and luxury that may well be carried out in New England homes.

Shown Above—Wren Room, inspired by the Blue Room, Wren Building, College of William and Mary.

WILLIAMSBURG GALLERIES
FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Harvard-Yale Climax Tonight—Coleman Thinks Garms Should Be Regular Outfielder

Farm Club Manager Believes Debs Garms Was Overlooked

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 13—Bob Coleman, signed by President Bob Quinn of the Boston Bees to manage his Scranton (Penna.) farm club in the New York-Pennsylvania League this season, is one of many Waterfront Park observers who believes Debs Garms is a major league outfielder. The 27-year-old rookie starred with Coleman's 1936 San Antonio Texas League club, and is making his second bid for recognition in fast company.

"Garms should have been in the major leagues long before this," declared the new Scranton pilot yesterday. "He's just one of those fellows everybody overlooked. Last season at San Antonio he was a very good outfielder, throwing, fielding and hitting far above the average fielder. Halfway through the season I felt he was due to go up again.

Batted Well Over .300

"The last year Garms played with the St. Louis Browns he batted well over .300," continued Coleman, "but Hornsby didn't like him for some unknown reason and released him to San Antonio.

"I always liked Debs because he hustles. Any ball player who keeps trying every minute he's out on that field is the kind of man I want on my ball club. Garms shouldn't have any trouble hitting National League pitching. He's had plenty of experience and is a fast man on those bases. Bill McKechnie has been trying him at third base, but I believe he'll eventually turn up in the outfield. That's his regular position."

Debs Garms was an all-around athletic star at Howard-Payne College in Brownwood, Texas, when he first attracted the eyes of baseball scouts. In fact, the Texan, who was born in Wichita Falls, left school to join the Abilene club of the West Texas League in June, 1928. He was a shortstop then, and batted .317 during the remainder of the '28 campaign.

Moved to Augusta

The following year Garms moved to Augusta, Ga., of the South Atlantic League, which like the West Texas circuit, was a Class D organization. After starting 1930 with Augusta, Debs was purchased by the St. Louis Browns and moved up to the Class A Western League at Topeka, where he began gaining prominence in the outfield. Garms was transferred to Wichita Falls in the Texas League in 1931, and in the middle of 1932, the Browns moved that franchise to Longview, Texas, and Debs changed uniforms again. His stay there was brief, however, for about Aug. 1 the Browns ordered him to report in St. Louis.

Garms remained in the American League through 1933, 1934 and until June, 1935, when he was released outright to San Antonio. On occasions, Debs hit hard with the Browns, but he was rarely given the opportunity to occupy a regular berth, which, he believes, ruined his chances of staying in the junior circuit.

"I'm not giving you an 'alibi,'" said Garms, "but it isn't easy to keep hitting that ball like a major leaguer should when they pull you in and out of the lineup every other day. Unfortunately, perhaps, I have never been able to hold a steady pace at bat unless given a regular chance. But I played every inning down in San Antonio last season and experienced what was probably my best year. Bob Coleman tells me my chances of staying with the Bees are very good, and naturally I think so."

Belongs in Open

In early practice games, Manager Bill McKechnie of the Bees has worked Garms at third base, along with Vince Di Maggio. However, although the former collegian gave a fair exhibition at the "hot corner," it is generally agreed that Debs belongs out in the open spaces.

Training camp echoes . . . Red Sewell has improved almost 50 per cent since his 1931 trial with Detroit . . . Jim Turner is another one of those ball pyayers who runs a milk business during the off-season . . . If early form means anything, it may be some time before Jim gets back into the minor leagues . . . Billy Weir, the Melrose left-hander, is taking moving pictures of his Bee team mates . . . Incidentally, Weir fanned the first three batters to face him in a practice game recently . . . Wally Berger's first hit of the training season was a slow roller past the pitcher's box on the third base side . . . Wally's second was a rifle drive to left . . . Bobby Reis gets the nod as one of the league's best utility men . . . He can pitch, and play either the infield or outfield.

To Jim Southern, the McKeesport rookie outfielder, goes the honor of hitting the season's initial homer at Waterfront Park . . . It came on a low pitch in the second practice game off young Ray Chamberlain . . . Jim golfed the ball over Gene Moore's head in deep right field . . . Speaking of Moore, he is still the fastest man on the Boston club . . . One of Hank Gowdy's ball boys, who chases fouls in back of the grandstand at Waterfront Park, is wearing Buck Jordan's No. 5 baseball shirt . . . Don't let anyone tell you Vince Di Maggio's arm isn't as good as brother Joe's . . . Vince throws strikes from either third base or the outfield.

Eastern Basket League Nearing Season Windup

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Pittsburgh's Golden Panthers, who won three championships in the first four years of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference's existence, bid for another title tonight.

A half game behind the Temple Owls, who completed their season Wednesday, the Panthers take on West Virginia at Morgantown tonight. Penn State, secure in their place, faces Georgetown at Washington in the other windup clash.

A victory for Pitt would put the Panthers on a par with Temple at seven victories and three defeats, and bring about a tie for first place for the third year in succession. A playoff probably would be arranged to decide the title.

It was West Virginia which kept Temple from taking the crown outright by chalking up a 39-29 decision Wednesday. Pitt faces the same risk of an upset tonight, although they beat the Mountaineers 44-36 at Pitttsburgh. For West Virginia, a victory offers a chance to move out of a last-place tie with Georgetown.

It also presents a chance for Jack Gocke, Mountaineer ace, to take his second-straight scoring title and surpass last year's conference record of 118 points. He already has scored 104.

Third place and those immediately following is the only stake in three concluding games of the Eastern Intercollegiate League season and Pennsylvania's bid for a clean slate of 12 straight victories shares interest. The Quakers, playing on their home floor, are favored to wind up victorious.

Yale, Harvard and Columbia, all with six victories and five defeats, are tied for third place. Yale and Harvard meet at Cambridge in one of tonight's contests while Columbia meets Cornell in the third. The Lions shouldn't have much trouble retaining their interest in third, as Cornell hasn't won a game all season. The other game should be a tight one, however, with Harvard favored to repeat the 33-29 victory it scored at New Haven.

A. I. C. to Row Manhattan

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 13 (AP)—H. James Nesworthy, coach of the American International College oarsmen, announced last night that his varsity eight has agreed to row Manhattan of New York on the Harlem River, May 1. This is A. I. C.'s first year on the water.

Six Qualifiers Favor Bruins In N. E. Mat Finals

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13 (AP)—Brown University emerged from a torrid day of wrestling here last night with six qualifiers for the finals of the annual New England intercollegiate wrestling championships to be decided in the Yale gymnasium. Brown as defending champion enters the finals with six points under its belt, the result of falls scored in yesterday's skirmishes.

Tufts and Yale alone stand in the way of a possible Brown triumph. The former qualified four men and Yale three, while Springfield College placed two men and Harvard one.

Cunningham in the 118, Follett 126, Lathrop 135, Pease 165, Nast 175 and Johnson in the unlimited class were the Bruins to make the grade last night. Hamman, Yale's defending champion in the 126-pound class, Butler in the 145 and Fabian in the 175-pound class will attempt to bring Yale championships in their respective divisions.

The Yale freshmen, defending champions in the first-year class, led in qualifiers for the freshman finals. The Blue yearlings captured five of the eight semifinals. Brown was second with four, Tufts third with three, while Harvard and Springfield College each gained two berths.

All-Star Selection

Following is the ninth of a Canadian Press series of National Hockey League all-star selections by hockey writers in N. H. L. cities. A consensus will be prepared later.

By Dee Sparr

Chicago American

First Team	Pos.	Alternate Team
Smith (Detroit)	g.	Thompson (Boston)
Wentworth (Mar.)	r.d.	Seibert (Chicago)
Siebert (Canadiens)	l.d.	Heller (Rangers)
Lewis (Detroit)	c	Barry (Detroit)
Aurie (Detroit)	r.w.	March (Chicago)
Jackson (Toronto)	l.w.	Jolliat (Canadiens)
Irvin (Toronto)	coach	Adams (Detroit)

Columbia's Gems - - - —By Pap'

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Tiger Captain Says Wrestling Is Hard Sport

BETHLEHEM, Penna., March 13 (AP)—In the next 48 hours colossal Charley Toll will swap his wrestling togs for more familiar football harness and the captain-elect of the 1937 Princeton gridiron team is eagerly looking forward to the change. Finishing his first season as a wrestler, the 240-pound tackle has decided football is a less rigorous sport than the mat game.

Charley wound up his first wrestling campaign in the thirty-third eastern intercollegiate championships in Lehigh's gymnasium, losing a quarterfinal decision to burly Joe O'Dowd of Penn State, who in turn was upset in the next round by Myron Sterngold, Lehigh junior.

"There's more tension in wrestling than there is in football, even more than in the exciting game we played last fall against Yale," said Toll.

While Toll failed, four of his teammates qualified for the finals. Penn State, seeking her second straight team championship, also placed four finalists, but honors in this department went to Lehigh with five finalists and apparently an excellent chance of lifting the group title for the sixth time in seven years.

Big Bill Tilden Will Face Perry On Garden Court

Big Bill Tilden is still up and at 'em and he is coming to Boston, to the Boston Garden to be exact, to show the many local tennis enthusiasts that he is still able to amble about the greensward and whack the ball with vim and vigor.

So, April 5, Big Bill will trip gaily out on the Garden court to meet all comers, which in this particular instance happens to be Fred Perry.

Back with Big Bill, too, comes another tennis star, who hasn't been seen locally for several years, in the person of Vincent Richards, always a great player in doubles. It is in that role that Vinnie appears at the Garden, playing with Big Bill against Perry and Vines. Richards also does a singles against Bruce Barnes of Texas.

I.-C. 4A Indoor Track Honors Sought in New York Meeting

Approximately 300 varsity athletes from 26 colleges, representing the cream of the undergraduate track and field talent in the East, will compete tonight in the sixteenth annual indoor championships of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America.

The individual races in the sprint, hurdles, 600 distance races, jumps, pole vault, shotput and weight throw, and the group battles in the relays, as always will be intensely interesting in themselves. But to the college groups in the stands, the results of each event will be watched with an eye to their effect on the team point score.

Manhattan College, which established an intercollegiate precedent by winning the coveted team title three years in succession, is cast in the role of defending champion. The Jaspers have another strong squad, but, in view of the concentrated strength of Columbia, which has sure-fire point scorers in the sprints and field events, it will require a major kind of an upset for Manhattan to come through again.

Expert opinion has established Columbia as a favorite to annex its first indoor team crown, with Manhattan, Cornell, Dartmouth, Princeton, Yale, Pittsburgh Boston College, Rhode Island State and N. Y. U. heading the scramble for the succeeding places. There is enough strength arrayed against the Lions, however, for one of their rivals to come through if any of their keymen fail to live up to expectations.

With many of the season's outstanding stars on the entry list, stirring competition is anticipated in all of the 12 varsity events. Six defending champions—Art Thomas of Pitt, in the dash; Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse, in the 600; Lou Burns of Manhattan, in the mile; Wilbur Woodland of Yale in the two-mile; Tony Geniawicz of Dartmouth, in the shotput, and William Harding of Yale, in the pole vault—will seek to repeat their 1936 conquests. The quality of the opposition is such that none can be conceded a better than even chance of succeeding.

Besides those title-holders, four national champions—Ben Johnson, Columbia sprinter and double 1935 I. C. A. A. A. A. winner; Dimitri Zaitz of Boston College, shotputter; Irving Folwartshny of Rhode Island State, weight thrower, and O'Brien, twice national indoor 600 ruler—are in the meet. The 1936 Olympic team will be represented by John Woodruff of Pitt, who won the 800-meter title at Berlin; Marty Glickman, Syracuse sprinter; Bill Rowe, another Rhode Island State weight-thrower; Zaitz and O'Brien.

Brown Well on Way To Fifth Straight N. E. Aquatic Title

BRUNSWICK, Maine., March 13 (AP)—A fifth consecutive Brown University victory in the New England Intercollegiate swimming championships seemed virtually a certainty today.

The Providence (R. I.) swimmers, who have won the crown seven times in all, went into today's finals at full strength. In the trials at Bowdoin's pool yesterday Brown qualified its entire team, 13 individual contestants and both the 300-yard medley and 400-yard freestyle relay squads.

Amherst, runner-up, qualified nine men and both relay outfits. Other colleges fared thus: Williams, 5 men and the freestyle relayers; Massachusetts State, 4 men and two relay teams; Bowdoin 3 men and both relay teams; Wesleyan, 2 men; Boston University, medley relayers; Springfield and Worcester Polytechnic 1 man each.

Love of Brown lowered the 50-yard freestyle New England mark yesterday from 24s to 23.7s. White of Bowdoin, with whom he was to compete today at both distances, also was deemed capable of record-smashing.

Prentice Cup Net Series To Be Held at Newport

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13 (AP)—Malcolm Farmer, Yale's athletic director, announced last night that Newport, R. I., had been selected as the scene for the eleventh annual meeting between the combined Oxford-Cambridge and Yale-Harvard tennis teams.

"No date has been set as yet," said Farmer.

The teams met last year in England, Yale and Harvard winning to deadlock the series at five victories each. The Vernon Prentice cup will be at stake.

Holyoke Defends

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., March 13 (AP)—Seven teams have filed entries for the fourth annual scholastic basketball tournament here March 18 to 20, Mayor Addison Mallery said today. Mallery said the Holyoke (Mass.) high school quintet had beend esignated at defending champions. Holyoke was runner-up last year to Nott Terrace High School, Schenectady, which has decided not to defend its crown. Other entries are: St. Joseph's Academy, North Adams, Mass.; Vincentian Institute, Albany; LaSalle Institute, Troy; South Glens Falls High School; Dolgeville High School, and Rutland (Vt.) High School.

Vines Defeats Perry

ST. LOUIS, March 13 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines of California defeated Fred Perry of England two straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, in a professional tennis match last night to even the count on their United States tour at 15 each. George Lott of Chicago whipped Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, 6—2, 7—5, in another singles match. Lott and Barnes then paired to beat Vines and Perry, 6—2, 6—3, in a doubles match.

American Hockey Association

Minneapolis 3, St. Louis 0.

College Fencing Result

Rutgers 11½, Dow 5½.

Foxx at Bat, With Peacock Catching

That Jimmy Foxx Is Ready for a Good Season Has Been in Evidence at Sarasota This Spring by the Manner in Which He Has Been Hitting. John Peacock, Recruit Catcher, Is Being Given a Thorough Tryout

And Talking of . . . Football

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

An Old English Custom

ASHBOURNE (Derbyshire) Eng.—With a courtly sweep of the old felt hat, I would fain step forward and present to you this day No. 1 in a new sensational series, the Unknown Sports Celebrities of 1937—George Sellers, Celebrated (and to think I nearly said Sellersbrated!) in these parts as the man who goaled for "Up'ards" in the Shrove Tuesday football game. Unknown to most readers because they don't know what on earth that means. And particularly respected by me because personal experience of what George survived puts me in a position to explain the full significance of his achievement to a waiting world.

Now that I have introduced him, we shall probably lose George. For that is the way it goes when you play football, several hundred a side, after the fashion of centuries ago.

This sort of business happens here and in a few other parts of England at just one period of the year and legend suggests that such "all in" games are survivals from superstitious springtime rites, performed in ancient days to invoke good weather and abundant crops. When I played, the spell worked backward, so far as half of it was concerned at least, and rain descended heavily for a week afterward. That, however, is by the way.

Like "Alice in Wonderland"

In the peculiar contest here between the "Up'ards" and the "Down'ards" (of whom more anon), there are no rules, no limitations as to the numerical strength of the teams, the technique is simple, and the general appearance is that of a highly informal game of Rugby football with the streets of the village as the playing field. Men, women and children all join in, and if the battle be drawn out through several hours, as most often it is, folk go home for refreshment, come out again and inquire where the ball is, and weigh in once more.

The goals—though I admit this sounds rather too much like "Alice in Wonderland"—are the waterwheels of two mills, Sturston mill and Clifton mill. By water they are three miles apart. But by land they can be any distance—to and fro in the High street, over and fields and back again, over the bridge, through the Railway Goods Yards, up and down a steep flight of steps, and, like as not, through several lengths of stout fencing. I should add that before the game each year a fund is opened to defray incidental damage.

On the day, shop windows are barricaded and the police are marshaled at strategic points to save people from their friends, if necessary. Authority carries out its duties with the minimum of force and the maximum of tact; the players bridle zeal with good citizenship—which is more than they did in "the good old days"—and everyone has fun. Should you happen to be the person holding the ball—as I was for just as long as it takes 10 pairs of hands to pick a man up and stand him on his head—the fun you have is of rather a specialized type.

Working the River

Of great strategic importance in the game is the swiftly running Henmore River. If you reside on one side of it, I should explain, you are called an "Up'ard"; if the other, you are called a "Down'ard." If in the course of play you find a temporary biding place between the two regions, you are called just unlucky. Unless, of course, you immerse yourself intentionally, as the more earnest "Down'ards" do in an attempt to propel the ball toward the enemy's goal by the shortest possible route aided by the stream. The "Up'ards" best tactics are to keep the ball away from the water.

There are two main phases of play. Either the ball is "tight" (in a "hug" is the local expression) or it is loose. That means it is either concealed beneath a mass of humanity and a cloud of steam or it is thrown about from hand to hand and kicked from foot to foot. It is also thrown occasionally from hand to nose and kicked from foot to ear.

The young men who propose to bear the main brunt of the proceedings are garbed in a species of tarpaulin overall, suitable for prolonged contact with, say, the Almshouse wall; but most people come as they are. I received great impetus on one occasion from an elderly lady with flowers in her hat and an umbrella. The immediate company who derived pleasure from the episode included a gigantic soldier with spurs on his boots, a bus conductor in semi-regalia, a farmerlike gentleman with a Derby hat jammed over one ear, and three easily amused schoolgirls.

The proceedings start with the assembling of almost the entire mobile population of Ashbourne, plus a few adventurous "foreigners," in a meadow known as Shaw Croft, halfway between the two goals. There they prelude their activities (most ominously, it seemed to me) by singing, without musical accompaniment, two well-known valedictory numbers, "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King." The ball, gayly painted in green, gold and red, is ceremoniously tossed into the air, and as it descends—well, I've told you what develops then.

Old Words With a New Application

So much for football as it used to be played. Now for the modern league game. And to make the transition I can hardly do better than quote from John Strutt's classic book "The Sports and Pastimes of the English People." "When the exercise becomes exceedingly violent," he said, "the players kick each other's shins without the least ceremony." That was in 1801. And the quotation brings us back with a rush to the season of 1936-37 and the campaign now being conducted by the Football Association to "clean up" soccer in Britain.

There has been too much rough and unfair play. So the F. A. has taken action, by sending out special observers to league matches and issuing warnings to whole teams, not merely individuals.

Now there is an agitation for a drastic reform in the conduct of the game—the appointment of two referees to control the play, instead of one. Such a plan operates well in field hockey, which is broadly similar to, and decidedly faster than, soccer and the most cited serious argument against the suggested plan would seem to be that it involves extra expense.

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"The matter gives food for thought."

Boston Skaters Rank With Best

Boston has always been among the leaders of the nation, not only in the quality, but quantity as well, of its star ice figure skaters, and has been rivalled perhaps only by New York, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Right now Boston has its national ladies singles champion, Maribel Vinson, its national junior champion, Joan Tozzer, and its junior championship pair, Miss Tozzer and Bernard Fox, with those others who were runners-up in the recent championship contests, Polly Blodgett, Grace Madden, Peggy Stuart and Leslie Eustis, and George E. B. Hill, Jim Madden, Richard Hapgood and Will Stuart, together with a number of others.

Perhaps the most accomplished of the coming youngsters and one sure to gain fame with years is little 11-year-old Gretchen Merrill, daughter of Mrs. Van Z. Merrill, of Brookline, and the juvenile star of the Skating Club of Boston's annual Ice Carnival "Cracked Ice" to be held at the Boston Garden April 2 and 3.

In this same popular ice carnival are no less than 50 "kid" skaters, all real figure-skating stars already, and ranging in age from 8 to 13 or 14 years. And it is from this talented group of young ice stars that future rivals of Maribel, Polly, Joan and the men stars will come. Youngest in years, but not in skill, to be shown in the Skating Club carnival, is little Leslie Glazier, 7. Little Becky Haden and Tommy Pritchard are just 8, each.

Practically every afternoon these youngsters are now to be found training diligently for the big Boston Garden carnival, under the deft and expert direction and coaching of Grace Madden and Frederick Child Jr.

Perfect Scores

PROCTOR, Vt., March 13 (AP)—For the third time in seven years and the second time in seven days a perfect score of 300 has been hung up at the Sutherland Club Bowling Alleys. Tony Barone, 19-year-old pin toppler, was the latest to accomplish the feat a week after Amos Patterson had hit the same mark in a tournament that has been going on most of the winter. Several years ago the Rev. C. Lansing Seymour, now located in the West, turned in a similar score.

Amherst to Play Dartmouth

AMHERST, Mass., March 13 (AP)—The Amherst College football schedule for 1937, confirmed yesterday, with spring drills under way, shows a date with Dartmouth for the first time in many years. The Lord Jeffs also open a four-year series with Trinity. The schedule:

Sept. 25, Vermont; Oct. 2, Dartmouth at Hanover; 9, Norwich; 16, Rochester at Rochester; 23, Wesleyan; 30, Mass. State at Mass. State; Nov. 6, Trinity at Amherst; 13, Williams at Williamstown.

Signs of Early Fall?

LEOMINSTER, Mass., March 13 (AP)—Signs of fall—not spring! Leominster High School's football team will meet Everett High April 17. It will be the third spring meeting of the teams, the count now standing one victory each.

Williams Tennis Schedule

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 13 (AP)—Matches with Yale and Princeton are listed on the Williams College tennis schedule, announced yesterday. The schedule: April 24, University of Miami; 29, Union at Schenectady; 30, Bowdoin; May 4, Colgate; 7, Dartmouth; 8, Middlebury; 10-12, New Englands at Springfield; 15, Wesleyan; 18, Princeton at Princeton; 21, Yale at New Haven; 22, Army at West Point; 26, Amherst at Amherst; 29, Trinity.

Joe Di Maggio Signs

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio, holdout New York Yankee outfielder, yesterday agreed to accept a $15,000 contract for the 1937 season. Di Maggio, sensational rookie last year, had been demanding $17,500, but settled for $15,000, which is $6500 more than he received last year. These figures were verified by Owner Jacob Ruppert.

College Basketball Result

Washington St. 36, Washington 33.

Capacity Houses Expected for H-Y Swim-Court Tilts

All Harvard eyes, and Yale too, for that matter, will be centered either directly or indirectly on the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building tonight where the season's biggest double-header between Harvard and Yale teams will be run off before capacity houses.

The Crimson-Blue basketball fives open the evening's sports bill of fare at 7:30 o'clock. The swimming meet between the undefeated Harvard-Yale teams, is attracting more interest than any other winter sport competition in the history of Harvard athletics excepting hockey. This starts at 8:45.

The Harvard and Yale basketball teams will be playing their second game of the season, the Crimson previously having defeated the Eli at New Haven, 33-29. Outstanding on the Yale team are three varsity football players. They are Larry Kelley, captain of the Yale football team last fall and All-America end, Robert Beckwith who played a fine game at center all year and Richard Miles, halfback.

Probable Starters

Kelley and Beckwith will start at the forward positions for Yale in the game tonight with Rogers Morton at center and John Gilmain and Richard Miles at the guards. Coach Wes Fesler of Harvard expects to start Capt. Ernest Gray at center, George Lowman and Leavitt White at the forward positions and Vernon Struck and Ulysses Lupien at the guards.

The Crimson five has experienced its most successful court season in years and on the result of this game with Yale will hinge its chances of gaining third place in the final league standing.

The swimming meet is the main attraction tonight. The thought foremost in everyone's mind is can Harvard snap Yale's long victory streak of 13 years. Many believe the Crimson swimmers will accomplish that feat tonight.

Both teams will depend much upon two stars. Harvard looks to Charlie Hutter, Olympic swimmer and stellar sprinter in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle races. Yale places much of its hopes on John Macionis, also an Oympic swimmer. Macionis beat Hutter out in the Olympics and is a record-holder in the 220 and 400-yard swims.

Others May Star

Although these two are the premeet stars, both teams have individualists that may be the real stars in tomorrow's headlines.

Harvard has brilliant swimmers in Graham Cummin, backstroker, and Greg Jameson, breaststroker. Jameson has swum the breaststroke in 2m. 25.8s. as against the dual meet records of 2m. 33s. made by Walter L. Savell Jr., of Yale in 1933 and 1934. Cummin has done 1m. 39.1s. in the backstroke as against the dual meet record of 1m. 39.6s. made by Edward E. Stowell of Harvard in 1934. A year ago he swam the backstroke in 1m. 37.6s. and may be forced to surpass that time tonight because Connie Mittendorf of Yale is one of the best backstrokers in college ranks.

Other outstanding Yale swimmers are Capt. Dick Cooke, Ralph Penn, and Pete Brueckel. Yale also has two fine divers in Ernie Christner and Dan Endweiss.

With this array of talent representing both colleges there is every indication of a close meet with Yale, perhaps, the slight favorite because of its superior 400-yard relay team. Many observers feel that this event will decide the meet.

Canadiens Plan Trip To Coast After Season

MONTREAL, March 12 (CP)—Montreal Canadiens have "practically completed" arrangements for a trip to the Pacific coast after the National Hockey League playoffs for an exhibition series at Vancouver with Lions of the Pacific Coast League.

"We have been invited to go to Vancouver to play the Lions at the end of our season and it's almost certain Canadiens will make the trip," said Manager Cecil Hart.

Plans are for the National and Pacific Coast League teams to meet in a best four-of-seven exhibition series at Vancouver. The Canadiens' manager said he also was negotiating for games at Winnipeg and Calgary but there were no definite arrangements with teams in those cities yet.

Hub Events

Tonight

Basketball—Harvard vs. Yale at Harvard, 7:30; M. I. T. tournament at Tech Hangar, 7:30.

Swimming—Harvard vs. Yale at Harvard Pool, 8:45.

Public Skating—Boston Arena.

Polo—Freebooters vs. Cavalry at Commonwealth Armory, Allston, 8.

Coming

Hockey—Bruins vs Toronto, Tuesday, Boston Garden

Skating Carnival—Skating Club of Boston show, Garden, April 2 and 3.

Pro Tennis—Perry vs. Tilden, Garden, April 5.

Hickox Off to Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 13 (AP)—Edward J. Hickox, coach of the Springfield College varsity basketball B team that won 18 out of 21 games this winter, leaves tonight for the national meeting of basketball coaches at Chicago. He says he would not be surprised if the three-second rule forbidding an attacker to linger in any part of the foul sector for more than three seconds were modified during the off-season and the center tap eliminated from the code.

Oxford on Trial Course

PUTNEY-ON-THAMES, March 13 (AP)—Oxford rowed its first trial over the actual course from Putney to Mortlake yesterday in 22 minutes, 35 seconds, as training for the annual race with Cambridge March 24 contined. Conditions were bad and the water was rough, but the dark blues showed fine watermanship.

Business and Industry • **Consumer Buying Past Week Hits Fastest Pace of Current Year** • Commerce and Finance

Wheat Prices Hit New Season Highs On Export Buying

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Wheat prices mounted to new highs for the season the past week on a wave of buying stimulated by the heaviest purchases of wheat from export countries since the World War days. May wheat touched $1.40 and the July $1.24¼. The concrete evidence that foreign needs apparently exceed the bullish early season estimates caused general outside buying for a time as well as heavy short covering.

As soon as the market moved into new high ground however there was enormous profit taking, and the demand was not sufficient to absorb this, prices receding from the top 4 to 5 cents a bushel. Short covering was especially heavy in the July and September, and left those months in a weaker technical position.

Late in the weak scattered showers southwest and a forecast for rains over the week again took the edge off the demand, and buyers failed to become enthusiastic notwithstanding the bullish developments abroad.

German Buying the Impetus

The buying spurt occurred on Wednesday when it was announced that Germany had taken about 7,000,000 bushels of wheat from various exporters, but chiefly from Argentina, and that other countries had bought enough to swell the total to around 10,000,000 bushels. This buying followed steady absorption of wheat for many weeks past, and suggested that purchases were for the purpose of building up emergency reserves as well as to supply urgent consumptive requirements abroad.

After shipping about one half of its estimated surplus in about 10 weeks, Argentine shippers have been advancing their prices gradually, although being careful not to elevate them to a point that would curtail the demand. Australia has reduced her surplus to under 50,000,000 bushels, or about 16,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, with farmers in that country now holding for higher prices.

Canadian wheat afloat has been sold at higher prices, but there has been little new business direct from Canada. However, Canadian stocks are small. There is not enough wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur to fill estimated contracts at Winnipeg, and there are predictions that May wheat in that market will corner itself automatically.

Argentine Wheat Cheaper

Argentine wheat for May shipment is still about 10c cheaper than American wheat could be shipped for, and American wheat shipped to the United Kingdom if an export demand develops will be handicapped by the 6c per bushel import duty, which Canadian wheat does not pay.

Broomhall stated recently that Argentine wheat will probably be comparatively scarce by June 1. Naturally it will depend on whether the European demand continues on such a large scale whether there will be any big export sales from this country.

Unless export business does develop a big surplus will be available to mills in this country, who continue to confine current purchases of wheat to actual needs, permitting stocks to get down to light proportions in expectation of having an abundance after July 1. Flour buyers appear to be following the same tactics.

Coarse grains and rye rallied with wheat, but sold off as soon as the edge was off the wheat market.

National Dairy 1936 Net $2.01 Common

NEW YORK (AP)—National Dairy Products Corp. reported 1936 net profit of $13,282,028, equal after dividends on preferred stock to $2.01 a share of common stock.

Profit for 1935 was $9,338,205, equal to $1.38 a share on the common stock.

Sales totaled $329,171,729 compared with $290,441,357 in 1935, an increase of 13.3 per cent.

Thomas H. McInnerney, president, said total unit volume of Dairy Products sold was the largest in the company's history, amounting to 4,188,752,000 quarts.

Commercial Credit Plans $30,000,000 Note Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Commercial Credit Company of Baltimore has filed a registration statement covering the issuance of $30,000,000 of debentures due in 1942 under the Securities Act of 1933.

Net proceeds, according to the registration statement, will be used to retire or repurchase outstanding short-term notes and to purchase receivables in the ordinary course of the company's business or to make advance to subsidiaries for such purpose.

While no contract has been made the company expects that Kidder, Peabody & Co., and the First Boston Corporation, both of New York City, will be among the principal underwriters.

Wahl Plans Recapitalization

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas Drever, chairman, told stockholders of the Wahl Company, makers of pencils and fountain pens, that the directors were considering a plan of recapitalization to clear up preferred dividend accumulations, wipe out profit and loss deficit and put the company in a position to resume dividends.

Steel's Shipments Decrease

NEW YORK (AP) — United States Stel Corporation announced today that February shipments of finished steel products by subsidiary companies totaled 1,133,724, tons, a decrease of 16,194 tons from the January figure, due to the shorter month.

Steel Scrap Price Highest Since 1923

By the Associated Press

New York, March 12

Dow, Jones & Co., in a dispatch from Pittsburgh, reported today No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap at Pittsburgh was sold at $23.50 a ton. This was a $1 advance over the previous sale and marked the highest price since April, 1923, it was stated.

New York State Plans Bond Issue Of $15,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—New York State will enter the long-term bond market March 24 for the first time since last September when Morris S. Tremaine, State Controller, will receive sealed bids at noon at his office here for an issue of $15,000,000 of New York State bonds, the proceeds to be applied to the elimination of grade crossings. The new offering will form part of the $300,000,000 bond issue for grade-crossing elimination authorized by the Legislature twelve years ago. Only $77,500,000 of bonds of this category has been issued so far, and of these $6,710,000 has been retired in pursuance of the serial bond policy of the State.

"In accordance with recent custom," Controller Tremaine said, "bidders will be required to name the rate of interest which the bonds will bear, in multiples of one-quarter of 1 per cent not exceeding 4 per cent, and they may, as usual, condition their bids upon the award to them of 'all or none' of the issue. No bids for separate maturities will be accepted. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose sealed bid figures the lowest net interest cost to the State.

"The issue will be dated March 25 and will mature in equal annual installments of $300,000 over the next 50 years. Interest will be payable semi-monthly on Sept. 25 and March 25 on the unmatured portion over the same period."

In connection with the announcement of the sale Controller Tremaine disclosed that the total net state debt as of March 1 was $718,453,944.69, or approximately 2.8 per cent of the assessed value of property subject to taxation for state purposes. Of the total debt, he explained, more than $179,000,000 represents short-term notes that will be paid off in cash before the end of the current fiscal year.

Greyhound Revenues Off in East; Total Net Gain 5.3 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Greyhound Corporation reports a decline of 16.5 per cent in the revenues of omnibuses in the East following the reduction of fares by the railroads on June 1. Revenues from omnibuses in the West and South increased, however, so that there was a net gain of 5.3 per cent reported in revenues on a consolidated basis.

The reduction in fares made by Greyhound subsidiaries in the East after railway coach fares went to 2 cents a mile on June 1 "attracted more passengers, but not enough to prevent a decline in gross revenues," C. E. Wickham, president, stated.

"The amount of service was increased to move the larger volume of traffic," he continued, "with a corresponding addition to operating expenses. Between reduced revenues and increased expenses, the net profit of the Eastern lines naturally suffered a shrinkage."

Operating revenues of all Greyhound omnibus lines in 1936 were $39,828,074, against $37,816,640 in 1935. Net income has been published previously.

Studebaker's Net Earnings In 1936 $1.01 Per Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Net profits of the Studebaker Corporation amounted to $2,187,783 in 1936 on sales of $68,928,724, contrasted with a net loss of $1,975,622 on sales of $33,837,892 in the period covering March 9 to Dec. 21, 1935, according to the annual report made public by Paul G. Hoffman, president. Last year's profit is equivalent to $1.01 a share on the 2,171,643 shares of stock outstanding at the end of 1936.

Studebaker registrations increased 71 per cent against 24 per cent for the industry in 1936, compared to the previous year. More trucks were sold by the corporation during 1936 than during any previous year in its history, Mr. Hoffman said in his letter to stockholders.

Irving Fisher Invested $500,000 in Garland Firms

NEW YORK (AP)—Professor Irving Fisher, the noted economist, testified in Federal Court he invested around $500,000 in enterprises controlled by Wallace G. Garland, whose companies included the Automatic Signal Corporation and the Public Service Holding Corporation.

Mr. Garland, twelve other individuals and seven corporations including Automatic Signal and Public Service Holding, are on trial before Judge John C. Knox, charged with mail fraud and conspiracy.

The Government alleges investors lost $5,000,000 through the purchase of Public Service Holding securities.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,147,000,000. The week ended Wednesday and the total represented an increase of $87,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Retail Business Up 15 to 30 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Preparing for the annual Easter parade provided an urge which was undisturbed by extraneous influences on retail distribution during the past week, according to the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review.

Chilly interruption of the spring prelude in some parts of the country failed to halt the determined progress of the trade which was encouraged by wage increases and pressing Easter requirements and a greater spending force was released in nearly all sections with apparel lines emphasized.

"Shoes, hosiery, and millinery dominated women's wear purchases," says the report, "and interest was equally strong in untrimmed coats and capes, suits, furs, sweaters and scarfs. Assortments in some of the popular styles of women's suits and coats became incomplete, with replacements difficult, due to slow deliveries.

"Demand rose abruptly for misses' and children's apparel, and for dress accessories, including handbags, jewelry, lace collars, and gloves. In houseware promotions, draperies, china, silver, glass, kitchen utensils, and electrical appliances were emphasized.

"Typical variations of March weather, ranging from snow to Springlike temperatures," continued the survey, "stretched consumer requirements over the entire gamut of offerings, carrying the week's sales for most of the key cities to a new high for the year.

"With an increase of 6 to 12 per cent over the period preceding, the estimated volume of retail distribution for the country, as a whole, ranged from 15 to 30 per cent more than for the corresponding 1936 week.

"For the New England States the advantage rose to 15 to 25 per cent, as plant operations widened. More wage advances in the East helped to lift retail sales 16 to 30 per cent over last year's.

"Ignoring the outbreak of new labor disturbances at some industrial centers, retail sales in the Middle West jumped 17 to 31 per cent over the 1936 week. Milder weather and improved highways extended the increase for the Northwest to 18 to 22 per cent.

"With cotton prices soaring, the South went ahead of last year's total by 20 to 35 per cent. A more vigorous industrial pace and rising farm income brought the Southwest up 16 to 25 per cent from a year ago.

"Though labor disputes unsettled some branches, witth shipping and lumber output almost back to normal, sales on the Pacific Coast exceeded the 1936 week by 15 to 20 per cent.

Wholesale Trade Busy

"Closely in unison with the lengthened stride of retail distribution, the buying movement in wholesale markets was more accelerated this week. Coupled with the belated and repeat orders for Easter merchandise were more generous assortments of stock commitments for Spring goods, which expanded wholesale volume 18 to 25 per cent beyond its 1936 comparative.

"Market Week events attracted more buyers to some centers, with the best bookings reported in those districts where returns from dairy products and livestock had bolstered farm income. Reoutfitting homes in the flood areas cleared existing stocks to such an extent that retailers pressed for immediate shipments in all markets," the report concluded.

General Motors' Overseas Sales Off

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. has announced sales of cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets in February totaled 27,495 units, a decrease of 1.5 per cent from the volume in February, 1936.

In the first two months of 1937, sales totaled 54,485 units—an increase of 1.9 per cent over the first two months of 1936. For the 12 months through February, 1937, sales totaled 325,750 units, an increase of 10.4 per cent over the 12 months ended February 29, 1936.

These figures include products of the corporation's American, Canadian, English, and German factories sold outside of the United States and Canada.

Paine, Webber & Co. Moves To New Address in Boston

Paine, Webber & Co., investment bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, have moved their Boston offices from Devonshire street, where they have been for 40 years, to 24 Federal street. Remodeling of these new quarters, recently completed by Arthur H. Drisko under the architectural supervision of Shepard and Stearns, included the installation of air-conditioning equipment manufactured by the York Ice Machinery Corporation as well as the latest full-automatic telephone system.

The firm, founded in Boston 57 years ago, also maintains offices in charge of resident partners in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee. Other offices are maintained in 14 cities, including New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, Providence and Concord, N. H. The firm has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1890 and holds memberships in six other stock exchanges, the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Cotton Exchange and other commodity exchanges.

Hewitt Rubber Offering

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering of 57,430 shares of Hewitt Rubber Corp. common stock is being made by a group headed by F. Eberstadt & Co., at $16.75 a share. Proceeds to the company will be used to retire its funded debt.

SEC Probe of Brokers Not Yet Productive of Results

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the Meehan case has been plodding its weary way through the mills of administrative law, three other well-known members of the brokerage business have been ordered by the Securities and Exchange Commission to show cause why they should not be suspended or expelled from their stock exchange membership for alleged manipulations.

On Feb. 27, 1936, the commission ordered Charles C. Wright, member of five exchanges, including the Big Board and the Curb, to prove he had not, with others, manipulated the shares of Kinner Aeroplane & Manufacturing Company on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange. Again the alleged operation was, like that of Meehan in Bellanca, a small-time affair. Wright is a specialist on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange who has carried as many as 12 books at once. He is prominent in yachting circles, and came into the news in 1934 as a witness in the Pecora stock market investigation. In his testimony he said he did not know exactly what a stock market pool was.

The Wright Case

Pecora records showed that the firm of Wright and Sexton had a profit on trading in 1929 of $4,372,000, with total expenses under $40,000. By 1932, however, trading profits had fallen to $202,000. Like Meehan, Wright started from scratch, his first job in the Street being as a runner. None of the securities in which Mr. Wright keeps a specialist's book were involved in the SEC charge.

Apparently the charge was that Wright obtained an option on 40,000 or 50,000 shares of Kinner and then pushed the stock up from 46 to 77 cents in order to unload. In September, 1935, the stock had suddenly taken on an unwonted activity, much as did Bellanca on the occasion cited against Mr. Meehan. The price rose from less than 50 cents on Sept. 10 to 77½ cents later in the month. Whatever the details it is evident that hardly more than $25,000 was involved in the charge, or about the present price of 200 shares of steel.

The Wright hearings began in May last year, were thansferred to Los Angeles in July, then brought to New York, and have just been wound up. In this effort to catch a whale with a minnow, between 3000 and 4000 pages of testimony have been taken. But this is hardly more than a beginning. Months will elapse before the trial examiner has submitted his report, and the attorneys have submitted their exceptions to the report. Thereafter the commission itself will hear the final arguments.

The third major case to be started by the commission charges White, Weld, & Co. with having manipulated the stock of A. O. Smith Corporation on the New York Curb Exchange. In this case the alleged operation is considerably larger than those of Messrs. Meehan and Wright.

Question of Intention

The firm of White, Weld & Company, successor to Moffatt & White, is a prominent member of the investment banking as well as brokerage fraternity, and has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1910. A. O. Smith Corporation is a leading engineering and steel fabricating firm with a high reputation for technical adventure. About 500,000 shares are outstanding worth about $50 a share at present prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

The story appears to be that about 380,000 of the 500,000 shares were owned, early in 1935, by Mr. Smith, president of A. O. Smith, and his two sisters. On March 14, 1935, White Weld took options from the sisters to buy 10,000 shares of the stock at $55, to run 45 days. Stock was then 42. By the time the option date had expired, the stock had moved up for moot reasons to $70. This upswing enabled White Weld to exercise their option, buy the 10,000 shares at $55, and sell them to a limited number of investors at an average of about $60, profiting 5 points on 10,000 shares, or $50,000. While the market was going up, White Weld was buying.

Perhaps the best summary was given by a preliminary examiner who reported on the case before it went into formal hearings. He said:

The White Weld Charges

"The principal arguments to the effect that White Weld violated Section 9 (a) (2) (of the Securities Exchange Act—Ed.) are: '(a) the existence of a motive for raising the price; (b) the fact that they did effect a series of transactions for their own account, which tended to raise the price; (c) the fact that purchases were made by them in the market at prices in excess of the option prices, when the optioned stock had not yet been sold; and (d) telegrams showing that White Weld was at least thinking of "protecting" the market. . . .

"There are certain considerations which militate against the theory that White Weld were guilty of manipulation.

"In the first place, if (they were guilty), it was . . . for the purpose of getting rid of the optioned stock. The purchasers of the optioned stock, however, included many of White Weld's best customers, as well as White Weld's partners and their families. It is difficult to believe that White Weld would have run the risk of alienating valuable business connections by unloading on them at artificial prices.

"In the second place, White Weld came out of the situation with a long position of 3600 shares, and in addition White Weld partners and their families held also a substantial long position. These holdings averaged over $60 a share. Their existence seems incompatible at least with any theory of a successful manipulation. An investment of well over $250,000 at artificially created prices would represent a costly method of making the $50,000 which represented the profit on the option stock."

The gist of this seems to be, particularly in view of the fact that A. O. Smith stock at the end of nearly two years of bull market is now selling, around 50, on less than it reached in the beginning of that market, that White Weld were either astute to the point of unscrupulousness in getting their friends into an "also ran," or else that they were naive to the point of poor business judgment. The Commission, which is a body of financial bluenoses, took the Cotton Mather view, refused to accept the preliminary trial examiner's exonerating report, and threw the case into the mill. Action was started April 26, 1936. The examiner's report was filed some time ago and the case is the next to come before the Commission for final argument.

The Atlas Tack Imbroglio

On November 13, the SEC charged W. E. Hutton & Co., 50-year-old brokerage house, with illegally manipulating Atlas Tack, a speculative cat and dog with an unsavory reputation in recent years. It charged that total trading in Tack (AKO) for 1935 up to November 14 was only 25,800 shares, range 4½ to 9½; that about that date, a block of 37,000 out of the 95,000 shares outstanding was bought from Guardian Securities Corporation and most of it parcelled out to a small syndicate of persons. Then, says the SEC, in the last 15 days of November 30,000 shares were traded on the Exchange and the price went up to 15¼. In December 37,000 shares were traded and the price went to 19. In January 32,600 shares were traded and the price went to 26⅞. In February 21,700 shares were traded and the price went to 30¼.

The Wall Street Journal reports the 1936-1937 high for AKO at 30¼. The Monitor reports this year's high as 18¼, low and present price 15⅛.

The business conduct committee of the New York Stock Exchange, incidentally, looked into the activity in AKO, and for Jan. 30, 1936, its minutes say, "Results of investigation . . . showed nothing of an irregular nature, Dec. 5-7, 1935, and Jan. 13, 1936." And for March 9, 1936, its minutes said, "Results of an investigation made into transactions in Atlas Tack stock through houses which were the principal buyers and sellers, particularly W. E. Hutton & Co., for the period Jan. 14 to Feb. 19, 1936, showed nothing of an improper character."

Int'l Paper Files New Plan to End $27,000,000 Deficit

WASHINGTON—A budget estimate of earnings for 1937 of $9,000,000, against actual earnings in 1936 of $4,786,241 and loss of $3,323,432 in 1935, included in plan filed by International Paper & Power Company with the SEC for recapitalization, which will eliminate preferred dividend accumulations and present capital deficit of about $20,000,000.

Under the plan, holders of the present 7 per cent preferred would receive one share of new 5 per cent convertible cumulative preferred for each share now held, and one share of new common; holders of 6 per cent preferred would receive one share of the new 5 per cent preferred and three quarters of a share of new common.

Holders of present common would receive new common as follows: For each share of Class A common stock 8/20ths of a share of new common and common stock purchase warrants for 12/20ths of a share of the new common at $25 a share; for each Class B share, 6/20ths of a share of new common and common stock purchase warrants for 9/20ths of a share of new common at $25; for each Class C share, 3/20ths of a share of new common and common stock purchase warrants for 9/40ths of a share of new common at $25 a share.

Report of International Paper & Power Company and subsidiaries (excluding International Hydro Electric System and subsidiaries) for year ended Dec. 31, 1936, shows net profit of $4,786,241 after all charges, equivalent to $5.26 a share on 909,855 shares (par $100) of 7 per cent preferred on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends. This compares with net loss of $3,323,432 in 1935.

Deficit from operations as of Dec. 31, 1936, was $19,976,022, against deficit of $12,326,510 at end of 1935.

Current assets Dec. 31, 1936, including $5,345,467 cash, were $46,500,338 and, current liabilities $10,938,553, against cash of $3,206,108 current assets of $44,161,665 and current liabilities, including $16,227,659 notes payable, of $26,657,783 at end of 1935.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Rearmament fills the air. The glorious figure of £1,500,000,000 is bandied about in the press, and the bigger the total can be made the gladder the Government seems to be, in the hope that political and foreign adversaries will be scared into quietness. The economic effect in the stock markets has been according to anticipations, and not according to Mr. Chamberlain's optimisms.

Gilt-edged issues are still falling. Two and one-half per cent Consols stood at 79½ in the middle of February, compared with 84⅝ at the beginning of 1937, and a recovery high of 94⅜ in 1935.

Fixed interest industrial debentures and preference shares are dropping slightly. Industrial equities are being pulled one way by the trend toward higher interest rates, and in the opposite direction by the prospect of inflation.

Problem for Investor

Some industrials are particularly depressed by the prospect of higher taxation, brewery and tobacco shares in particular; while armament issues are rapidly moving upward. The problem for the investor or speculator who wishes to preserve his capital during coming years seems to be to distinguish between shares which benefit from rearmament and shares which don't.

A meteoric performance has been put up by commodities and commodity shares. As I write copper stands at £73 per ton, compared with a Rhodesian cost of production quoted recently in this column of about £20. The copper companies have frequently put £40 a ton as their idea of a good price.

But with the Government coming into the market in a big way the prospect for a fall from even the present level seems more remote. This applies not only to copper, but to most metals. Tin for example has risen to £262 per ton, although costs of production have not risen and the world's needs could still be supplied at £100 per ton with ample profit to the producers.

These extravagant increases in prices, which need apparently fear no setback unless there is an outbreak of peace, are drawing attention to the consequences of the rearmament program much more emphatically than could be done by the warnings of mere economists. The Royal Commission on the Trade in and Private Manufacture of Arms, appointed in 1935, recommended that the government should satisfy public opinion, which was strongly and reasonably opposed to profiteering in arms supply. The Government's evident lack of desire to act on this recommendation earned criticism even from its own supporters. But the new program contains no reference to prevention of profiteering, and indeed, the Government, by opining that its rearmament will not affect the course of private business, seems to believe that nothing is necessary by way of price regulation.

The problem is further aggravated by the many price raising restriction schemes which were introduced during the depression, some with active Government participation, and by the protective tariffs and quantitative limitation of foreign competition which have been granted to many of our industries. Tin restriction is an outstanding example of the former, the iron and steel industry of the latter.

Even if there were no organized restriction of production of raw materials to secure higher prices, if there were no tariffs and quotas, and if the Government were watchful of prices and costs of production, heavy government expenditure with borrowed money at our present level of economic activity in the south of England could hardly fail to procure dangerous conditions. If state buying is not to force a rise in present prices and in cost of living, it must be offset by a reduction in private buying; in other words, it must be financed by taxation.

If there were a large amount of cyclical unemployment; if we were still in depression, then government spending from borrowed money would increase the industrial output, just as effectively as any other scheme of public works, although our present scheme would give us a useless product instead of the possible useful products of other public works schemes. But with no cyclical unemployment a vast public works program can only bid against private industry for limited resources. And since, in fact, we are to adopt this program without putting an end to restriction schemes, and protected monopolies, and without close governmental supervision of prices, the result must be still more dangerous.

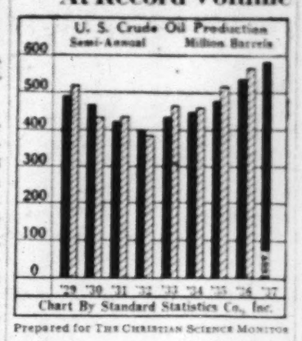
We are, in fact, embarking on a period of war economy. Our present plan is to cost as much as a whole year of the last war. We are to borrow more than we have paid to reduce national debt since 1924. And it is notorious that modern capitalist economy does not work justly, even if it works at all, during war.

Skilled Labor Shortage

The Government has shown concern over one particular kind of restriction. The principal reason for the delay behind schedule in delivery of air-force material is said to be the great shortage of skilled labor. The trade unions have strict regulations governing apprenticeship, and those regulations must be adhered to. At present the unions see a rise in wage rates, and a further increase in earnings through increased overtime, and are opposed to any relaxation of apprenticeship regulations which in labor's opinion would dilute the labor supply. One rather rash report has it that the Government is lying low until it has secured a sufficient supply of arms, and then intends to introduce a bill to amend the trade union laws, permit easier entrance to industry.

I can hardly believe that this is in fact intended. Not even during the World War did the Government force such a step on the unions; amendment to apprenticeship regulations was then secured by agreement, which was only obtained after two years of hard argument. To adopt compulsion now would be far too brutal, and would certainly emperil the sacred, if nebulous, atmosphere of national unity which the Government is anxious to preserve. It is more likely that the unions will use their power to secure political concessions, both on domestic and foreign policy, from the Government. This must be tempting to the unions, since their political power is at present limited by the ineffectiveness of the labor opposition in Parliament. But not even the prospect of having to make concessions will make the Government risk open combat with the unions on the apprenticeship issue.

Crude Oil Output At Record Volume



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Because of increasing automobile registrations, the larger number of domestic oil burners in use and the growing demand for industrial petroleum products, the oil industry in the first half of 1937 will enjoy a new record high volume of business.

Measured in terms of crude oil, the basic raw material, output is expected to reach about 580,000,000 barrels. In the first half of 1936, 535,911,000 barrels were produced, and this was the record volume of the industry up to that time.

Half of FHA Loans Are Mortgaged For 75 P. C. Valuation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—About 50 per cent of all Federal Housing Administration insured home mortgages range from 76 per cent to 80 per cent of its appraised valuation of such properties, according to a FHA report.

Analysis also reveals public preference for the long-term mortgage, particularly when for new construction. The average term of an insured mortgage is slightly over 15 years, with the largest number of mortgages written for 19½ years. More than half of all the mortgages insured are for terms of 17 to 20 years.

The study of mortgages classified by duration revealed that a higher proportion of new construction than refinanced mortgages is found in the long term groups, with 71.9 per cent of new construction mortgages for a 17 to 20-year duration and 21 per cent in the 13 to 16-year bracket.

A study of the ratio of mortgage loan to property valuation also shows new construction calling for a higher percentage of valuation: 57.6 per cent for new construction compared to 43.9 per cent for refinancing are in the 76 to 80 per cent valuation group and in the 71 to 75 per cent valuation group, 17.9 of the new construction and 17.5 per cent of the refinanced mortgages are found. It is interesting that the percentage of mortgages for new construction decreases, and the per cent of refinanced mortgages increases, as the percentage of Housing Administration property valuation decreases.

About 69 Per Cent Of RFC Loans Made In 5 Years Repaid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Reconstruction Finance Corporation disbursements during February totaled only $17,091,482, according to a report by the corporation covering operations from its establishment in February, 1932, to Feb. 28, 1937.

The total was widely scattered, the largest disbursement being about $6,000,000 on self-liquidating projects. Mortgage loan companies received about $4,000,000; loans to industry totaled $2,000,000; loans on irrigation projects, $1,500,000, and those to banks, $1,000,000.

Of bank loans, which from Feb. 2, 1932, to Feb. 28, 1937, aggregated $1,965,156,145, a total of $1,780,626,585, or about 91 per cent, has been repaid.

The RFC disbursed in the five years, exclusive of relief and other payments to federal agencies, $6,403,626,343, of which $4,444,310,001, or about 69 per cent, has been repaid.

Of the $933,645,995 of loans disbursed for distributions to depositors of 2713 closed banks, $835,453,565 had been repaid.

The corporation said that it had bought from the PWA securities of railroads, states, counties, municipalities and districts with a par value of $473,630,321, of which $353,458,809 had been sold at a premium of $10,735,002.

Sunray Oil Corp. Preferred Offered by Chicago Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An issue of 27,900 shares of Sunray Oil Corporation 5½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock is being offered by a group headed by Ericson, Nichols & Robbins, Inc., of Chicago at a price of $50 a share. Other members of the group are Edgerton, Riley & Walter of Los Angeles and Russell Maguire & Co., Inc., of New York.

The preferred stock is convertible into common stock at a ratio of 10 shares of common for each share of preferred until June 30, 1937. This ratio is reduced by one share of common each year until June 30, 1943, when it becomes stationary at three shares for each share of preferred until the latter is redeemed.

Diamond T Orders Soar

CHICAGO — Orders received by the Diamond T Motor Car Company during January and February again show a phenomenal increase. Sales for the two months total 2873 trucks—a 53 per cent gain over last year.

Canadian Lumber Exports

OTTAWA (CP)—Exports of Canadian lumber to United States have resulted in a shortage of lumber in many parts of the Dominion and an increase in price of from $5 to $10 per thousand feet in Ottawa, lumber merchants said here.

Value of Textiles Used in U. S. in '36 Highest Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — American mills' consumption of cotton, wool, silk and rayon in 1936 was valued at $1,058,200,000 and was the largest value reported since 1929, according to the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

In 1935, the value of all of the four important fibers consumed aggregated $890,900,000, while in 1932, the low year of the depression, the total dropped to $476,600,000 from the 1929 boom year total of $1,578,400,000. The peak total for all time was $2,009,700,000 in 1923 when prices for all textile fibers were substantially higher than those prevailing either last year or during the boom year of 1929.

The following table shows the value, in millions of dollars, of the various textile fibers consumed by American mills and the percentage of the total for all fibers:

	1936	1932	1929
Cotton	$419.8	$157.7	$893.7
% of total	39.7	33.1	41.4
Wool	346.1	106.8	337.1
% of total	32.7	22.2	22.8
Silk	191.9	110.8	400.8
% of total	9.6	23.2	25.4
Rayon	100.6	102.3	166.8
% of total	18.0	21.5	10.6
Total all fibers	$1,058.2	$476.6	$1,578.4

The value of raw cotton consumed decreased from 1935 to 1936 by about 5 per cent, due to inclusion of the processing tax in the 1935 table. The value of raw wool consumed in 1936 continued to increase from the 1934 low point and was the largest since 1929. The value of silk consumed showed little change from 1935.

The 1936 value of rayon consumed was the highest total in the history of the industry, due to greatly increased poundage consumption, as the average price received was only slightly above the all-time low year of 1935.

Atlas Shareholders Asked for Views On Profit-Sharing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Directors of the Atlas Corporation have asked stockholders to advise the board whether they are "in principle favorable to some fair, reasonable and limited profit sharing system for management, substituting in whole or part for fixed salaries, provided such plan is first submitted to stockholders for approval."

Stockholders have also been asked to express their opinion on the frequency of reports and on the form in which the assets are to be described.

In the report for the three months ended Jan. 31 which accompanies these questions the net asset value of the common stock of the company on Jan. 31 was shown as $20.59 a share, compared to $15.25 a share on Dec. 31, 1935. Net asset value on March 10 was estimated at about $20.64 a share, after deducting 40 cents for the semi-annual dividend on the common stock declared on that date.

A consolidated income account for the three months ended on Jan. 31 shows a total net income of $1,198,354.

Rubber Price Hits 24c; Best in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rubber futures at New York advanced to 24 cents a pound this week, the highest price in the domestic market since July, 1929.

Foreign buying was heavy in the futures market and there was some short covering.

Silk and hide prices also rose to new highs but later reacted. July silk broke from $2.04 a pound to $1.94½, while September hides declined from 17.37 cents to 17.05 cents a pound.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

D. C. Heath and Company, Boston
PREFERRED DIVIDEND 106
The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation payable March 31, 1937, to preferred stockholders of record March 29. Checks will be mailed.
M. B. PERRY,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day	2,289,940
1937 vol. to date	138,191,316
1936 vol. to date	136,980,217

Selling in Steel And Motor Issues Features Trading

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Selling in steels and motors put a damper on a stock market rally today and many issues fell back fractions to 2 or more points.

Although brokers said there was nothing outstanding in the news to promote liquidation, it was thought, in view of the week-end, trading forces were inclined to cash in profits rather than extend commitments. Extreme declines were reduced in some instances in the final few minutes.

Except for a lively opening, and a moderate pickup near the close, dealings were on the quiet side. Transfers were around the 1,000,000-share mark.

Some Stocks Gain

Notwithstanding the lower drift of the list as a whole, a number of specialties managed to run counter to the trend for substantial gains.

Offerings of U. S. Government securities, heaviest since 1920 in yesterday's session, dried up appreciably and support appeared for other bonds. Commodities were uneven.

Along principal share losers most of the time were United States Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Sloss-Sheffield, General Motors, Chrysler, Electric Auto-Lite, General Electric, Anaconda, American Smelting, Kennecott, St. Joseph Lead, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Southern Pacific, Goodyear, Goodrich, Fajardo Sugar and Johns-Manville.

In the resistant area were American Telephone, North American, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Oliver Farm, Boeing, Santa Fe, National Distillers, Erie, Delaware & Hudson, Cerro de Pasco, Canada Dry, McKesson & Robbins and Air Reduction.

Bond Market Quiet

Comparative calm pervaded the bond market today as government loans bobbed lightly within small fractions of Friday's lowered prices.

Traders said no selling pressure was evident in the federal list, attributing the absence of offerings to rumors official support would be given long-term Treasury and guaranteed agency obligations in the event substantial fresh supplies were thrown on the market.

Quiet also prevailed elsewhere in the list with speculative and low-priced lines edging back and forth in narrow ranges. High grade corporates gave the first signs of resistance in many days, particularly the American Telephone 3¼s and Pacific Gas 3¾s, each of which gained a major fraction. Santa Fe 4s and Northern Pacific 4s, however, backed down a little.

Secondary domestic corporate loans showed little disposition to move importantly, although widest swings were on the up-side. Erie 5s, Walworth 4s and Southern Railway 5s gained minor fractions to ½ point or so. Missouri Pacific 5s "F," however, ran into some pressure and lost a major fraction.

New York, Susquehanna & Western 4½s and 5s reacted sharply on the possibility the Erie, which operates the road, might ask for reorganization of the property if holders refused to deposit their bonds under the proposed extension plan.

Foreign bonds were very quiet and narrow. Some support was noted for South American issues, particularly those of Brazil and Colombia.

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Industrial specialties registered some good gains in the curb market today. The general list was mixed, with certain leaders down fractions to a point.

Aluminum shares were helped by reports of increasing demand for the material. Aluminum Co. of America picked up 1 in early trading, while Aluminum Co. pushed up 3, following a sharp gain yesterday.

Advances ranged from 1 to 1½ in Cooper-Bessemer, New Jersey Zinc, Pacific Tin, Special, and Seton Leather.

On the lower side were McWilliams Dredging, American Cyanamid "B," Electric Bond & Share, Ferro Enamel, Newmont and United Gas.

Market Opinions

Paine, Webber & Co., New York—At yesterday's lows, representative industrial shares had lost fully half of the entire advance from late February reaction lows, thus fulfilling technical corrective requirements. Yesterday's bottoms will now serve as guideposts against which to check subsequent market action. Those lows should hold in a majority of stocks on any secondary dip if the reaction is to be held to only minor proportions.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—We continue to believe that a constructive attitude toward the market is warranted and that new purchases of sound issues are justified.

Josephthal & Co., New York—Commodity stocks will continue quite sensitive to commodity prices, while individual stocks should respond to favorable earnings prospects.

Soucy, Swartswelter & Co., New York—For quick-turn trading purposes we would be inclined to lighten commitments on any further rally this morning and wait to see whether the next reaction can be held within secondary limits.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—Since many of our corporations of greater or less prominence are closely tied in with the present or prospective value of varied commodities such as metals, cotton, rubber, leather, and so forth, any changes in the prices of these commodities are apt to be reflected by conspicuous modifications in the prices of stocks.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Wool top futures closed very steady, unchanged to 1a higher.

	High	Low	Last
May	116.0	116.0	115.5N
July	114.5	114.0	114.5
Oct	113.0	113.0	113.5B
Dec	113.0	113.0	113.5B

B—Bid. N—Nominal.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	53¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	53½	53¼	53¼	Mar12
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	78½	78½	78½	Mar12
22⅞	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	13	22	21½	21⅝	— ¼
28⅜	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	4	25⅜	25	25	Mar12
36	31⅛	Addressograph (1)	7	33	33	33	
4⅛	3	Advance Rume	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
80¼	72⅞	Air Reduc (1a)	3	76¾	76¼	76½	+ ½
5¼	4	Air-Way El Ap	14	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	14⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	11	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅞	Alleghany	18	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
56½	43	Alleg pf xw	1	57	57	57	Mar 6
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	55	55	55	Mar12
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	55	55	55	—2¼
52½	41½	Alleg pr pf	3	50	49½	49½	Mar10
44¾	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	31	44⅝	43¾	44¼	+ ¾
258½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	1	249	249	249	—1
33⅛	26¾	Allied Mills (½g)	1	28	28	28	
21⅞	16⅝	Allied Strs (.20g)	33	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	5	84¼	84¼	84¼	Mar12
83½	71½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	43	70	67⅞	68	—2
39¾	30⅛	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	36½	36½	36½	1⅝
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leather	285	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
48¾	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	23	52	48½	51	+3
114⅞	101	Amerada (2)	9	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	*1	95	95	95	Mar12
41⅜	30¼	Am Bk Note (¼g)	7	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	—1
80¾	69	Am Brake Sh (2a)	6	74	73½	73½	
121	105⅝	Am Can (4a)	14	111¾	110¾	111¼	— ⅛
174	155	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	155	156	Mar12
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	9	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
104½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	2	98	97½	97½	Mar12
90¾	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	1	90	90	90	+ ¼
134⅞	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	*2	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	Mar12
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	Mar10
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
29⅜	26⅜	Am Coml Alc (½e)	9	28	27⅝	27⅝	
28⅛	33⅝	Am Crys Sug (2g)	5	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
17	13	Am Europ	1	13⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅛
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	19	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	6	50	50	50	
68⅞	58	Am & F P $7 pf	9	59	59	59	
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	5	32¾	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅝
10½	6½	Am Hide & Lea	579	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅞
52	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	79	55¾	53	54⅞	+2⅞
52⅝	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	48¾	48	48	—1⅛
4¼	2½	Am Ice	6	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
27⅞	17¼	Am Ice pf (½g)	6	25½	25	25½	+ ½
17¾	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	
58⅞	43	Am Loco	6	54¾	54½	54½	— ¼
125	114	Am Loco pf	2	116½	116½	116½	+1½
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	5	27½	27¼	27½	— ¼
13⅝	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	7	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ½
129½	124	Am Met 6%pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	24	13	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
87⅛	66⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	6	68½	68⅛	68½	+ ½
72½	55⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	7	58	57½	57⅞	+2⅜
29½	24⅞	Am Ra & St S (.60)	35	27	26¼	26⅞	+ ¼
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	56	43⅜	42½	42⅞	— ⅝
36	31½	Am Safe Raz (2)	4	32⅜	31½	31½	Mar12
29	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	3	27⅛	27	27	
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1⅛g)	37	103	102	102¾	— ¾
154	144	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	144	144	144	Mar11
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	1	106½	106½	106½	
7⅛	3½	Am Smelt rts wi	64	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
67½	60	Am Snuff (3a)	4	60	60	60	Mar12
73¼	59⅛	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	13	65¼	64½	64½	— ½
26½	24⅝	Am Stores (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
56⅞	49⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ¼
143¾	139⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	*1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	Mar 9
25⅞	22⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	22¼	22⅛	22¼	Mar12
187	172¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	174¼	173⅛	174⅛	+ ¾
99	78½	Am Tobacco (5)	14	81⅞	81½	81½	+ ½
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	14	84	83¼	84	+1
150½	134	Am Tob pf (6)	2	135	134	134	
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	2	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ¼
29½	23⅝	Am W Wks (.20g)	18	24¼	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
107	100¾	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	100¾	100¾	100¾	Mar12
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	12	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅜
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	8	73⅞	72¾	73¼	Mar12
1¾	1¼	Am Wtg P	10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
9¾	6¾	Am Wtg P pf	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	
20	6⅞	Am Zinc L & S	84	18⅞	17½	18¼	— ⅜
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Mar 5
79⅝	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	5	74½	70	70	—2⅝
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	73	67¼	66⅝	67	— ¼
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	3	94	94	94	Mar12
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	9	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅝
37½	30½	Andes Copper	3	34⅞	34½	34⅞	Mar11
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	5	45¾	45¼	45¼	— ¼
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	110½	110½	110½	Mar12
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	63	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	3	98¾	98¾	98¾	
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Mar10
70¼	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	3	70½	70⅜	70½	+ ⅞
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
17⅜	1	Artloom	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
24⅜	19⅛	Assd Dry Gds	14	23	22⅜	22⅜	Mar12
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	100	100	100	
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	1	125	125	125	Mar12
57½	50¾	Assoc Invest (2)	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar 8
106	104⅞	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Mar10
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	22	85⅜	84	84	— ½
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	4	102½	102	102	Mar10
54½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line (1e)	4	52½	52¼	52¼	+ ½
27¾	25	Atl G & W I (†)	7	29	28⅛	29	+1¼
44	37	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	4	41½	41	41	+1¼
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	15	36⅛	35⅜	35⅛	— ⅛
116½	112	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	113½	113½	113½	Mar11
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	24	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	
52⅝	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	— ¼
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	10	94	90	90	Mar11
18¼	14¾	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
36¾	29¾	Auburn Auto	15	30¼	29¾	30⅛	Mar12
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	3	9	8¾	9	Mar11
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	57	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	16	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	6	8	7¾	8	
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	116¼	116¼	116¼	Mar11
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	5	119	118¼	118¼	Mar10
38	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	49	37½	36½	36¾	+ ⅜
47⅝	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	45½	45	45	+ ¼
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	43½	43½	43½	Mar12
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	9	41	40¾	41	— ½
32	25¾	Barker Bros	1	29	29	29	+ ⅝
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	20	32½	31¾	32¼	— ¼
20¼	17¼	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	*1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	*2	102½	102½	102½	—1¼
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	*1	110	110	110	Mar11
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	12	26¾	26⅛	26¾	+ ⅛
23¾	21	Benef Ind L (.45g)	4	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	60	60	60	Mar12
105½	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	23	103	101	101¼	— ¾
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
129½	125	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	1	126	126	126	
69¾	59¼	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ½
38	33	Black & Deck (½g)	2	33¼	33	33	—1
29⅞	22¾	Blaw Knox (.20g)	10	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ½
49¾	33⅝	Boeing Airpl	13	46⅞	45¼	45½	+ ⅛
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	13	27½	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	8	83½	81	81½	— ¼
11⅛	8¼	Boston & Me	2	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	3½	Botany C M A	7	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Mar12
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
59⅞	49¾	Briggs Mfg (2a)	9	50¾	50½	50⅝	
53½	44½	Briggs & Str (3)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ¼
47	42½	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	43¾	43½	43½	— ½
8	6⅝	Bklyn & Qu T	1	6¾	6½	6½	
38½	32	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	4	33	32	32	Mar10
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	14	43½	42⅝	43⅛	+1
102¼	98	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	Mar12
52¾	41¾	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	6	43½	42⅝	42½	
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	4	48⅜	48	48	— ½
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	20	Bucyrus-Erie	4	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
14⅝	12⅛	Budd Mfg	14	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	2	88	88	88	Mar 6
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	13	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¾
65¼	51	Bulova (4a)	8	59¼	58½	59¼	+1½
53⅝	31⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	11	34	33½	33½	— ¼
11¾	7⅞	Bush Term	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Mar12
18¼	13⅝	Butler Bros (.15g)	20	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	3	34½	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
9¼	5⅝	Butte C & Z (.05e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
33¾	27¾	Byers Co	7	30¾	30⅝	30¾	—1
34⅝	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	16	34⅛	33½	33½	— ½
		—C—					
48¼	40⅛	Calif Pack (⅞a)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ½
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	41	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
20⅛	15¼	Calumet & H (¼g)	12	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
37⅜	32¼	Campbell Wy (1)	2	34½	34½	34½	
33⅜	27⅛	Can D G Ale	237	35¼	33¼	35	+2½
17½	14½	Canadian Pac	23	16¼	16	16	
61½	54	Cannon Mills (½g)	3	54	54	54	— ¼
18½	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	7	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	Mar12
8⅞	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	1	158	158	158	—1½
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ¾
36⅜	26⅝	Celanese (¾g)	23	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅝
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	Mar12
48¼	36½	Celotex	3	47½	47	47	Mar12
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¾
12⅝	8⅝	Cent Fdy	39	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
41¾	37¼	Cent RR NJ	1	39½	39½	39½	+1
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
14½	10⅛	Century Rib (.10g)	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	11	82¾	81½	81½	
23⅛	16¼	Certain-teed	3	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ½
52⅞	35⅛	Champ P&F (¼g)	7	48	47	48	+ ¾
43	41	Checker Cab	2	40	39	39	Mar11
68⅞	63¼	Ches & Oh (2.80)	14	65½	64¾	64¾	— ¼
99⅜	99	Ches & O pf (4)	2	99½	99½	99½	— ¼
90⅛	84¾	Ches Corp (3)	4	84¾	84¾	84½	— ½
4⅛	2¾	Chi & E Ill	4	4	4	4	
13⅛	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	11½	11½	11½	
6⅞	3⅛	Chi & N W	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
19⅛	11⅛	Chi & N W pf	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
4	2⅝	Chi Gt West	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Mar12
18¼	13⅝	Chi Gt W pf	4	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
32	30⅛	Chi Mail Or (1⅛a)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅝
3	2	Chi M St P & P	46	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Chi M StP&P pf	12	6½	6⅜	6½	
33	23	Chi Pneu T	2	29⅞	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
70½	61⅛	Chi Pneu T pf	1	66	66	66	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	5⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	23	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
23⅛	18⅝	Chick Cot Oil	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
15⅞	12⅛	Childs Co	5	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
135¼	110⅝	Chrysler (1¼g)	42	130⅞	127¾	128	—1⅝
21⅞	18⅞	City Ice & F (3)	6	20½	20	20	— ⅝
10⅝	9	City Strs	2	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
38⅛	32½	Clark Eqp (1.60)	2	34½	34¼	34¼	Mar12
41¾	35	Clev Gra Br (2½e)	3	41	40½	41	Mar12
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (¾g)	2	94	93½	93½	Mar12
154	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	3	153	152½	152¾	+ ¾
57⅝	57	Coca-Cola A (3)		57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	Mar 3
24	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	23	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
104⅛	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Mar12
62¾	55¾	Coll & Aik (2a)	2	56⅛	56	56	— ½
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Ir	3	46¾	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
20⅞	16⅝	Colum G&E (.40e)	49	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
108	100	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	100¼	100	100	Mar12
39½	34½	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	4	35¼	35	35	— ¼
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	Mar12
124½	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	4	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
69¼	58	Coml Credit (4)	7	60½	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
114	101⅞	Coml Cred pf (4½)	5	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Mar 4
80¼	68	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	71	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
120	105⅛	Coml IT cv pf (4¼)	2	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¾
21⅛	18⅛	Coml Solv (.60a)	50	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
4⅛	3	Comwlth & Sou	58	3⅛	3	3	
75⅝	59	Com & Sou pf (3)	3	60¾	59½	60¾	Mar12
19⅛	13⅝	Conde Nast	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
45½	36¾	Congolm-N (2)	3	45	44½	44½	—1
19¼	17½	Congress Cig (2e)	1	18	18	18	Mar11
18⅞	15⅛	Consol Cigar	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
11¾	8⅛	Con Coal	8	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
49⅞	40	Con Edis (½g)	72	40¼	40	40⅛	
108	105¼	Con Edis pf (5)	3	106¾	106½	106¾	+1
5¾	4⅝	Con Film	4	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
18¾	15¾	Con Film pf	7	16⅞	15⅞	16¾	+ ⅞
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
17¾	15⅝	Con Oil (.80)	96	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
105⅞	105¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Mar10
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	15	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
32¼	20⅝	Containr Cp (1.20)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
37	27⅝	Cont Bak A	34	31	30	30¾	+1¼
	5¼	Cont Bak B	54	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
109¾	102⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)	*1	105½	105½	105½	Mar12
69⅛	59⅜	Con Can (3)	5	61¾	61½	61½	
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (½g)	2	23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅛
42¾	39⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	40	40	40	+ ¼
3⅞	2¾	Cont Mot	11	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
45⅛	40¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	26	45	44⅛	44½	— ¼
35⅝	26⅝	Cont Stl (½g)	*3	34	34	34	
71¼	65⅞	Corn Prod (3)	5	68¾	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅝
171½	160½	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	160½	160½	160½	Mar10
8¾	6	Coty	64	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
56½	46	Crane Co	1	52¾	52⅝	52¾	
121	119	Crane Co pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	Mar 4
37	34	Cream of Wh (2)	5	34½	34½	34½	Mar11
28¾	21⅝	Crosley Rad (1¼e)	1	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
100⅞	74¼	Crown Cork (2)	5	82	81¼	81¼	— ¾
56½	51½	Cro Ck pf ww (2¼)	3	52¼	52	52¼	Mar12
47¼	43½	Cr Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	44	44	44	Mar12
24⅜	17	Crown Zeller	66	21⅜	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
81⅜	51	Crucible Stl	6	78	77½	77½	— ¾
135	120⅛	Cruc Stl pf (1¾k)	2	134	134	134	Mar11
2½	2¼	Cuba Co	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	10	Cuban-Am Sug	46	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ⅞
43	39⅝	Cudahy Pack (2½)	1	40½	40½	40½	Mar12
20⅝	18	Curtis Pub	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
109½	101¼	Curtis Pub pf (7)	4	101¼	101¼	101¼	Mar12
8⅞	6½	Curtiss-Wright	39	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
23¾	19⅛	Curtiss-Wr A (½e)	1	21⅞	21⅜	21¾	— ¼
90⅞	82	Cutler-Ham (½g)	2	88½	88½	88½	—1
		—D—					
18½	16½	Davega Strs (1)	3	18	17¾	18	+ ½
24	22⅛	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Mar12
135½	124⅜	Deere & Co	1	131	131	131	+ ½
31¾	29½	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	5	30⅞	30	30⅞	+ ⅞
29	25	Deisel-Wm-Gil (1a)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ½
57¾	42⅛	Del & Hud	11	55½	54½	54½	— ½
24¼	17⅛	Del Lack & W	21	23⅜	22¾	22¾	
10⅞	7⅞	Den & R G W pf	5	10⅛	9½	9⅝	Mar12
146½	128	Detroit Ed (4a)	2	129	128	128	Mar12
67⅛	61	Dev & Ray A (3a)	1	72½	72½	72½	—1½
36½	13	Diam Mat (½g)	8	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
40⅛	38¾	Diam M pf (1½a)	2	39⅝	39½	39⅝	Mar11
28⅜	24½	Dist Corp-Seag	59	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
96	90	Dis Cp-S pf ww (5)	2	95½	95½	95½	
25	20¾	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	3	24⅜	23¾	23¾	Mar11
46¾	37¼	Doehler Die C (1e)	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
51	45	Dome Mines (2)	14	48⅜	47	47¾	+ ¾
12⅜	10⅛	Dominion Strs	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
77¼	62⅛	Douglas Airc	7	66¼	65	65	— ¼
55	50⅛	Dresser A (3e)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Mar11
39¼	34	Dresser B (1e)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Mar 6
1⅜	¾	Dul S S & A	2	1	1	1	Mar12
3½	2¼	Dul S S & A pf	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	7	Dunhill Int	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
17½	15¼	Duplan Silk (1)	2	16	15½	15½	
180⅛	169	du Pont de N (¾g)	4	170½	170	170	—1
135½	131½	du Pont deb (6)	1	133½	133½	133½	+ ½
		—E—					
17	11½	Eastern Roll	6	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
175¼	166½	Eastman Kod (6)	2	166½	166½	166½	
37½	32¾	Eaton Mfg (½g)	3	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
15⅝	11⅞	Eitingon Sch	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
29	24¾	El Paso N Gas (1.60)	2	25	25	25	
7¼	5⅛	El & Mus (.18e)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
45½	38¾	El Auto L (.60g)	8	43¼	42½	42½	— ¾
16	12	El Boat (.60e)	10	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
26⅝	21⅝	El Pow & Lt	24	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅜
87	75½	El P&L $6 pf	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	—2
92¼	79	El P&L pf	2	80	80	80	
44½	40⅛	El Stor Bat (2)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
2	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	4	1½	1½	1½	Mar12
8	5⅛	Elk Horn C pf	4	6	5⅞	6	Mar12
60	55½	Endicott-John (3)	4	57½	57½	57½	Mar12
17¾	12⅞	Eng Pub Svc	3	13	13	13	Mar12
78¼	70½	Eng P S $5 pf (3¾k)	1	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	Mar 6
81	77	Eng PS pf ww (4½k)	2	79	79	79	Mar 1
86½	82	Eng P S $6 pf	*1	82	82	82	Mar 9
9¾	8	Eq Off Bldg	2	8½	8¼	8¼	
21⅛	13⅞	Erie RR	69	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
34¼	26¼	Erie 1pf	10	33¾	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
26¾	22	Erie 2pf	3	26⅜	26½	26⅜	+ ¼
14⅛	12⅝	Eureka Vac C (.80)	*2	13¼	13	13	Mar12
34¼	28⅛	Evans Prod (1)	4	32	31½	31½	— ¼
5¾	5	Exchange Buff	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
		—F—					
71⅞	61¼	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	6	61½	61	61½	— ½
210¼	183	Fairb Morse pf (6)	1	185½	185½	185½	Feb 24
70	53¼	Fajardo Sug (1g)	2	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
29⅝	23½	Fed Lt & Trac.	1	24	24	24	— ½
150	66½	Fed Mng & Sm	2	150	146	146	Mar11
119	105	Fed M & Sm pf	1	120	120	120	Mar 4
11⅝	8½	Fed Mot (.10g)	9	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	Mar12
11½	5½	Fed Screw	17	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
6	4⅝	Fed Wat Svc A	1	5⅛	5	5	
43¾	36½	Federat D Strs (1g)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅝
108⅞	102½	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	2	108	108	108	+ ⅞
45⅝	42¼	Fid P Fire I (1.60a)	4	43	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
41⅜	32¾	Firestn T&R (½g)	6	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
107½	105	Firest T&R pf (6)	6	105¾	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	52¼	First N Strs (2½a)	82	50¾	50⅜	50¾	+ ⅜
46¼	41	Flintkote (1)	9	42	41¼	41¼	— ¾
58½	48	Florence Sto (½g)	4	53⅛	51	51	Mar11
39½	34	Florsheim S A (2)	2	39½	39½	39½	Mar 9
9⅞	6¾	Follansbee	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
54¾	47½	Food Mach (1)	2	52	51	51	—1
54½	43	Foster Wheel	10	45¼	44½	44½	— ½
18⅜	12¾	Francisco Sug	8	14¾	14	14½	+ ½
32¼	26¾	Freeport Sul (1)	5	28⅛	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
		—G—					
7½	4⅝	Gabriel A	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	Mar12
19½	15⅛	Gar Wood In (.55e)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	
15½	12⅛	Gen Am Inv (¾e)	10	15¼	14¾	14¾	Mar12
105¼	103	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	101	101	101	—2¼
76¼	70½	Gen Am Trans (3e)	7	76¼	75	75	—1
19½	16	Gen Bak (.60a)	2	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ¼
14	10⅝	Gen Bronze	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
32½	25⅞	Gen Cable	2	31	30⅞	32	+ ½
65	54	Gen Cable A	2	61⅝	61¼	61¼	— ½
126½	114½	Gen Cable pf	3	125	125	125	Mar12
52¼	46½	Gen Cigar (4)	1	47½	47½	47½	Mar12
64⅞	52¾	Gen Elec (.40g)	45	59½	58⅞	59½	— ½
44¼	39⅛	Gen Foods (2)	11	42⅝	42¼	42½	— ⅜
3¾	2⅝	Gen G & El A	7	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
65⅞	60¼	Gen Mills (3)	4	62	61¼	61½	+ ⅛
70½	60½	Gen Motors (¼g)	106	66⅞	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅞
122⅝	119½	Gen Motors pf (5)	5	120½	120¼	120¼	
15½	12⅞	Gen Out Adv	8	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
60½	53	Gen Out Adv A	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Mar 5
80	69	Gen Pr Int (.60g)	1	77	77	77	Mar10
5⅝	4⅛	Gen Pub Svc	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
65⅛	53	Gen Ry Sig (1)	5	53¼	53	53	— ½
117½	114	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	1	117	117	117	Mar 3
5¾	4¼	Gen Real & Ut	12	5⅛	4⅞	5	
48⅞	40⅝	Gen Real & U pf	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¾
70¼	62¾	Gen Refract (3¼e)	3	67¼	67	67	+ ½
33¾	28	Gen Thea Eq (2e)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
43⅛	37	Gen Time (1a)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	Mar11
105⅛	105⅛	Gen Time In pf (6)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	Feb
20⅞	15¼	Gillette (¼g)	5	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
88⅜	84⅞	Gillette pf (5)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
29⅜	20⅝	Gimbel Bros	9	27⅞	27½	27½	
90¼	83	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Mar12
51⅛	43⅝	Glidden Co (2)	8	47¾	46¾	47⅛	+ ½
58⅛	54⅞	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	Mar12
6⅞	5⅛	Gobel	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
8¼	6⅜	Goebel Brew (.20a)	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
50½	31	Goodrich (1e)	27	49⅜	48¾	48⅞	— ⅝
87¾	79½	Goodrich pf (5)	2	86⅞	86½	86½	
47⅜	27¾	Goodyr T&R (½g)	104	46¾	45½	46	— ⅛
141	100	Goodyr T&R pf (5)	4	139	137¼	137¼	— ¾
153½	114½	Goodyear T 2pf (7)	12	153½	146½	153½	Mar10
13½	11¼	Goth Silk H	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
4⅝	3	Graham-Paige	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
15	6½	Granby Con M	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅞
5⅝	3⅞	Grand Union	4	4⅜	4½	4½	
27¾	21½	Grand Un pf (1)	6	25	24⅞	25	Mar12
48⅞	41½	Granite C Stl (1)	2	44¼	44	44	—1
47⅞	42	Grant (WT) (1.40a)	4	46	45½	45½	— ½
28⅛	19	Gt No I O ctf (¾g)	10	27	26½	26⅞	— ¼
55¼	40⅜	Gt No Ry pf	25	53⅝	53	53	— ⅜
42¼	35⅝	Gt W Sug (2.40a)	*2	35¾	35⅝	35¾	Mar12
39½	34	Green (HL) (1.60a)	9	39¼	39	39	+ ½
16⅞	14¾	Greyhound (.80)	38	16⅜	15⅞	16	
13⅛	11	Greyhound pf (.55)	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅜	1	Guantan Sug	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17½	13	Gulf Mob & N	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Mar12
59½	51¼	Gulf M & N pf	1	57	57	57	Mar12
108	55½	Gulf Sta Stl	4	106½	104	104	+1
		—H—					
34¾	33	Hack Water (1½)	1	34	34	34	+ ¾
20⅝	13½	Hall Print	17	19	18¼	18⅛	Mar12
31	27	Hamil Watch (¼g)	3	27	27	27	Mar11
57	50⅛	Harb-Walk (½g)	1	56	55	55	— ½
17⅞	15	Hat Corp A (.20g)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Hayes Body	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Mar12
109⅝	101	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5a)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Mar11
15⅞	13¼	Hecker Prod (.60)	33	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
126	113	Helme (GW) (5a)	*2	118	117¼	118	Mar10
39⅝	33¼	Hercules Mot (1)	2	34	34	34	—1
185	150½	Hercules Pw (1⅛g)	*2	175½	175½	175½	Mar11
67⅝	61	Hershey Choc (3)	1	60	60	60	—1½
111	102½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	2	102½	102½	102½	Mar12
48¾	45⅝	Hiram Walk (2)	10	48	47½	47½	
19⅞	19⅝	Hiram Walk pf (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Mar 9
52¾	47	Holland F (1¼e)	1	48	48	48	+ ¾
30¾	21	Hollander (1)	7	29⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
43½	31½	Holly Sug (2g)	6	34⅛	33½	34⅛	— ⅛
41	38½	Houd-Her A (2½)	3	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Mar12
27⅞	23¼	Houd-Her B (1½)	9	24¼	24¼	24¼	
73	65¼	Household Fin (4)	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ¾
80	76⅞	Househld F pf (4.68)	.	78¼	77⅞	78¼	Jan 28
17⅝	12½	Houston Oil	18	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
90½	62¾	Howe Sound (3a)	8	85½	84½	84½	—1½
5⅞	4	Hudson & Man	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
15⅞	12⅝	Hudson & M pf	9	14⅝	13½	14⅝	Mar 3
23¼	18⅛	Hudson Mot	17	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
2⅝	2	Hupp Mot	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
		—I—					
36¾	22½	Illinois Cent	50	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	— ¾
64½	46	Ill Cent pf	2	67½	67½	67½	Mar11
22¼	12¾	Ind Refin (1e)	2	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	Mar12
40½	36¼	Indust Ray (2)	18	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	— ½
144	130½	Inger Rand (2)	1	140	140	140	
131¼	112½	Inland Stl (1g)	6	129½	129½	129½	— ½
33½	22½	Inspirat Cop	17	30½	29¾	29¾	— ½
6	5⅝	Insuranshr ctf (.20e)	12	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
13¾	10½	Interb Rap T	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
10½	4¾	Intercon Rub	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
28½	16⅝	Interlake Ir	60	28	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅝
8¾	5	Int Agricul	17	8	7¾	8	+ ⅜
59½	42	Int Agr pr pf	4	55	55	55	+1
189	176	Int Bus Mach (6a)	12	183	179⅞	179⅞	Mar11
111½	102¼	Int Harvest (2½)	6	107½	107¼	107½	+ ½
162	148	Int Harvest pf (7)	1	148	148	148	
16⅞	8⅞	Int Hydro-El A	15	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
12½	6½	Int Mer Mar	58	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
18¾	15¾	Int Mining (.15g)	12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
73⅝	62⅛	Int Nick Can (½g)	19	71⅞	71¼	71½	+ ¼
135¾	132⅝	Int Nick C pf (7)	1	133	133	133	Mar10
21⅜	16½	Int Pap & P A	19	20	17⅝	18	—2½
14½	10⅝	Int Pap & P B	39	13¾	12¾	13⅛	— ¾
7½	5¾	Int Pap & P C	92	7⅝	6⅝	6½	— ¾
109¾	90¼	Int Pap & P pf	76	108	103¼	103¼	—5¾
52½	41	Int Print Ink (2)	1	51	51	51	+ ¾
28¾	26¼	Int Salt (1½)	2	26	26	26	—1
49⅞	47½	Int Shoe (2)	*1	48	48	48	Mar12
51	31¾	Int Silver	2	51	51	51	
15⅞	11¾	Int Tel & Tel	69	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ½
36⅛	29½	Interst D Strs (2¼g)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ¾
26½	19¾	Intertype (¾e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Mar11
28¾	25½	Island Crk C (2)	1	27½	27½	27½	Mar12
		—J—					
87⅛	78½	Jewel Tea (4)	1	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	Mar12
155	134	Johns-Manv (3)	5	145	143	145	+1¼
		—K—					
46	41¾	Kalam Stove (¼g)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¾
26	20	Kan City Sou	10	25	24¾	24⅞	
44⅞	42	Kan C Sou pf (1e)	5	43	43	43	+ ½
34	28⅛	Kaufmn Dpt (.40g)	3	34	33⅞	34	Mar12
27¼	25	Kayser (J) (½g)	2	25	24⅞	25	
23⅜	18⅞	Kel-H Wh A (1½e)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
19½	16½	Kel-H Wh B (1½e)	2	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
69⅜	56¾	Kennecott (½g)	31	66⅝	66	66½	— ½
20½	17¼	Keyst S&W (.15g)	6	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ⅜
46	39½	Kimberly-Cl (1)	1	41	41	41	Mar12
7⅜	5½	Kinney (G R)	101	8¼	7⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
29⅝	26½	Kresge (SS) (.30g)	18	26⅛	26⅛	26⅞	— ⅜
15⅞	11¾	Kresge Dept Strs	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Mar12
47½	41½	Kress S H (.40g)	1	42	42	42	Mar12
42¼	22	Kroger (1.60)	2	23	22⅞	23	+ ¼
		—L—					
24	18½	Lambert (2)	7	21¾	21¼	21¾	
17¾	15	Lane Bryant	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Mar12
37⅞	17	Lee Rub & T (½)	2	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ½
51½	38¾	Lehigh Port C (1½)	6	47	46½	46½	—1
3¾	2½	Lehigh Val C	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18½	13¼	Lehigh V C pf	5	14¼	13¾	14¼	Mar12
23⅜	17¼	Lehigh Val RR	10	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+ ½
137	118	Lehman Corp (3a)	1	134½	134½	134½	— ½
21⅜	18	Lehn & Fink (1½e)	3	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅜
58	52	Lerner Strs (2a)	10	52	52	52	—1
79	67¼	Libbey-O F Gl (1½a)	3	71¼	70¾	71	— ¼
15⅜	9⅜	Libby McN & L (1e)	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	25⅝	Life Savers (1.60)	3	26⅛	26¼	26¼	Mar12
113¼	101	Ligg & Myers (4a)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	
114	100½	Ligg & My B (4a)	2	102	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
175	159	Ligg & My pf (7)	3	159	159	159	Mar12
23	21⅜	Lily Tul C (1½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
83½	59	Lima Loco	2	75	75	75	+1¼
61	54¼	Link Belt (2)	1	57	57	57	Mar11
53⅞	43⅜	Liquid Carb (2.60)	1	51½	51½	51½	
81½	64½	Loew's (2a)	3	78¼	77¾	78¼	¼
110	106½	Loew's pf (6½)	1	107	107	107	+ ¼
3⅞	2½	Loft	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	⅛
75¼	56	Lone Star Cem (¾g)	7	73½	73¼	73¼	+ ¾
10¾	6½	Long-Bell A	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
43½	38½	Loose-Wil Bis (2)	5	39⅛	38½	39⅛	Mar11
28⅝	22¾	Lorillard (1.20)	3	24½	24⅜	24⅜	
97	88¼	Louisv & N (2½g)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¾
28¾	23	Louisv G&E A (1½)	2	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
40	29¼	Ludlum Stl (¼g)	15	40¾	39½	40	
		—M—					
36	33¼	MacAnd & F (2a)	3	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	Mar12
62¼	42¾	Mack Trucks (1)	5	60½	59¼	59¼	+ ¾
58¼	50½	Macy (RH) (2a)	4	58⅛	56	56	
15⅜	13	Mad Sq Gar (.20g)	1	13	13	13	Mar12
63	53	Magma Cop (½g)	1	62	62	62	
7⅝	5	Manati Sug	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Mar12
16⅞	14	Mandel Bros (1g)	3	13	16	16	Mar12
16½	12½	Manh Ry mod gtd	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
29¾	23⅞	Manh Shirt (1)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
6¾	4¾	Maracaibo Oil	24	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ½
14¼	10¼	Marine Midl (.40a)	10	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
51¾	47	Marlin-Rock (2a)	4	50⅛	50	50⅛	Mar10
30⅞	18⅞	Marsh Field	15	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ½
13⅞	9	Martin-Parry	8	13⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ½
74	60	Masonite (1a)	3	69¾	69	69	Mar11
41¾	37¼	Math Alkali (1½)	2	39½	39¼	39¼	— ½
66¼	59½	May Dept Strs (3a)	6	65¼	65	65¼	
15½	13⅝	Maytag (½e)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
44	42¼	Maytag pf ww (3)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	Mar12
36	31½	McCall (2)	2	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
24⅛	18¼	McCrory Strs	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
106¼	98½	McCrory Strs pf (6)	1	100	100	100	—2½
54½	40⅜	McGraw Elec (2a)	5	51¾	51	51	—2
28½	23½	McGraw-Hill (⅛g)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
42½	38	McIntyre Porc (2)	6	40¼	40	40¼	
92¾	82⅞	McKeesport T (2g)	2	84	83¾	84	—1
15½	12⅝	McKess & Rob	116	15¼	14¾	15⅛	+ ½
47½	45	McKess & R pf (3)	3	46½	46¼	46½	+ ½
19	16⅛	McLellan Strs (¾g)	8	17⅛	17	17	
33⅝	25¾	Mead Corp	11	29½	28⅞	29	
86½	77	Melville Shoe (5)	2	78	78	78	+ ¾
16⅜	11⅛	Mengel	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
72¼	59	Mesta Mach (1⅞g)	17	71⅜	70¼	71⅜	Mar12
26¼	16¾	Miami Cop	10	24½	24	24	— ⅛
35⅜	29¼	Mid-Cont Pet (1.15e)	8	34⅛	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅝
48	38½	Midland Steel (2)	3	46½	46	46	
118¼	102	Minn-Honey (2)	7	118	117	118	Mar12
16⅛	1	Minn-Mol Imp	12	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅛
101	88½	Minn-M Imp pf	5	101	100	101	Mar12
2¼	1⅞	Minn StP & SSM		2¼	2	2	Mar12
5⅛	3¾	Minn StP&SSM pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
33	26⅞	Mission Corp (.45e)	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅜
9⅛	6⅞	Mo-Kan-T	26	9	8⅞	9	
34½	24¼	Mo-K-T pf	22	32¾	32	32	—1
4¼	3	Mo Pac	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
11¾	7	Mo Pac pf	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
40⅞	30¼	Mohawk (1.20)	3	37¼	37	37	— ¼
101	90¼	Monsanto Ch (1a)	1	93	93	93	+ ½
69	53½	Montgom Ward (2a)	29	68⅛	67⅜	67⅜	— ¼
46	42⅞	Morrell & Co (2.40)		43½	43½	43½	Mar12
3½	1½	Mother Lode (⅛e)	19	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
38½	33½	Motor Prod (½g)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
26	21⅜	Motor Wheel (1.60)	5	23⅜	23	23	+ ¼
36½	31	Mullins Mfg B (½e)	2	33	33	33	
36½	27¾	Munsingwear (1½g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
89¾	70	Murphy (GC) (2.60)	1	90	90	90	+ ¼
20¾	17	Murray Corp (½e)	13	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅜
71	58⅝	Myers & Bro (1g)	*1	66	66	66	Mar12
		—N—					
24⅝	17⅞	Nash-Kelv (1)	19	23⅛	22½	22½	
24	18½	Nat Acme (¾e)	3	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	13⅝	Nat Aviation (1e)	4	16¼	16⅛	16¼	Mar12
33¾	29¼	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	12	31¼	31	31	— ¼
167	157¾	Nat Bis pf (7)	6	158¼	157¾	157¾	Mar 5
33¾	29¼	Nat Bond&I (1.44)	14	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
103½	99½	Nat B & I pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar10
38⅞	29⅝	Nat Cash R (¼g)	6	37¼	37¼	37¼	
26⅛	23⅜	Nat Dairy Pr (.30g)	69	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
24⅜	17½	Nat Dept Strs	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
33¼	27½	Nat Distill (2)	48	33	32⅜	32⅝	
38	30	Nat En & Stpg (2)	4	36½	36¼	36¼	Mar11
44	33¾	Nat Lead (½)	27	43⅝	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
171	162	Nat Lead pf A (7)	3	165⅞	165⅞	165⅞	Mar10
61⅞	48½	Nat M & Stl Cas (2e)	2	49½	49	49½	+1
14¾	11½	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
1	¾	Nat Ry Mex 2pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
94½	70	Nat Steel (¾g)	21	88½	87	87	—2¼
85½	62	Nat Supply	6	82¾	81½	81¾	+ ¾
128¼	121½	Nat Sup pf	2	128	127	127	Mar12
12⅛	10	Nat Tea (.60)	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	11¾	Natomas (.80)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Mar12
57¼	53	Neisner Bros (2)	2	54¼	53	53¼	
64¾	54½	Newberry(JJ) (2.40)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Mar12
41¾	34⅛	Newport Indus (½g)	44	38⅛	37½	37½	— ¾
98½	78	NY Air Br (½g)	4	92¼	91	91	Mar11
50	40	NY Central	139	53⅛	51⅜	51⅞	— ⅜
65¾	41	NY Chi & St L	7	66¼	65	65	— ⅜
100	83	NY Chi & St L pf	6	96½	95½	95½	— ¼
	1⅛	NY Investors	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅜	5⅛	NY NH & H	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	
26½	16¼	NY NH pf	5	24⅜	23⅞	24	
6⅜	5	NY Ont & W	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
5⅜	4⅛	NY Rys pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Mar12
5⅝	4¼	N Y Rys pf st	5	5⅜	4⅞	4¼	Feb 19
15⅜	12	NY Shipbldg	8	14	13¾	13¾	
272	250	Norfolk & W (2½g)	1	250	250	250	Mar12
4⅜	2	Norfolk Sou	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	13⅝	No Am Aviat	25	15⅛	14⅞	15	
34⅞	27⅛	North Am (.30g)	33	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
57¼	54	North Am pf (3)	*1	54	54	54	Mar12
104½	100	No Am Ed pf (6)	1	98½	98⅛	98½	Mar12
36⅝	27⅞	Northern Pac	46	34⅞	34	34⅝	— ⅝
6⅞	3¼	Norwalk T & R	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		—O—					
22	17⅛	Ohio Oil (.60e)	228	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅝
65⅜	53½	Oliver Farm	1	64	64	64	+1
26½	18¼	Omnibus	9	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
114	110½	Omnibus pf (8)	1	110½	110½	110½	Feb 25
19⅜	13¼	Oppenheim Coll	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Mar12
45¼	35⅞	Otis Elev (.60)	7	43	43	43	
24⅝	16⅛	Otis Stl	11	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅝
97	75	Otis Stl 1 pf (5½)	3	95	94½	95	Mar12
134	112½	Otis Stl pr pf (7)	1	134	134	134	Mar 6
28	23	Outbd M&M (.30g)	1	24	24	24	Mar12
200	150	Owens-Ill G (1½g)	2	189	188	188	Mar12
		—P—Q—					
23	19¾	Pac Am Fish (1a)	2	20	20	20	
32¾	28	Pac P Cp Cal (1.80)	*1	28	28	28	Mar12
38	32½	Pac G & El (2)	15	33½	33	33	— ½
53¾	45	Pac Ltg (3)	10	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	
44⅞	36½	Pac Mills (½g)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅝
29	22¼	Pac West Oil (.65e)	33	28	27	28	Mar12
12⅜	10¼	Packard Mot (.45e)	48	11⅛	11	11⅛	
17⅛	14¾	Pan-Am Pet (.60e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Mar10
4½	2¾	Panhand P & R	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
90	76	Paraffine (1g)	11	83½	83½	83½	Mar12
109¾	105	Paraffine pf (4)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Mar 8
28¾	23½	Param Pict	31	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ¼
200⅛	166	Param Pic 1pf (6)	3	179½	179	179	Mar10
26¾	21⅝	Par Pict 2pf (.60)	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
34⅛	29	Park & Til (2)	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4¾	Park Utah	32	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
44¾	39	Parke Davis (1g)	6	38⅛	38	38	—1
29½	24⅞	Parker R-P (1½a)	5	26¼	26¼	26¼	¼
7⅝	6	Parmelee Trans	3	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
10½	8⅜	Pathe Film	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
23⅞	14⅛	Patino Min (.60e)	49	22¾	22	22¼	— ¼
7⅜	3⅝	Peerless Corp	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
64	58	Penick & Ford (3)	4	59½	59¼	59¼	Mar11
103¾	97	Penney (JC) (1g)	6	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	+ ½
6⅜	4¾	Penn C & C	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Mar12
12½	7⅜	Penn-Dix Cem	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
76½	64	Penn-Dix pf A	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—2⅞
29¾	22	Penn Gl S ctf (½e)	4	27⅞	27½	27¾	— ¼
48¾	39¾	Penn RR (2e)	37	48⅜	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
63	49¾	Peoples Drug (1a)	3	60	59½	59½	— ¾
65½	48½	Peoples G L & C	3	58	58	58	+ ½
17	13½	Peoria & East	1	13½	13½	13½	Mar11
48⅛	34	Pere Marq	3	46⅞	46	46	Mar12
91	86	Pere Marq pf	3	87	86	87	Mar 3
87	82½	Pere M pr pf	2	85	85	85	Mar11
25	24	Pet Milk (1a)	1	24	24	24	Mar 9
21⅝	17¼	Petro Corp (.90e)	8	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
13¼	11¼	Pfeiffer Br (1.20)	14	12	11⅝	12	— ⅛
59⅞	52	Phelps D (.35g)	7	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	—1⅛
54½	52	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
100¼	95	Phila Co pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Mar12
3⅛	1⅝	Phila R C & I	11	2	1⅞	1⅞	
84¼	74	Philip Mor (3¾g)	4	74¼	74	74	Mar12
20	13½	Phillips Jones	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
58½	49½	Phillips Pet (2)	15	57⅜	56⅞	57	+ ¼
9½	7	Phoenix Hos	1	7	7	7	— ¼
20⅝	16⅜	Pierce Oil pf	6	20⅜	19¾	19¾	
4⅛	¾	Pierce Pet	764	1¼	1	1¼	+ ¼
33⅜	28½	Pills Flour (1.60)	3	29½	29	29½	Mar12
18¼	15	Pitt Coal	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	Mar12
76½	60	Pitt Coal pf	1	62	62	62	—1½
20	13⅛	Pitt Scr & B (.52½e)	30	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
43	24¾	Pitt Stl	3	39	38	39	
4	2¾	Pitt T Coal	8	3⅛	3	3	— ½
8⅝	3⅝	Pitt United	13	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	— ¼
3	2⅛	Pittston Co	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
27⅜	24⅝	Plymouth Oil (.35g)	32	25⅞	25¼	25⅜	— ⅜
21	18⅞	Pond Crk Poc (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	Mar11
33⅛	25⅝	Poor & Co B	4	29¼	29	29¼	+1
11⅞	8	Porto R-Am T A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Porto R-Am T B	1	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
15⅛	10¾	Postal T & C pf	8	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
32	31⅞	Pressed Stl Car	5	28⅜	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
31	28¼	Press Stl C 1pf (1¼)	12	30⅜	30	30	Mar 8
86	67	Press Stl C 2pf (2½)	5	78½	77	77½	Mar12
65½	55½	Procter & Gam (2a)	3	61⅛	60½	60½	
52¾	43	Pub Svc NJ (2.60)	9	43⅝	43⅛	43¼	— ¼
162½	155½	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	1	155½	155½	155½	Mar11
140⅛	138	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	138	138	138	Feb 18
128½	119	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	121½	121½	121½	Mar12
112¼	103	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Mar12
113⅛	111	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Mar10
72⅛	66⅞	Pullman (1½)	8	66⅞	66⅜	66⅜	⅛
24⅜	19½	Pure Oil	40	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
107	99	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	3	106	105½	106	Mar 5
23¾	18⅝	Purity Bak (.15g)	7	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
18⅞	17	Quaker St Oil (.80)	2	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	
		—R—					
12¾	10⅞	Radio	77	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
80	76½	Radio cv pf (3½)	1	78	78	78	+ ½
103	103	Radio Corp pf B	3	103	103	103	Jan 7
9⅝	7⅝	Radio-Keith-O	23	8¾	8½	8⅝	
37¼	32½	Raybest-Man (1½)	13	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ¼
47	41½	Reading Co (2)	1	44	44	44	
49	47	Read 1 pf (2)	1	47	47	47	Mar12
43¾	42	Read 2 pf (2)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	9¾	Real Silk	2	10	10	10	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Reis & Co	2	3⅝	3½	3½	Mar12
30	23	Reis 1 pf	1	29½	27½	27½	Mar11
22⅝	18⅜	Reliable Strs (½e)	2	19½	19⅛	19⅛	Mar12
29⅛	21½	Rem Rand (.60a)	22	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¾
94⅛	80½	Rem R pf ww (4½)	2	89¼	89	89¼	Mar11
9⅝	5	Reo Mot	76	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
47¼	27	Repub Stl	252	46⅜	45⅜	45⅞	— ⅛
120¼	109	Rep Stl cv pf	1	117	117	117	— ¾
110⅛	99	Rep Stl pf A (6)	4	110	109½	110	— ⅛
47½	33½	Revere C & Br	12	46	45½	45½	— ⅛
94	71	Rev C & Br A	1	92	92	92	+2
30⅜	26	Reynolds Met (1)	4	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅝
112	107	Reyn M pf (5½)	2	107	107	107	— ½
34⅜	27¼	Reynolds Sp (1)	10	28½	28	28⅛	Mar11
67	65	Reynolds Tob (3)	5	65	64⅞	65	Mar10
58	50¾	Rey Tob B (3)	12	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	+ ⅞
14	14	Rhine-West E	1	14	14	14	Feb 21
31½	24¼	Ritter Dental (¼)	4	27½	26¾	27½	Mar 9
86½	72	Roan A Cop (1.12e)	2	84	84	84	Mar11
136	117	Ruberoid (1.80)	1	136	136	136	Mar11
9¾	7½	Rutland pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Mar12
		—S—					
46	41½	Safeway Strs (2)	3	42¼	42	42	— ¼
66	43¾	St Jos Lead (½g)	9	64½	63	64⅛	— ⅞
4½	3	St L-San F	5	4⅜	4	4⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6¼	St L-San F pf	6	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
27½	14⅞	Savage Arms (1e)	6	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	Mar12
50	42½	Schenley Dist (3a)	8	49	48⅜	49	
98	94¾	Schenley D pf (5½)	1	98	98	98	Mar12
3¼	2	Schulte Ret	5	2⅝	2½	2½	
23⅝	17	Schulte Ret pf	10	21	18¾	20	Mar11
2⅛	1½	Seaboard Air	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
8½	6	Seab Air pf	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
48½	40¼	Seaboard Oil (1)	13	46¾	45½	46¾	Mar12
11	7⅛	Seagrave	5	10¼	10	10	Mar11
95⅜	81	Sears Roeb (3)	16	94⅞	94¼	94¾	+ ¾
34	28	Servel (1)	8	32	31⅝	31⅝	
42½	29	Sharon Stl Cp (1.20)	5	40½	39¾	39¾	— ¾
120	102	Sharon Stl pf (5)	2	115½	115	115	Mar12
13⅞	10⅛	Sharp & Dohme	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
65	60	Sharp&D pf (3½)	2	62½	62½	62½	+ ¼
17⅝	15½	Shattuck (FG) (.60)	23	16⅜	16	16	+ ⅜
34¾	26⅞	Shell Union (¼e)	11	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅜
105⅜	102¼	Shell Un pf (5½)	2	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ¼
17⅞	12½	Silv K Coal (.40g)	21	17½	17	17⅛	— ¼
55⅞	44½	Simmons (3e)	10	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Simms Pet	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
52⅜	42	Skelly Oil	7	50⅞	50⅜	50⅞	
102¼	99	Skelly O pf (6)	1	101	101	101	Mar12
54½	47	Smith (A O)	2	47	47	47	Mar12
40½	27	Smith & Cor T (1e)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Mar12
29¾	25½	Snider Pack (1⅛g)	2	26	25½	26	Mar12
19½	16¼	Socony-Vac (¼g)	50	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
113½	110⅞	Solv Am pf ww (5½)	2	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	Mar 6
6⅜	4⅜	Sou Am G&P (.30e)	20	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
42½	34	So P R Sug (2)	8	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
32½	27¾	Sou Cal Ed (1½a)	5	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
65⅜	42½	Sou Pac	27	63	62	62⅜	—1⅜
40⅝	24	Sou Ry	32	39¾	39⅛	39¼	— ¼
60½	47¾	Sou Ry pf	6	57¼	56⅞	56¾	—1¼
65⅛	55½	Sou Ry M&O (4)	1	64	64	64	Mar 5
10⅝	9	Spalding	8	10½	10½	10½	
9½	7⅝	Sparks With	7	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
31	23	Spear & Co (½e)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
36	31½	Spencer-Kel (1.60)	2	32½	32½	32½	Mar11
23¾	20⅞	Sperry Corp (1e)	14	21¾	21⅜	21¾	— ⅛
33⅞	28½	Spicer Mfg (3e)	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
28¾	22⅛	Spiegel Inc (¼g)	5	26¼	26	26	+ ¼
48⅜	41½	Square D Co B (¼g)	3	46¼	44	46	Mar12
16¼	15⅛	Std Brands (.80)	31	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	10	Std Com Tob	1	11	11	11	
14⅜	8¾	Std G & El	23	12⅜	11⅞	12	— ⅜
32⅝	25½	Std G & E pf	10	29⅞	29¼	29½	+ ¼
65	55	Std G&E $6 p pf	3	59	58¼	58¼	—1¾
72⅜	60	Std G&E $7 p pf	5	68½	67½	68½	+ ¾
4	2⅞	Std Invest	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
50	43¼	Std Oil Cal (1a)	18	48⅝	48¼	48½	
50	46½	Std Oil Ind (1a)	8	48	47⅞	48	
32	31	Std Oil Kan (1e)	2	32	31⅞	32	Mar 9
76	67¾	Std Oil NJ (1a)	32	74¼	73¼	73¼	— ⅜
48	34⅛	Starrett (LS) (1.40a)	3	45¼	45	45	Mar11
75	69	Sterl Prod (3.80a)	4	67¾	67¾	67¾	—1¼
21	17¼	Stewart-Wrn (½a)	74	20⅝	20	20	+ ¼
17½	15½	Stokely (.70g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
33⅜	28⅛	Stone & Web (¼e)	12	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛	
20	13¼	Studebaker	28	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ¼
77½	71	Sun Oil (1a)	7	73½	73	73½	Mar10
61⅜	53	Superheater (½)	5	57	56	57	+ ¼
7¾	4⅝	Superior Oil	25	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
47¼	37	Superior Stl	6	46	45	45	— ½
39⅞	32½	Sutherld P (1.60)	26	38¾	37⅛	38⅜	+1¾
20⅛	13	Sweets Co		19	18¾	19	Mar10
28⅜	25⅛	Swift & Co (1.20)	4	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	
32¾	30½	Swift Int (2)	4	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	18¾	Syming-G ww (.10g)	6	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ½
17¾	14¼	Syming-G xw (.10g)	8	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
		—T—					
15¾	13⅝	Talcott Inc (.30g)	*1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Mar12
8⅜	7½	Telautograph (.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Mar12
15⅜	11⅞	Tenn Corp (.15e)	24	14⅞	14½	14½	— ¼
54¼	43½	Tex & Pac Ry	2	50	50	50	+1
60	50⅜	Texas Corp (2)	106	58½	57¾	57⅞	— ⅜
9½	7⅞	Tex Gulf Pr (.05e)	26	9¼	9	9	
43	38⅜	Tex Gulf Sul (½g)	6	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅛	Tex Pac C & O (.10g)	15	15½	15	15	+ ⅛
15⅝	11½	Tex Pac L Tr (.10e)	13	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
48	37⅛	Thatcher (¼g)	7	46	45⅜	46	+ ¼
64	63	Thatch cv pf (3.60)		62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	Mar 5
13¾	11⅛	The Fair	3	12½	12¼	12½	Mar11
13⅛	10⅝	Thermoid	9	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
8⅛	6⅜	Third Ave	8	6⅞	6½	6⅜	Mar12
15⅞	12	Thomp (JR) (½)	9	13½	13½	13½	Mar11
28⅞	25	Thomp Pr (1½e)	1	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
10¾	6⅛	Thompson-Star	17	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
40¾	31½	Thomp-Star pf	1	32⅛	31⅞	32½	+1
21⅜	20⅛	Tide-W As (.60)	16	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
108	105⅛	Tide-W As pf (6)	106	[illegible]	106	[illegible]	
28⅞	22	Timk-Det Ax (1a)	8	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
79	68½	Timk Roll B (3)	6	69¼	68½	68½	—1
17⅝	16	Transamerica (.40a)	10	16⅝	16⅜	16½	
22⅝	18⅝	Trans & W A (¼e)	6	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
27⅝	19⅝	Transue & W (¼e)	3	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
11⅝	9	Tri-Cont Cp	13	11	10⅞	11	
109½	108	Tri-Cont pf (6)	3	107½	107½	107½	— ½
12	8½	Truax-Traer (¼g)	10	11½	11½	11½	
26⅝	21¼	Truscon Stl	5	24½	24	24	Mar12
39¾	33⅝	Twen Cen-Fox (½g)	36	40⅞	40	40¼	+ ⅞
48½	42¾	Tw C-F F pf (1½)	18	50	49¾	50	+1½
17½	13½	Twin City R T	3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
		—U—					
6⅞	4⅛	Ulen & Co	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
100¼	91	Underwd-Ell (¾g)	4	93⅛	92⅞	92⅞	Mar12
75	63	Un Bag & P (3)	8	75	74⅝	74⅝	+ ½
111	101½	Un Carbide (1.60g)	7	109¼	108½	108½	+ ½
28¼	24⅞	Un Oil Cal (1)	10	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
147¾	126½	Un Pac (6)	5	144½	143¾	144½	
99⅝	94⅞	Un Pac pf (4)	2	94½	94½	94½	— ½
31½	25⅝	Union Tk Car (1.60)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	20½	Unit Air Lin (.20e)	13	21	20⅞	21	— ⅛
35⅛	27⅞	Unit Aircr Cp (½e)	11	33	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
31½	25	Unit Am Bos	3	27	27	27	Mar10
30¼	28	Unit Bis (1.60)	2	28	28	28	
91	79	Unit Carb (4)	6	81	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
34¾	29⅞	Unit-Carr Fst (½g)	10	34½	34½	34½	
8½	6⅛	Unit Corp (.20e)	148	6⅝	6½	6½	
46⅞	42¼	Unit Corp pf (3)	9	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
16	14⅛	Unit Drug (¾e)	34	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ⅜
25¾	18⅛	Unit Dyewd (1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Mar12
9½	7¼	Unit El Coal	4	8⅛	8	8	
63	46½	Unit En & Fy (½g)	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
95½	80½	Unit Fruit (3)	4	83¼	83¼	83¼	
17	14½	Unit Gas Imp (1)	16	14⅝	14½	14½	
113⅝	111	Unit Gas Im pf (5)	1	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅛
16⅛	6½	Unit Paperbd	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
24¾	17	US & For Sec	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
100½	96½	US & For S pf (6)	1	99	99	99	—1
3⅝	2⅛	US Distrib	7	2⅝	2½	2½	Mar 1
34⅞	28½	US Freight (1¾e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¾
137	122	US Gypsum (2)	*10	124½	122	123½	—1
21⅜	17	US Hoff Mach	39	22½	21⅛	22	+ ¾
62⅝	53⅝	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	68½	68½	68½	+5⅝
43⅜	37½	US Indus Alco	4	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	+ ¼
15	6¼	US Leather	84	15⅛	13½	13¾	—1¼
21¼	13¼	US Leather A	74	21⅜	20⅞	21	— ¼
106	89	US Lth pr pf (1¾k)	3	106	106	106	
72¼	60½	US Pipe (3)	2	67¾	67½	67½	— ½
19⅝	15⅝	US Real & Im	10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
68½	44¼	US Rubber	32	67	65½	66	—1
118	92½	US Rub 1 pf	4	110	109¼	109¼	—1¼
105	83¼	US Smelt R (2g)	11	101	99⅝	99½	— ⅛
75¾	69	US Smelt pf (3½)	2	72	71½	72	Mar 9
126½	75	US Steel	108	124⅛	121⅞	122¾	—1¼
150	139¾	US Steel pf (7)	7	147½	147⅜	147½	+ ¼
136	129⅞	US Tobacco (5a)	*1	131¼	131¼	131¼	Mar12
8⅛	6¾	Unit Strs A	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
84½	79½	Unit Strs pf	1	79½	79½	79½	Mar11
9¼	7¼	Un Stockyds (⅛e)	2	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
86	78½	Univ Leaf Tob (3)	1	79	79	79	Mar10
4⅞	3½	Util P & Lt A	18	3⅝	3½	3½	
		—V—					
2⅝	1⅞	Vadsco	4	2	2	2	— ⅛
44⅝	39½	Van Raalte (⅝g)	5	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¾
39⅜	28¼	Vanadium	15	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
46½	42½	Vick Chem (2a)	3	43	43	43	—1
87	87	Vicks S&P pf (5)	3	87	87	87	Feb 25
9¾	7⅝	Va-Caro Chem	67	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	+ ½
61½	54⅛	Va-C Chm 6% pf	5	60⅞	59¼	60⅜	+1⅜
135	127⅞	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	135	135	135	Mar 4
		—W—					
8¼	3⅛	Wabash Ry	28	7⅜	6⅛	7⅜	+1
15	9	Wabash pf A	26	16	15	16	+1⅜
19¾	16	Waldorf Sys (1.20)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
49	30⅝	Walgreen (2)	3	33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅜
18¾	11¼	Walworth	94	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
50⅜	42	Ward Bak A	1	43½	43½	43½	Mar12
10¼	6¾	Ward Bak B	19	9⅝	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
99½	94	Ward Bak pf (1¾k)		97½	97½	97½	Mar 9
18	14¾	Warner Pict	33	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ¼
69½	62	Warner Pic pf	1	62	62	62	Mar 9
1¾	1⅛	Warner-Quin	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12¼	6⅛	Warren Bros	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
35¼	24	Warren Br cv pf	1	26	26	26	Mar10
46	35½	Warren F & P (1)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+1¼
38¼	34	Waukesha Mot (1)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
9¾	6¾	Webster Eisen	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	Mar12
53⅛	46	Wess O & S (½a)	4	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
84½	81	Wess O & S pf (4)	1	80	80	80	—1
11¾	8⅞	West Mary	6	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
23½	17⅞	West Mary 2 pf	1	21	21	21	Mar12
3¾	2½	West Pac	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅞	7¼	West Pac pf	7	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
83½	71½	West Union (3)	4	75	74⅝	75	— ⅛
57¾	48⅝	Westingh Air (1)	13	54½	53½	54	— ¾
167⅜	145	West El&M (1g)	14	148¼	146½	147¾	—2¼
30⅛	26	Weston El In (.35e)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¾
27¼	23½	Westvaco Chl (1)	1	24½	24½	24½	Mar12
34⅞	33	Westvaco C pf (1½)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
65	38	Wheeling Stl	14	64¾	63½	63½	+ ½
110	103	Wheeling Stl pf (1k)	1	110	110	110	Mar10
33⅜	23¼	White Mot	24	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
18⅞	15½	Whi Rk M Sp (1.40)	6	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	5½	White Sew Mach	38	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
46⅛	38	White Sew M pf	5	41⅞	39	41⅞	+3⅞
6⅛	4½	Wilcox O & G	2	5½	5⅛	5½	
12¼	8¾	Wilson & Co (½)	49	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
91¾	79¾	Wilson $6 pf (6)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	Mar12
65⅜	53⅝	Woolworth (2.40)	22	53⅞	53½	53½	— ¼
47	34½	Worth P & M	2	43	43	43	— ½
100	77¾	Wor P & M pf B	1	98½	98½	98½	Mar11
76	68½	Wrigley Jr (3a)	4	70	69⅞	70	Mar11
		—Y—Z—					
62¼	49⅛	Yale & Towne (.60a)	2	55	55	55	— ½
37⅜	20⅛	Yell Trk & C	94	36⅛	34¼	34½	
46⅜	42¼	Young S&W (3)	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅜
101⅞	75½	Young Sh&T (¾g)	9	97¾	96¼	96¼	—1⅞
115	100	Young S&T pf (5½)	4	100	100	100	Mar12
40¼	33	Zenith Radio (½g)	4	37	37	37	
9¼	7⅜	Zonite Prod	9	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛

(‡) Odd lot carries actual sales; (*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Corporation Annual Earnings

	1936 Net	1935 Net	Net per Com Sh 1936	Net per Com Sh 1935
Acme Wire Co	$230,000	$176,447	3.98	3.06
Allied Products Corp	313,901	238,714	2.68	1.68
Amer Mach & Metals, Inc	182,470	181,348	.61	.61
Amer Tobacco Co	20,183,821	24,282,643	3.70	4.57
Anchor Cap Corp	604,459	528,925	1.24	.96
Beneficial Ind Loan Corp	5,828,582	5,574,292	‡2.19	2.21
Bird & Son, Inc	1,046,068	627,975	1.84	1.11
Birtman Electric Co	382,285	294,645	2.80	2.09
Bohn Alum & Brass Corp	1,579,901	1,588,827	4.48	4.51
Borden Co	7,921,490	4,842,349	1.80	1.10
Bullard Co	691,701	294,003	2.50	1.06
Canadian Industries, Ltd	4,729,330	4,229,140	†6.45	†5.85
Canadian Pacific Ry	6,029,184	2,832,083	.04	§
Carnation Co	1,904,038	1,140,211	2.83	1.65
Chamb Met Wthr Strip Co	209,768	126,656	1.55	1.08
Chicago Pneu Tool Co	1,148,813	733,161	2.57	.48
Chilton Co	234,934	159,456	.56	.38
City Ice & Fuel Co	3,836,967	2,972,998	2.20	1.45
Climax Molybdenum Co	5,206,111	3,227,767	2.06	1.28
Claude Neon El Pr Cor, Ltd	282,541	288,011	1.08	1.09
Columbia Baking Co	214,632	134,423	2.76	1.16
Consol Film Indus, Inc	919,515	1,077,450	.23	.53
Crosley Radio Corp	1,237,057	784,944	2.27	1.44
Eagle-Picher Lead Co	696,384	583,620	.75	.61
Easy Wash'g Mach Corp	557,461	284,712	1.07	.55
Emsco Der & Equip Co	656,246	571,306	1.76	1.53
Fairbanks, Morse & Co	2,252,941	1,465,779	3.42	2.47
Fisher Mfg Co	*25,578	*14,876		
Flintkote Co	1,171,034	1,309,779	1.75	1.96
Foster Wheeler Corp	*244,559	*541,545	...	
Gannett Co, Inc	1,026,149	1,078,539	‡7.52	‡10.01
G'nby Cn M, S & P Co, Ltd	*73,862	1,471,475	...	3.27
Great Lakes Eng'g Works	211,439	181,889	1.24	1.07
Great Westn Elec-Chem Co	475,676	445,292	§.20	4.76
Hall (C. M.) Lamp Co	204,679	163,369	.56	.45
Hamilton Mfg Co	89,436	53,989	‡.30	‡.78
Harrisburg Steel Corp	159,864	100,795	8.74	5.51
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co	2,848,081	2,746,897	6.55	6.32
Hershey Creamery Co	195,077	105,320	2.01	.99
Holland Furnace Co	1,383,096	915,508	2.87	2.01
Hondaille-Hershey Corp	2,202,040	2,456,196	÷2.25	÷2.57
Johns-Manville Corp	4,373,707	2,164,858	5.13	2.19
Kahn's (E) Sons Co	247,863	269,845	1.29	1.44
Kalamazoo Stove Co	1,077,831	790,613	3.59	4.82
Kendall Co	‡872,792	‡285,585	...	
Knapp-Monarch Co	174,983	65,831	3.13	.87
Lambert Co	1,272,387	1,516,740	1.70	2.03
Lerner Stores	**2,181,510	**1,935,567	5.18	4.56
Man'g Maxw'l & M're, Inc	405,559	155,638	8.27	3.17
Mer Calculat'g Mach Co	654,006	394,741	2.80	1.94
Matson Navigation Co	2,560,399	1,598,928	‡1.45	4.54
Mead Corp	955,030	501,607	1.22	.51
Merck & Co, Inc	1,048,222	931,565	2.57	1.77
Millers Falls Co	108,653	113,156	.41	.45
Mullins Mfg Corp	525,225	423,781	†1.96	†1.41
Murray Corp of America	907,390	1,403,352	.98	1.54
Nat'l Dairy Prod Corp	13,282,028	9,338,205	2.01	1.38
Nat'l Mal & Stl Cstg Co	1,130,408	109,592	2.39	.23
Neptune Meter Co of N J	457,990	191,137	‡1.31	‡.14
Nicholson File Co	1,243,416	716,280	2.20	1.27
Northwest Eng'g Co	841,745	414,115	2.80	1.38
Parker Pen Co	621,494	447,951	13.20	2.34
Penn-Dixie Cem Corp	*249,569	*796,569		
Pet Milk Co	911,552	787,921	1.90	1.88
Pittsburgh Coal Co	*1,684,955	*691,326		
Real Silk Hosiery Mills	118,615	374,830	†6.30	1.28
Richmond Radiator Co	*64,486	*200,361		
Rike-Kumler Co	**366,513	**278,356	3.24	2.35
Royal Weaving Co	*28,223	*49,170		
Safeway Stores, Inc	4,157,252	3,409,775	4.03	3.07
Studebaker Corp	2,187,783	‖1,975,822	1.01	
Sylvania Indus Corp	1,161,559	974,504	2.75	2.31
Texas Gulf Prod'g Co	823,410	798,181	.92	.89
Tilo Roofing Co	423,783	303,282	1.50	1.36
Thompson Products, Inc	785,256	709,395	2.58	2.60
Transamerica Corp	25,016,201	20,319,276	1.08	.87
Un-Carr Fastener Corp	1,010,646	729,972	3.43	2.83
United Chemicals, Inc	*4,694	*49,596		
United Drug, Inc	2,065,475	1,504,317	1.47	1.07
Wagner Electric Corp	1,372,376	835,947	3.50	1.94
Wstn Pipe & Stl Co of Cal	486,654	365,674	3.24	2.41
Weyenberg Shoe MfgCo	313,173	281,344	4.14	3.79
Wheeling Steel Corp	4,115,387	3,497,626	4.70	3.11
Weill (Raphael) & Co	**259,129	**188,482	10.49	6.91
W'th'gt'n P'p & Mchy Cor	248,497	*95,387	†4.62	...

*Net loss. †Net per preferred share. ‡Based on larger number of shares. §On combined Class A and Class B shares. ‖Earned 2.06 per cent on preferred shares. Net loss for period ended March 9 to Dec. 31, 1935. ‡On Class A stock. ÷On Class B stock. ‡Net for year ended Dec. 26, 1936 and preceding year. **Net for year ended Jan. 31.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Bond Market Irregular—Curb List Spotty on Profit Taking •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
Treasury			
52 4¼s '47-52	117.28	117.24	117.24
21 3¾s '43-45	106.26	106.22	106.22
1 3¼s '43-45 reg	106.20	106.20	106.20
1 4s '44-54	112.27	112.27	112.27
10 3⅜s '46-56	111.16	111.16	111.16
6 3⅜s '43-47	107.5	107.5	107.5
35 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	107.4	107	107
20 3¼s '41	106.26	106.24	106.24
12 3¼s '44-46	106.26	106.24	106.24
1 3¼s '44-46 reg	106.20	106.20	106.20
17 3⅛s '49-52	106.24	106.24	106.24
8 3s '46-48	105.26	105.26	105.26
62 3s '51-55	105.26	105.22	105.26
113 2⅞s '55-60	103.24	103.18	103.22
1090 2¾s '48-51	102.25	102.21	102.25
67 2¾s '51-54	102.12	102.9	102.12
27 2¾s '56-59	102.11	102.9	102.11
76 2½s '49-53	100.12	100.9	100.12
Federal Farm Mortgage			
1 2¾s '42-47	103	103	103
2 3s '47	103.27	103.27	103.27
12 3s '49	104	103.25	104
Home Owners' Loan			
6 3s A '52	103.1	103.1	103.1
30 2¾s '49	101.8	101.4	101.8
5 2¼s '42-44	100.31	100.31	100.31

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	114½	114½	114½
8 Alleghany 5s '44	99	98¾	99
1 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	66	66	66
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100	100	100
8 Am & For P 5s 2030	82	81½	81½
2 Am IG Chm 5½s '49	108½	108½	108½
5 Am T&T 5½s '43	113½	113⅜	113½
70 Am T&T 3¼s '66	98½	98¼	98½
7 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	107½	107	107
22 Am T&T 3¼s '61	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
10 Am WW&E 6s '75	109¼	109	109
2 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	84	84	84
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅛	104⅝	105?
50 Ang C Nit deb '67	42	42	42
24 Arm Del 4s '55	98⅝	98	98¼
9 Arm Del 4s '57	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛
13 Arm 4½s '39	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Armstrong C 4s '50	105	105	105
6 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
9 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
10 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	112	112	112
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	112½	112¼	112¼
10 A C Line 4½s '64	96½	96½	96½
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	56	56	56
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	76	76	76
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	102½	102½	102½
7 B&O 1st 5s '48	111⅛	111	111
17 B&O rfg 5s '95	93	92½	92½
9 B&O 5s '96 F	92	92	92
13 B&O cvt 4½s '60	81¾	81½	81½
5 B&O 5s SW '50	105	105	105
2 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	126⅝	126½	126⅝
20 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅝	104¼	104¼
38 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95⅛	94⅞	94⅞
1 Boston & Me 5s '67	89	89	89
5 Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
14 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
15 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	99	98¾	99
14 Buf R&P 4½s '57	90¼	90	90¼
1 Bush Term 5s '55	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
1 By-Prod C 5½s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	28½	28½	28½
15 Can Sou 5s '62	116¼	116¼	116¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115½	115½	115½
2 Can Pac 5s '44	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Can Pac 4½s '46	103	103	103
6 Can Pac [illegible] '60	104	104	104
7 Can Pac 4s prep	92½	92½	92½
1 Ce orf Ga 5s '59 C	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
2 Cen Hud G&E 4½s '65	104	104	104
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	102½	102½	102⅜
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	101½	101½	101½
23 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅝	107½	107½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	78½	78½	78½
1 Cert-td 5½s '48	93	93	93
3 Champ P&F 4½s '50	107	107	107
89 C&O 3½s '46D	96¼	95⅞	95⅞
13 C&O gen 4½s '92	118½	118¼	118¼
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	104	103⅞	103⅞
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	42½	42	42
11 Chi Gt W 4s '49	49⅞	49¼	49⅞
10 Chi I&L 6s '47	38	38	38
5 CM&SP 4½s '89C	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
5 CM&SP 4½s '89E	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
10 CM&SP 4¾s '89	70	70	70
2 CM&SP&Pac 5s '75	37	32¾	33
33 CMSP&Pa 5s 2000	12½	12	12
5 Chi&NW 6½s '36	55⅝	53½	53½
17 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	23⅛	23	23⅛
1 Chi&NW 4¾s 2037	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
5 CRI&P 4½s '52A	24	24	24
1 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	20	20	20
15 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	14⅛	14¼	14¼
12 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	24	24	24
2 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	87	86⅛	86⅛
1 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	104⅜	104¼	104¼
1 Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
9 Ch&WInd 4¼s '62	100¼	100	100¼
6 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	102½	102⅛	102½
7 Childs Co 5s '43	90⅞	89	89
2 CinnGas&E 3¼s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
16 CinUnTer3½s'71gtd	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Cin UnTerm5s'57C	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 CCC&StL 5s '63D	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
13 CCC&StL 4½s '77	95½	95½	95½
1 CleveC Iron 4½s '50	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
11 CleveUnTerm 5½s '72	111	110⅞	111
1 CleveUnTerm 5s '73	107½	107½	107½
9 ClevUnTer4½s '77C	104	103½	104
1 Col F&I 5s '70	92½	92½	92½
2 Col&So 4½s '80	72	72	72
5 Col G 5s '52 May	103⅛	103	103⅛
5 Col G 5s'1961	102	102	102
13 ColyPw&L4s '65	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
82 ComlCredit3¼s '51	96	95¾	95⅞
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
12 ConEdis3¼s '46	103	102⅞	103
3 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106½	106½	106½
10 Con Oil 3½s '51	105¼	105	105
32 Cons Pow 3½s '70	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
1 Cons Pow 3¾s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Cons Pow 3½s '65	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 Cont 5s '43	102	102	102
15 Crane Co 3⅛s '51	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
12 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	93⅝	93	93¼
5 Del P&L 4¼s '69	102	101¾	101¾
1 D&RG 4½s '36	36	36	36
44 D&RG 4s '36	35½	35	35½
5 D&RG West 5s '55	20½	20½	20½
10 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	20¾	20⅝	20¾
6 D&RG W 5s '78	29¼	29	29¼
2 D Moin&FtD 4s'35ct	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
4 Det Ed4s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 DetTTun 4½s '61	114	114	114
10 Det Ed 3½s '66	101⅞	101¾	101¾
3 Duques Lt 3½s '65	103⅝	103¾	103¾
11 Erie rf 5s '67	86½	86	86
2 Erie rf 5s '75	86	85¾	86
7 Erie 1st 4s '96	99	98⅞	99
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	86¾	86¼	86¼
5 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102½	102½	102½
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	18	18	18
20 Fla E Cst 5s '74	18¼	18¼	18¼
4 Fond J & G 4s 82 fld	5½	5½	5½
20 Gen Mot Accept 4s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	94	94	94
28 Goodrich 4¼s '56	98⅞	98½	98¾
5 Goodrich 6s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
16 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103¾	103½	103¾
18 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105	105	105
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	135	135	135
1 Gt Nor 4 s'46 H	110½	110½	110½
10 G Bay & W deb B	13	12¾	12¾
1 GulfMob&N 5½s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	102½	102½	102½
2 GulfSt Util 4½s '46	104⅛	104	104
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98½	98½	98½
15 Hackens Wat 4s '52	106⅝	106¼	106¼
15 Hiram Walker 4¼s '45	101	106⅞	107
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	94¼	94¼	94¼
15 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	47	45½	47
4 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	103	103	103
5 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	78⅞	78¼	78½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	90	90	90
4 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
28 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	94¼	93¾	93¾
6 Int Gt Nor adj 6s'52	16½	16½	16½
2 Int Hydro El 6s '44	81¾	81¾	81¾
7 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	82¼	82	82⅛
15 Int Paper 6s '55	100	99⅞	99⅞
3 Int Paper 5s '47	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	84	84	84
3 Int T&T 4½s '52	69½	69½	69½
3 Int T&T deb 5s '55	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
8 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	102½	102½	102½
18 K C South 3s '50	87	86¾	86¾
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	106½	106½	106½
13 Lac Gas 5½s '53	57	56⅝	57
7 Lac Gas 5s '39	94¼	94	94
5 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	43½	43¼	43¼
22 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	43⅝	43½	43½
10 LehC&N 4½s '54	103⅛	103	103
2 Leh Va Coal6s'38	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
1 Ligget & M 7s '44	130¾	130¾	130¾
11 Ligget & M 5s '51	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
8 Loews 3½s '46	98⅛	98¼	98¼
2 Long Isl Rfg 4s '49	103	103	103
18 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	99⅛	98¾	98¾
11 LouAN 4½s 2003	105	105	105
9 Louis & N 4s '40	108	107⅞	107½
1 Lou & N Mont 4½s '45	112½	112½	112½
10 Marion StShov 6s '47	98⅝	98½	98½
5 McCrory Strs 5s '51	104½	104½	104½
7 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	106⅛	106	106
2 Mich Cen 4s '40	105	104⅞	105
2 Mich Cen 4½s '79	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	103½	103⅜	103⅜
4 M&SL con 5s '34 ct	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
6 M & Et L 4s '49	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 M-K-T 1st 4s '90	91⅛	91	91
11 Mo Pac 5¼s '49	17¼	17	17¼
1 M Pac 5s '77F	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s '78G	45	45	45
15 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23	23	23
5 Mo Pac 5s '81I	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
11 MonWPaPbSv4½s '60	105⅛	105¼	105¼
1 MonWPS6s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
15 Mont Pow 4¾s '66	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
44 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103	103	103
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Newpt & C Bg 4½s '45	110	110	110
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	95	95	95
4 N O Tex&M 5½s '54	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
284 NYC cvt 6s '44	132⅛	130	130
31 NYC rf 5s 2013	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
8 NYC 4½s 2013 A	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞
5 NYC con 4s '98	99⅜	99	99⅜
11 NYC 3¾s '46	102	101⅛	102
26 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	93⅝	93	93⅝
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	99½	99½	99½
27 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	94	94	94
2 NYC&SL4s37	101 30-32	101 30-32	101 30-32
6 NY Dock Co 5s '38	62½	62⅛	62½
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	66½	66½	66½
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 NY Edis 3¼s '66	100	100	100
2 NY Lack &W 4½s '73	108	108	108
3 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	101	101	101
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	51	51	51
3 NYNH&H 4s '55	44	44	44
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
18 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	33¼	33	33¼
1 NY O W gen 4s '55	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
5 NY Steam 6s '47	108	108	108
3 NY Steam 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
3 NY S&W 4½s '37	80	79½	80
5 NY S&W gen 5s '40	52	52	52
5 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	85	85	85
10 NY Tel 4½s '39	108	108	108
2 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	30	30	30
1 Norf & W 4s '96	116	116	116
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	100½	100½	100½
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111½	111¼	111¼
13 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	100½	99⅞	100½
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	105½	105¼	105¼
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75¾	75¾	75¾
7 Ohio Ed24s '65	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
20 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
34 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	102½	101⅞	102½
8 Pac Gas & El 4s '61	106½	106⅛	106¼
4 Pac T&T 3¼sC '66	100½	100½	100½
20 Pan Am 6s '40 ct	50½	50	50½
2 Para Pict 6s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 Park2Lex 6½s '53ct	49	49	49
6 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	104½	104½	104½
5 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105½	105½	105½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	101½	101½	101½
8 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108½	108½	108½
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	105	105	105
14 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
20 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102⅝	102½	102½
10 Pen RR 4s '48 sta	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
9 Pen RR 3⅞s '70	99½	99⅛	99¼
242 Pen RR 3¼s '52	110	109¾	110
3 Peoria & E 1st4s '40	94⅝	97⅜	94¾
6 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	21½	21½	21½
25 Pere Marq 4½s '80	98½	98⅛	98½
45 Pere Marq 4s '56	97½	97½	97½
2 Phila Co 5s '67	105	105	105
1 P El 4½s '67	104 29-32	104 29-32	104 29-32
2 Phil Elec 4s '71	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
11 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
8 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	37⅛	37	37⅛
12 PCC & St L 4½s '77	106⅜	106	106⅜
7 Port GE 4½s '60	64⅛	63¾	64⅛
3 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	83	83	83
7 Postal T&C 5s '53	37	36¼	36¼
1 Potom EP 3¼s '66	102	102	102
5 Rr Stl C 5s '51	97½	97½	97½
4 Pure Oil 4½s '50 xw	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 Purity Bak 5s '48	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
6 Raio Kei 6s '41	115	115	115
2 Readg 4½s '97B	106	106	106
10 Readg Jer C 4s '51	101	101	101
2 Rens & Sara RR 6s '41	112	112	112
30 Repub Stl 5½s '54	126½	126	126
12 Repub Stl 4½s '61	97¾	97⅝	97¾
128 Repub Stl 4½s '50	209	105½	105½
7 Repub Stl 4½s '56	98¼	97½	97½
1 Revere C&B 4¼s '56	104½	104½	104½
11 Rechfi Oil 6s '44A ct	58	57¼	58
5 Rio Gr W col 4s '49	49	48⅝	48⅝
7 Sague P&L 4¼s '66	100¾	100½	100½
2 StL SF 4s '50A	35	35	35
2 StL SF 4s '50A ct	31½	31½	31½
34 StL SW rfg 5s '90	51½	51¼	51½
1 StL SW 2d 4s '89	73½	73½	73½
1 StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 SanAnt PS 6s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
29 Seab AL con 6s '45	22¾	22⅜	22¾
13 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	19	18⅞	19
59 Shell Un 3½s '51	87½	97¼	97⅛
1 Silesian Am 7s '41	72	72	72
15 Skellyy Oil 4s '51	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
14 Socny Vac Oil 3½s '50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 So Belf T&T 5s '41	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
24 Sou Pac 4½s '81	94⅛	93¾	93¾
24 So Pac 4½s '69	94⅝	94	94
3 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
17 So Pac 3¾s '46	100	99⅞	100
27 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	99⅛	98	98
34 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	107½	107	107
4 South Ry 6½s '56	106½	106⅛	106⅛
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
13 South Ry con 5s '94	108⅛	108¼	108¼
15 South Ry gen 4s '56	83¾	83½	83½
5 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	94	94	94
5 SoRy 4s StL '51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
17 SWBel Tel 3½s '64	103⅞	103½	103⅞
14 Stand NJ 3s '61	97⅛	96¾	97⅛
1 Studeb 6s cvt '45	149	149	149
1 T RR A StL 4s '53	108	108	108
18 Tex Corp 3½s '51	102¼	102	102
3 Tex&Pac 5s '80D	104	104	104
5 Third Ave 5s '37	101	101	101
5 Third Ave 4s '60	69	68⅝	68⅝
1 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 UnElLt&P 5s'57	105½	105¼	105¼
11 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113⅝	113½	113½
4 Un Pac 3½s '70	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¼	107¼	107¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
8 Un Pac 3½s'71	96½	96½	96½
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	102	101¾	101¾
6 U S Rub 5s '47	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
4 Utah P & L 5s '44	105	105	105
1 Uti P & L 5½s '47	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
14 Util P & L 5s '59	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
6 Vanadium 5s '41	108⅛	108	108
4 Vertient Sug 7s '422ct	29¼	28½	29¼
11 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103	102⅞	103
4 Wabash rf 5½s '75	43	42½	43
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	102	102	102
2 Wabash 2d 5s '39	96	96	96
5 Wabash 5s '80 D	42¼	42¼	42¼
27 Wabash 5s '76 B	42	42	42
11 Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct	12½	12½	12½
2 Walworth 6s '55	99½	99½	99½
3 Walworth 4s '55	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
8 Warner Br 6s '39	97	96	96
2 West Pen P 4s '61H	107½	107½	107½
11 West Pen P 3½s '66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
30 West Md 4s '52	101	100⅞	101
6 West Pac 5s '46 asd	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
2 West Un col 5s '38	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
8 West Un 5s '60	106⅛	106	106⅛
3 W Shore 4s 2361	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3 Wh & L Erie 4s '66D	105	105	105
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 White Sew M 6s '40	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
9 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101	100¾	101
22 Youngst S&T 4s '61	101	100½	101
8 Youngst S&T 3½s '51	156	155½	155½
Foreign Bonds			
11 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	92⅝	92½	92⅝
3 Agr Bank Col 6s '479	27	26⅞	27
5 Antiquia 7s '45B	15½	15½	15½
8 Argentine 4½s'71	98	97¾	97¾
9 Argen 6s 57A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6 Arg6ssf'59Jun	100 29-32	100 29-32	100 29-32
3 Arg 6s 58B	100 29-32	100 29-32	100 29-32
10 Arg sf 6s 1960 May	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Arg6s1961Feb	101¾	101 22-32	101 22-32
2 Arg 6s 961 May	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6 Arg 5½s '62	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
5 Aust 5s '57	105⅛	105	105
6 Aust 4½s '56	100	99⅞	99⅞
9 Brazil 6½s '26-57	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
5 Brazil6½s'27-57	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	44	44	44
2 Brisbane 5s '57	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Brisbane 5s '58	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Buenos A 6½s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Buen A 4⅝s '77	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
12 Buen A 4¼s4½sAg '76	78	78	78
3 Buen A 4¾s4⅞s Ap '76	78½	78½	78½
3 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	79	79	79
16 Canada 5s '52	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
12 Canada 4s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Canada 3¼s '61	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	19¼	19¼	19¼
6 Chile 6s '60	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
4 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	36½	36⅜	36⅜
28 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	36¾	36½	36¾
5 Copenhag 5s '52	100	100	100
29 Cuba 5½s '45	57	56¾	56¾
5 Cuba 4½s '49	99	99	99
2 Denmark 6s '42	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Denmark 5½s '55	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8 Denmark 4½s '62	99⅝	99½	99⅝
2 Dom 2nd 5½s '69	81	81	81
4 Finland 6s '45	107	107	107
1 Fram I Dev 7½s '42	108	108	108
4 French 7½s '41	117⅜	117⅛	117⅛
1 Ger C2Agr Bk 7s '50	42¼	42¼	42¼
28 Ger Gov Intl 5½s '65	24½	24¼	24⅜
1 Ger Gov 5½s '65unstpd	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1 Gt Con ElPJap26½s '50	89½	89½	89½
3 Italy 7s 1951	88	87⅞	87⅞
1 Mend Mun 6½s '54	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2 Met Wat 5½s '50	101	101	101
1 Mex sf 5s asd '45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
9 Milan City 6½s '52	76	75	75
3 Minas Ger 6½s '58	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
3 Minas Ger 6½s '59	29	29	29
1 N S Wales 5s '58	102½	102½	102½
1 Norway 4¼s '65	101	101	101
4 Norway 6s '44	106½	106⅜	106⅜
2 Norway 4½s '56	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
13 Pana 5s '63A sta asd	70¾	70½	70½
9 Pernamb 7s '47	28	28	28
2 Peru 1st 6s '60	24	24	24
2 Peru 2d 6s 1961	24	24	24
2 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Prussia 6s '52	19½	19½	19½
1 Rhine Westph 6s '52	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	30	30	30
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	28½	28½	28½
2 Roumania Inst 7s '59	33	33	33
7 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
5 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	94½	94½	94½
8 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	28	28	28
8 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	31¼	31¼	31¼
2 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
1 Toyko El Lt 6s '53	78	78	78
2 Tyrol HyEl P 7s '52	90½	90⅛	90½
1 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	89	89	89
5 Uruguay 6s '60	66⅝	66½	66⅝
4 Warsaw City 7s '58	39½	39⅜	39½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 5,863,000; previous day, 34,960,000; week ago, 10,589,000; year ago, 7,061,000; two years ago, 7,003,000; Jan. 1 to date, 831,-206,000; year ago, 993,123,000; two years ago, 755,077,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Utah Apex Mining Is to Merge With Utah Delaware Co.

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—Stockholders of the Utah Apex Mining Company voted here to merge with the Utah Delaware Mining Company to form the National Tunnel & Mines Company for operation of copper, lead and zinc mines in Utah and California.

Officers chosen were Frederick Laist, New York, president; J. O. Elton, Salt Lake City, vice-president; E. O. Sowerwine, Westfield, N. J., secretary and treasurer; A. D. Hunter, Salt Lake City, assistant secretary. On the directorship will be Robert E. Dwyer, Montclair, N. J.; R. F. Haffenreffer, Bristol, R. I., president of Utah Apex; R. F. Haffenreffer 3d, Bristol; William Wraith, Great Neck, L. I.; Mr. Laist and Mr. Elton.

Utah Delaware is wholly owned by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Utah Apex is incorporated under Maine laws. National Tunnel & Mines will become owner of all properties and assets of the constituent corporations.

The new corporation will have an authorized capitalization of 1,056,400 shares without par value, of which 528,200 shares will be issued to the stockholders of Utah Apex, share for share, and 328,000 to the holders of outstanding shares of Utah Delaware, Inc., the International Smelting and Refining Company, a subsidiary of Anaconda. The remaining 200,000 shares will be issued in conversion of the same number of partly paid shares of the Utah Delaware Mining Company, for which the Anaconda Company has subscribed at the rate of $5 a share, or a total of $1,000,000, of which $1 a share, or $200,000, has been paid.

Properties of the two companies were shut down in 1932 because of low price of metals. The agreement proposed construction of a 22,000-foot drainage and transportation tunnel through the joint properties. The cost of tunnel construction was estimated at $650,000.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged Week of March 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged during the week ending March 6 as compared with the preceding week, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The all-commodity index for the week stands at 86.1 per cent of the 1926 average. It is 0.8 per cent above the corresponding week of February and 8.0 per cent above that of March 7, 1936.

Although the level of nine of the 10 major groups of commodities changed during the week, the fluctuations in all cases were slight. Farm products, hides and leather products, metals and metal products, building materials, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities advanced. Foods, fuel and lighting materials, and chemicals and drugs declined. Textile products remained unchanged at last week's level.

The index for the group "all commodities other than farm products" was unchanged at 84.9, showing that non-agricultural commodity prices were steady. Compared with a month ago and a year ago prices of commodities exclusive of farm products are up by .8 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively.

Industrial commodity prices, measured by the index of "all commodities other than farm products and foods," rose .1 per cent to a level which is 1.2 per cent above a month ago. Compared with a year ago industrial commodity prices are up 7 per cent:

Commodity groups—	Mar. 6 1937	Feb. 27 1937	Mar. 7 1936	Mar. 9 1935
All commodities	86.1	86.1	79.7	79.6
Farm products	91.6	91.4	77.7	80.0
Foods	86.3	86.7	81.4	82.1
Hides & leather pdts	103.4	103.2	95.7	86.4
Textile products	76.9	76.9	70.4	69.3
Fuel & lighting mat's	77.7	77.8	77.3	73.8
Metals & metal prod's	92.2	92.0	86.0	85.1
Building materials	94.1	93.7	85.0	85.0
Chemicals & drugs	87.1	87.5	79.4	81.6
Housefurnishing goods	89.6	89.4	82.7	82.0
Miscellaneous	77.3	77.2	68.2	69.8
Raw materials	88.2	88.1	77.9	*
Semi-manufactured articles	86.6	86.5	74.7	*
Finished products	85.4	85.4	81.6	*
All commodities other than farm products	84.9	84.9	80.1	79.4
All commodities other than farm products and foods	84.5	84.4	79.0	77.5

*Not computed.

Boston Stocks

Mar. 13, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
5.00	Bos Elevated	66¾	66¾	66¾	67
..	Bos & Me pr pf	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛	52
..	B & M st A pf	18	17½	17½	18¼
..	B & M st B pf	22	22	22	21
..	Copper Range	15	15	15	15
..	East Gas & Fuel	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
1.50	East G&F pr pf	71	70½	71	71⅜
8.00	Edison Elec	145	145	145	145
..	Isle Royale	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅜
..	Maine Cent	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	16½
1.50a	Mergenthaler	50	50	50	50
..	Narr Rac A	6½	6½	6½	5⅝
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	133½	133½	133½	133½
..	North Butte	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅝
3.50a	Old Colony	27	27	27	27
1.15a	Old Dominion	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
.40	Shawmut Assoc	16½	16½	16½	16½
..	Suburb Elec	3	3	3	3¼
..	Un Cop L&M	89c	85c	89c	89c
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	89	88¾	89	88¾
..	Utah M & T	2	1⅞	2	2

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 11: Receipts, $41,384,752; expenditures, $17,924,-652; balance, $1,672,519,047. Customs receipts for the month, $20,681,656. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,938,-245,735; expenditures, $5,045,429,534 (including $2,001,982,923 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,107,-183,800. Gross debt, $34,747,723,232, a decrease of $1,760,112 under the previous day. Gold assets, $11,489,369,055, including $258,162,858 of inactive gold.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat	Fri
Advances	270	285
Declines	327	424
Unchanged	190	202
Total Issues	787	911

Retail Price-Fixing Declared Unsound by Dry Goods Executive

Consumers of the nation would be placed at the mercy of manufacturers so far as the retail prices of trade-marked good are concerned if there is enactment of the Tydings-Miller bill by Congress, Channing E. Sweitzer, managing-director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, told retail distribution students of the Massachusetts University recently.

Amendment of the bill was urged by Mr. Sweitzer, as proposed by his association, to limit the sale of trade-marked goods to not less than the actual net delivered cost of the merchandise, "when such contracts or agreements are lawful as applied to intrastate transactions."

"The adoption of this amendment," Mr. Sweitzer said, "would remove from the scope of this bill the economic evils of price fixing to consumers, would abolish predatory and destructive price cutting, would enable retailers to operate their businesses without unwarranted dictation and interference by manufacturers and would protect the consumer from exorbitant and unfair prices in the purchase of all goods coming within the scope of this proposed law and the various state statutes which it is intended to legalize on goods sold in interstate commerce.

"It is to be hoped that the buying public will be spared the evils of retail price fixing, especially in view of the fact that absolute price fixing provisions and devices in the defunct NRA proved to be economically unsound."

About 150 bills affecting retailing have been introduced in the present session of Congress, Mr. Sweitzer added.

Mr. Sweitzer termed the new Patman bill, which would forbid manufacturers from engaging in retailing, and conversely retailers in manufacturing, "unwarranted infringement upon the rights of individuals which would deprive consumers generally of the privilege of purchasing goods from long-recognized and established channels."

He declared the Copeland bill, which seeks to prohibit the adulteration, misbranding and misrepresenation of foods, drugs, cosmetics and therapeutic devices and vests in the Department of Agriculture the authority to carry out its provisions, is a "vast improvement" over the original measure introduced three or four years ago.

Moisture Reports Lower Wheat Values

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP)—With beneficial moisture reported in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas, Chicago wheat prices underwent material new setbacks early today. Liverpool wheat quotations were somewhat lower than due.

Opening 1 cent to 1⅜ down, May 1.34¼-⅜, July 1.17¼-½, Chicago wheat futures then showed little change. Corn started unchanged to ⅜ higher, May 1.08-08¼, July 1.04, and afterward receded.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Central Pw Co 6% pf	$1.50	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
do 7% pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Irregular				
Hoover Ball & Bearing Co	30c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Stock				
Rath Packing	50%	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Increased				
Merck & Co	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Resumed				
Col Fuel & Iron	$1	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Initial				
Barker Br pf, n	68¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Regular				
Amer C & Body	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Amer Hard Rub pf	$2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Badg P. & Hdw S	50c	Q	Apr. 1	....
Bell Tel of Pa 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Burt (FN) Co Ltd.	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Do 7% pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Canada Life Assur Co (Toronto, Ont)	$5	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Central Frank Process Co 7% 1st pr	$1.75	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 31
Do 7% 2d pr	$1.75	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 31
Chi Towel $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Cleveland Elec Illum Co. $4.50 pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Concord G 7% pf	87½c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Conn Gen Life Ins Co.	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Coronet Phosphate	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Crown Cork & C Co. Ltd.	20c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Dominion Sec Corp	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
do 5% pf	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
First Nat Bank (Phila, Pa.)	$4	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gen Reinsur'nce Cp	50c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Jenkins Bros. (N. J.) pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 19
Kellogg Switchboard Supply	15c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 12
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 12
[illegible] Co n'	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
New Hampshire Fire Ins	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Novadel Agene Cp	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Security Storage	$1.25	Q	Apr. 10	
Skelly Oil Co. 6% pf.	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 5
Sou. Franklin Proc. Co. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 27
Stix, Baer & Fuller Co. 7% pf	43¾c	Q	June 30	June 15
Stroock (S) & Co.	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Torrington Co	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Western Mass. Co	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Wh Rock Min Sprg	35c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Do 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Do 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	7.74	7.74	7.73	7.74	+.09
May	7.75	7.76	7.73	7.75	+.08
July	7.74	7.76	7.72	7.75	+.09
Octomer	7.42	7.44	7.41	7.44	+.07

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	14.34	14.38	14.28	14.38	+.08
May	13.88	13.96	13.87	13.95	+.06
July	13.68	13.75	13.68	13.75	+.07
Oct.	13.19	13.24	13.19	13.23	+.06
Dec.	13.12	13.15	13.09	13.14	+.07
Jan.	13.17	13.17	13	13.15	+.07

Spots 14.54 up 7 points.

More Telephones in Use

NEW YORK (AP)—General Telephone Corp. reported for its subsidiaries a gain of 2334 company-owned telephones in February compared with a gain of 1959 in February, 1936.

Associated Gas & Electric

NEW YORK—For the month of February, Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 359,212,267 units (kwh). This is an increase of 39,892,300 units, or 12.5 per cent above February of 1936.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	16.95	17.23	16.95	17.23	+.28
Sept.	17.50	1761	17.50	17.56	+.23

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50	Acme Wire Vtc (2a)	50	50	50
200	Air Invest	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	81	81	81
100	Allen Indus (1)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
100	Alles & Fisher	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
350	Alum Co Am	163	161½	163
1300	Alum Ltd	128	122½	127½
100	Am Airlines	28	28	28
100	Am Cit P&L B (.20e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	32	31¾	31⅞
2100	Am Gas & El (1.40)	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞
400	Am Gen (½e)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
300	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
100	Am Mfg (3e)	42	41	41⅜
1600	Am Maracaibo	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
50	Am Pot & Ch (2½e)	44½	41½	41½
9300	Rm Sup Power	2¼	2⅛	2¼
200	Am Thread pf (¼)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Anch Post F	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Ang Wupp (.20a)	7½	7½	7½
100	Apex Elec (1e)	37¼	37¼	37¼
200	Arctur Rad Tube	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
500	Ark Nat Gas	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
4800	Ark Nat Gas A	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
10	Ark Pow & Lt pf (7)	93¾	93¾	93¾
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	13½	13½	13½
1200	Ashland O&R (.40)	7⅝	7½	7⅝
1700	As G&El A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20	As G&El war	5-32	5-32	5-32
200	As G&El pf	26	26	26
600	Atl Cst Fish	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
410	Atl Cst Line (2¼e)	54½	53	54½
700	Atlas Corp war	3½	3⅜	3⅜
100	Atlas Ply (⅜g)	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1900	Austin Silver M	3⅛	2⅞	3
200	Auto V Mach (½)	9½	9	9½
130	Axton Fis A (3.20)	39½	38	39½
100	Babcock & Wil (2g)	154	152	154
1800	Baldwin Bond rts	4	4	4
8500	Barium Sta Stl	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
100	Bell Aircraft	16¼	16¼	16¼
200	Bellanca Airc	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2000	Berkey & Gay Furn	3⅛	3	3
1200	Berkey & Gay F war	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Bickfords (1.20)	15½	15⅜	15⅜
400	Bliss EW	23⅛	22½	23⅛
100	Blue Ridge (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
100	Blumenthal (S)	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1200	Bourjois (¾e)	7	6½	6⅞
300	Bower R Bear (½g)	30½	30¼	30¼
50	Bowm Bilt H 1pf	27½	27½	27½
200	Bowm Hilt H 2pf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Braz T&L (.40g)	27⅛	26¾	27⅛
400	Brill A	15⅛	15	15½
300	Brill B	5⅞	5¾	5¾
80	Brillo Mfg	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 00	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
250	Bunk Hill & S(1g)	145	141½	143
100	Cab El Prod vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Can Ind Alc A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1000	Can Marc Wire	2	2	2
1400	Carib Syn	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2300	Carnegie Metals	3⅛	3	3
300	Carter J W (.20g)	11	11	11
100	Casco Prod (2⅜g)	31	31	31
400	Catalin Am (.40e)	9½	9¼	9¼
100	Celluloid	13¾	13¾	13¾
50	Celluloid pf	54	54	54
30	Celluloid 1pf	101	101	101
700	Cen & Sw Ut	4⅝	4½	4½
500	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	6½	16½	16½
500	Cen St El	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
25	Cen St El 6pf	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
700	Centrif P (.40)	5⅜	5¼	5¼
50	Chesebro (4a)	113	113	113
100	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	71	71	71
200	Chief Cons	1⅞	1¾	1¾
12200	Cities Service	4⅛	4	4
400	Cit Serv pf	49¾	49¼	49¾
100	C & Sub Homes (.30)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	City Aut Spg (.15g)	13¼	13	13
600	Claude Neon Lts	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Cleve Tract	10¾	10⅛	10¾
400	Club Al Utenu	2	1⅞	2
100	Colon Develop	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Colo Fuel & I war	20¾	20½	20¾
200	Colts Pat F (?g)	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛
1300	Colum O&G (.20e)	9⅛	9	9
800	Comw Distr (.10e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Comwlth & So war	⅛	¼	¼
25	Comm Pw&Lt 1pf	49	49	49
50	Comm Pub Svc (1a)	28	28	28
100	Comm Wat Svc	1¾&	1¾	1¾
100	Compo Sh M (1)	16	16	16
1200	Cons Airc	32¼	31⅝	31⅞
100	Cons Biscuit (.60	8	8	8
1500	Cons Cop Min	9½	9⅜	9½
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	78	78	78
200	Cons Ret Strs	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
3900	Cons Stl Corp	17¼	16¾	17
300	Cons Gas Util	4	4	4
100	Cont Roll & Stl	23¼	23¼	23¼
1100	Cooper-Bess	30½	29⅞	30⅛
100	Coop-Bss pr pf (½g)	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
300	Cord Corp	4¾	4⅝	4¾
300	Corroon & Rey	7	7	7
100	Cor&Rey pf A	92	92	92
400	Cosden Oil Me	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
100	Cosden Oil Me pf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
100	Courtaulds (.364e)	12½	12½	12½
100	Creole Pet (½e)	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
100	Crocker Wh (.10e)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
3100	Croft Brewing	1⅛	1	1
800	Crown C Pet (.06e)	2½	2⅜	2½
600	Crown Drug (.10g)	4⅜	4¼	4¼
9200	Cusi Mex	½	⅜	½
100	Dan Reeves (½)	7	7	7
40	Dennison Mfg 1pf	72	72	72
100	Derby Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Detroit Gr Ir (.80e)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1100	Domin St & Coal	26½	25⅞	25⅞
300	Duro Test Cp (.10g)	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜
1300	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	25¼	25	25
200	East Gas & F	7⅝	7½	7⅝
400	Easy Wash MB (½a)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
6200	El Bond & Sh	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	81½	81½	81½
300	El Pow As A (¼e)	7¼	7	7
100	El & L opt war	10	10	10
200	Elect Sh pf (6h)	94	94	94
50	Emp G & F 7pf	76	76	76
25	Emp G & F 6pf	71	71	71
100	Ems D & Eq (¼g)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
500	Europ El deb rts	¾	¾	¾
1500	Evans Walo	3⅛	2⅞	3
250	Evans Wallo pf	45	43½	43½
600	Ex-cello A&T (.20g)	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛
100	Falstaff Brew (1½e)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Ferro Enam (⅛g)	41½	41½	41½
700	Fidelio Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
40	Fire As Phil (2a)	79	78	78
1600	Fisk Rub	17½	17⅛	17¼
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.181e)	7½	7½	7½
150	Froedt G cv pf (1.20)	18½	18¼	18¼
300	Gen Alloys	5	4⅞	5
900	Gen Fireprfg (.40a)	22	21⅝	21⅝
1200	Gen Invest	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Gen O Adv pf (1½k)	94	94	94
200	Gen Tel (¼g)	20¾	20½	20½
2500	Gen T & Rub	35	34⅛	35
60	Gen T&R A pf (6)	106	105	106
100	Gilbert (AC) (⅜e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
800	Glen Alden (1½e)	12½	12⅜	12½
100	Gorh Mfg vtc (1a)	24	24	24
1200	Grand Nat Films	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Grand Rap V (1)	16¼	16¼	16¼
600	Gray Tel P S (1)	17	16½	16½
60	Gt Atl&P nv (6a)	107	106	106½
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	126	126	126
500	Greenf T&D	14½	14⅛	14⅛
200	Groc Str Prod	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Gulf Oil (¼g)	58½	58	58
100	Hall Lamp (.40e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
400	Hartman Tob	2⅞	2¾	2¾
600	Hearn Dp St (1.65g)	16⅞	16¾	16¾
1900	Hecla Min (.20g)	23⅞	23¼	23½
100	Helena Rubin n	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
250	Hires A (2)	39	38¾	39
100	Holling Gld (.65a)	14½	14⅛	14½
2300	Hud Bay M&S (1)	37⅞	36⅞	37⅛
200	Hygrade Fd	4⅞	4¾	4¾
1000	Ill P&L $6 pf	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝
700	Imj Oil Can (½a)	23⅝	23¼	23¼
300	Ind Ter Ill A	4¼	4⅛	4¼
100	Ind Ter Ill B	4¼	4¼	4¼
650	Ins Co N Am (2a)	68¾	67	68¾
100	Ind Hyd El A war	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Internat Pet (1½a)	37	36⅞	37
100	Inter Prod	7	7	7
1400	Inter Util B	2	2	2
300	Inter Vitamin (½)	7	6¾	6¾
100	Inters Hos (2½)	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
200	Invest Roy (.06a)	¾	¾	¾
120	Int2Firem vtc	24	24	24
200	Irving Ch (1)	15	15	15
400	Jacobs Co (1)	16⅛	16	16
10	Jer Cen P&L 6 pf (6)	87	87	87
100	Jones & Lau Stl	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
100	Ken Rad T (¾e)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
2700	Kingston Prod (.40)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1500	Kingston Prod rt	¾	11	¾
600	Kirby Pet (.20e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
25	Koppers Co pf (6)	109½	109½	109½
100	Krueger Brew (1a)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Lake Shore M (4)	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
400	Lakey Fdy & M	7⅜	7¼	7¼
100	Lehigh C&N (.30a)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
300	Leonard Oil	1⅞	1¾	1¾
200	Lion Oil (1)	17¾	17¾	17¾
500	Locke Stl Ch (.80a)	16¼	16⅛	16¼
2300	Lockheed Airc	14⅜	14	14⅛
800	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
2900	Long Is Lt	5	5	5
50	Long Is L pf B (6)	78	78	78
1100	Louis L & E (.40)	13¼	13	13¼
100	Lucky Tiger	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Lynch Corp (2a)	39	39	39
800	McWill Dredg (2)	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝
200	Majestic Radio & Tel	4½	4½	4½
100	Mangel Strs	8½	8½	8½
100	Massey Harris	13½	13½	13½
100	Master Elec (1)	22½	22½	22½
500	Merritt-C & S	8¼	8	8
2500	Mesabi Iron	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
100	Metal Textile (.30e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1000	Mich Bumper	2¾	2⅝	2¾
900	Michigan G & O	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞
4900	Michigan Sug	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1000	Mid St Pet A vtc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1400	Mid St Pet B vtc	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Midland Stl (2)	22½	22½	22½
200	MidWestAbras (.10e)	4⅛	4	4⅛
1000	Midwest Oil	14⅜	14⅜	14½
1300	Mining Corp Can	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
500	Minn M & M (.40g)	38½	38⅛	38⅛
100	Mock J Voeh (.15g)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
300	Molybdenum	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
2500	Moody In pt pf (3)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
500	Mount Prod (.60)	7	6¾	6¾
100	Mueller Brass (1a)	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
200	Nat Aut F vtc (½g)	37	37	37
900	Nat Bellas Hess	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Nat Gyp A (2½e)	86½	86	86½
300	Nat Invest	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
18500	Nat Leather	2⅛	1⅞	2
200	Nat Rub Mch (.20e)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2300	Nat Service	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	Nat Service pf	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
200	Nat Sug Ref (2)	25½	25⅜	25½
100	Nat Trans (¾e)	11	11	11
100	Nat Un Rad	3	3	3
900	Nehi Corp	55	52	55
200	Neptue Met A (.60e)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	NEPA 6% cum pf (6)	86	86	86
250	NJ Zinc (2a)	93⅝	93½	93½
300	Newmont Min (⅜g)	131	129	131
50	NY & Hon Ros (⅜g)	32	32	32
10	NY P&L 7pf (7)	114½	114½	114½
25	NY Tel pf (6½)	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
100	NY Transit (.30a)	5	5	5
1700	Niag Hud Pow	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
50	Niag Hud Pw 1pf	92	91	91
500	Niag Hud Pw A war	½	½	½
100	Niag Hud Pw pf B	110	105	110

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Niles-Bem-P (⅛g)	43½	43½	43½
600	Nipissing Mns (⅛g)	3	2⅞	3
1400	Noma Elec (.40g)	7⅝	7½	7⅝
500	No Am Lt & Pw	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Nor St P A	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
100	No'west End (⅛g)	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	32	32	32
200	Okla Nat Gas	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
50	Okla Nat Gas pf	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
25	Okla N G cv p pf(6)	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
100	Oldetyme Dist	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Overseas Sec (.30g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Pac G&E 1 pf (1½)	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
400	Pac Tin spec (2a)	52⅝	50⅞	50⅞
100	Pan-Am Air (1)	67	67	67
1300	Pantepec Oil	7	6⅞	6⅞
300	Penin Tel (⅛g)	30⅝	30	30⅝
1500	Penn Traffic (15g)	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
1700	Pennroad (⅛e)	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Pa Gas & El A (1½)	15	15	15
50	Pa P&L 7 pf (7)	110	109⅞	109⅞
1500	Phoenix Sec	10⅞	10	10⅞
100	Pierce Govern (½e)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
200	Pioneer Gold (.30g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8⅝	8½	8½
200	Pitts Forg	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1g)	142	142	142
100	Plough (1.20)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1000	Powdrell&Alex (.60)	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞
600	Premier Gld (.12a)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
1800	Propper McCall	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Prosperity B (1¼e)	17⅛	17	17⅛
100	Prov Gas (.80)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
30	P S Ind $7 pr pf	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
25	Pug Sd P 5 pf (1¼k)	80	80	80
200	Pug Sd P 6 pf	42⅝	42	42
200	Pyrene (.90e)	12⅝	12½	12⅝
50	Quebec Pow (1)	22	22	22
25	Rwy & Lgt Sec 1.55e)	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
100	Raytheon Mfg vtc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	42	42	42
1100	Reiter-Fost	1½	1⅜	1½
200	Reliance E&E (⅛g)	29⅛	29	29⅛
100	Reybarn Inc (⅛e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Reynolds Inv	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1200	Rice Stix D Gd (⅛g)	12⅝	12⅜	12½
200	Richmond Rad	6⅝	6½	6½
100	Root Pet (1)	10	10	10
300	Rustless I & S	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
400	Ryerson & Haynes	7⅛	7	7
200	St Anth Gold	¼	¼	¼
1700	St Regis Pap	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
200	Schiff Co (3)	40½	40½	40½
50	Scoville Mfg (½g)	53½	53½	53½
100	Sec Corp Gen	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Segal Lock	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Seiberling Rub	7	7	7
100	Selby Shoe (2)	29	29	29
1200	Selected Indus	3¾	3½	3¾
300	Sel In (al ctf) (5½)	100½	100	100
400	Sel Ind r pf (5½)	97¼	97	97
2300	Seton Leather (½e)	12⅞	12	12¾
200	Seversky Airc	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
700	Shattuck Denn	24⅛	24	24⅛
100	Shaw W&P (.80)	29	29	29
100	Sherwin-Wms (4)	154¾	153	154¾
20	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
300	Simmons Hardw &2P	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	Sonotone (.10e)	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	So Col Pow A	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Soss Mfg (½)	7½	7⅜	7½
100	South Pipe (.20g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Span & Gen	½	½	½

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Spencer Chains (.60)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Stahl Meyer	4	4	4
200	Stand Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Stand Dredg	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	St Oil Ohio (1)	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛
75	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	104	104	104
4400	St Pow&Lt	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝
100	Stand Prod (¼g)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
4600	Stand Sil-Lead (.04e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Stand St Sprg (2⅜e)	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜
500	Starrett Corp vtc	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
700	Sterling Inc (.20)	6	5⅞	6
100	Sterling Brew (⅛e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Sterling Al Pr (⅛e)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
50	Stetson (JB) (⅛g)	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
100	Schroeck & Co (⅛g)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
300	Stutz Mot Am	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1400	Sunday Oil (.05g)	4⅛	4	4⅛
200	Sunday O cv pf (.1⅛g)	40	40⅛	40⅛
900	Sunshine Mng (3)	20	20	20
300	Taggart	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
(60)	Tampa El 2.24)	37	37	37
180	Tastyeast A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2200	Taylor Dist (.30)	5⅛	5	5⅛
4100	Technicolor (½e)	23⅞	21⅞	22⅞
200	Tech-Hugh G (.40a)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Texon Oil (.60)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
50	Thew Shovel (⅛e)	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
200	Tilo Roof	17⅛	17	17
100	Tishman Real	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞
100	Tob Prod Exp (.15e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
800	Tom MooreDist (⅛a)	6	5⅝	6
700	Tonopah Min (.06e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Trans-Lux (.20)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Tri-Cont war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600	Tubize Chat	27½	26⅞	26⅞
100	Tubize Chat A (1g)	71	71	71
600	Tung-Sol Lamp	8	7⅞	8
200	Tung Sol pf (.80)	11⅛	11	11
2400	Twin Coach (.140e)	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛
100	Unexcelled Mfg	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Unit Chem	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	Unit Corp war	1½	1⅜	1⅜
3500	United Gas	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛
700	Unit Gas war	3⅛	3	3⅛
200	Unit Gas pf (7)	117	116¾	117
1100	Un Lt & Pow A	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
100	Un Prof Sh (.10e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Un Shipyds B	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Unit Shoe M	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
100	U S&I Sec pf (1¼k)	92½	92½	92½
700	U S Foil B (1)	16⅝	16	16
6400	U S Lines pf	4⅛	4	4⅛
600	U S Rub Recl	12¼	12	12
100	Unit Verde Ext 1e)	4	4	4
2700	Unit Wall Paper	5	4⅞	4⅞
2000	Utah Apex M	6	5⅞	6
600	Util Power & Lt	1	1	1
200	Util & Ind pf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Venez Mex Oil	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1600	Venezuel Pet	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Walker Min	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Wayne Knit Mills	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
500	Wayne Pump (1g)	43⅛	43	43
1400	Wellington Oil	11⅛	11	11⅛
100	Wenw'rth Mf (1.20a)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1100	West Va C & C	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞
300	West Air Exp (⅛e)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	West Auto Sup a (4)	87	87	87
300	Wil-Low Caf pf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Willson Prod (1)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
100	Wilson Jones (2½e)	54	54	54
100	Wolvrine Tube (.40a)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
900	Wright Harg (.40a)	7½	7⅜	7½
100	YoungStlDoor (½g)	78	78	78
5200	Yukon Gold (.13e)	4⅝	4½	4½

New York Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
16 Ala Pow 5s'46	105½	105	105
3 Ala Pow 4½s'67	86	85¾	86
1 Ala Pow 5s'56	99	99	99
1 Alumin Co 5s'52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
17 Am G&E 5s2028	106	105¾	106
6 Am P&L 6s 2016	98	97½	97½
1 Am Seat 6s'46 stp	107	107	107
1 Appal El Pw 5s'56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
16 Ark Lou Gas 4s'51	100½	100¼	100½
100 Ark P&L 5s'56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
20 As Elec 4½s'53	58½	57½	58½
6 As G&E 5½s'38 IC	72½	72½	72½
5 As G&E 5s'50	56	55⅛	56
2 As G&E 5½s'77	61	61	61
6 As G&E 5's68	54½	53	54½
2 As G&E 4½s'48	55	55	55
13 As G&E 4½s'49C	54⅛	53½	54⅛
5 As T&T 5½s'55A	89⅛	88	89⅛
6 Baldw Loc 6s'38 ww	218	214	218
2 Baldw L 6s'38 xw	202	202	202
14 Baldw L 6s'xk stp	205	201½	205
10 Bell Tel Can 5s'55A	113	112¾	113
2 Bell Tl Can 5s'57 B	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
2 Birm El 4½s'68	91	91	91
2 Can Nor P 5s'53	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Can Pac 6s'42	110	110	110
19 Caro P&L 5s'56	104	103½	104
1 Cen Illl P S 5s 56 E	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Cen Ill P S 5s'68G	102¼	102¼	102¼
13 Cen Ill PS 4½s'67F	99	98	98
9 Cen P&L 5s'56	91¾	91½	91½
9 Cen St El 5½s'54	64	63¾	64
1 Cen St El 5s '48	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Cen St P&L 5½s'53	66	66	66
5 Chi Dist E 4½s'70	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Chi & Ill Mid R4½'56A	97	97	97
1 Chi Pn Tool 5½s'42	102	102	102
2 Chi Ry cod 5s'27	73½	73½	73½
1 Cin St Ry 6s'55B	102½	102½	102½
4 Cities Ser 5s'66	72¼	71½	72¼
38 Cities Ser 5s'50	73	71¾	73
18 Cit S Gas 5½s'42	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
7 Cit S G Pipe 6s'43	103⅛	103	103
5 Cit S Pow 5½s'52	72⅛	72	72
2 Comw'l Ed 5s'54 B	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
19 Comw'l Ed 4s'81 F	105	104½	104⅝
11 Comw'l Ed 3¾s'65 H	101¾	101	101¾
5 Comw'l Sub 5½s'48 A	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Commun P&L 5s'57	84	84	84
11 CommunPub Sv 5s'60 A	90½	99⅞	99½
3 Con G Balt 4½s'54	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 Con Gas Ut 6s'43 st	93¼	93¼	93¼
33 Cont G&E 5s'58 A	91	90½	90½
1 Crucible St 5s'40	103	103	103
2 Denver G&E 5s'49	109½	109½	109½
2 Det C Gas 6s'47 A	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Det C Gas 5s'50 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 Det Int Br 7s'52 ctf	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Dix Gulf G 6½s'37	101½	101½	101½
10 East G&F 4s'56A	89⅞	89½	89½
30 EdisEl Illum 3½s'65	103	102½	103
3 Elec P&L 5s 2030	86¼	86	86¼
15 Empire Dis E 5s'52	100	100	100
2 Emp O&R 5½s'42	88½	88½	88½
2 Fed Water 5½s'54	85	85	85
2 Fstone Cot M 5s'48	104	104	104
2 Fstone Tire 5s'42	104¾	104½	104¾
17 Fla P&L 5s'54	93	92¾	92¾
7 Gatin P 5s'56	101½	101¼	101½
1 Gatin P 6s'41 B	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s'56	91	91	91
8 Gen W Wk 5s'43A	91½	90¼	91½
11 GecPow5s'67	96¼	96	96¼
1 GeoP&L5s'78	77	77	77
9 Glen Ald Coal 4s'65	81½	80	80
1 Hous Gulf G 6½s '43	98	98	98
2 Heller, W. & Co 4s '46	100	100	100
4 Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	107	107	107
11 Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	99⅛	98¼	98¼
13 Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	98½	98⅛	98⅛
4 Ill Pow&L 6s '53	104½	104½	104½
6 Ind El 6s '47	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
4 Ind El 6½s '53B	106¼	106	106
5 Ind E 5s '51 C	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Int P Sec 7s '52 F	75	75	75
2 Int P Sec 6½s'55C	69	69	69
13 Int Sec Am 5s '47	102¾	102¼	102¼
5 Inters Pow 6s '52	54½	54	54
17 Inters Pow 5s '57	65	64	65
8 Inters P Svc 5s '56D	86	85¾	86
12 Inters P Svc 4½s'58	80½	80	80
4 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	104¼	104	104¼
1 Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	104	104	104
1 Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	104½	104½	104½
15 Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	104	103¼	104
4 Ky Util 5s '69 I	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝
2 Ky Util 5s '61 H	91	90	90
1 Kimber-Sl 5s '43 A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Lib McN & L 5s '42	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Lou P&L 5s '57	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Memph P&L 5s '48	103	103	103
5 Midland Val 5s '43	96½	96½	96½
2 Mid St. Pet 6½s'45A	93½	93¼	93¼
10 Minn P&L 4½s '78	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Minn P&L 5s '55	105	105	105
4 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	94	93¾	93¾
2 Miss Riv P 5s '51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Mo Pub Svc 5s '47	77	77	77
1 Nat P&L 6s 2026A	102¾	102¾	102¾
16 Nat P&L 5s 2030B	90¾	90½	90¾
1 Nat Pub S 5s '78 ctf	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
13 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	95	94⅝	94⅝
3 New Amst Gas 5s '48	116	116	116
5 N Eng G&E 5s '50	77	76	76
2 N Eng G&E 5s '47	79	79	79
6 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	98⅜	98½	98⅜
22 N Eng Pow 5s '48	98⅜	97⅜	97⅜
27 NY St E&G 4½s'80	103	102¼	102¼
1 N Snd Pb S 5s'66 C	104½	104½	104½
10 Nor Ind PS 4½s'70 E	101⅝	101½	101⅝
2 Nor'west El 6s'45 stp	105	105	105
14 Nor'wst P S 5s'57	100½	100¼	100¼
15 Ogden Gas 5s'45	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛
1 Okla Nat Gas 5s'46	103½	103½	103½
1 OklaNatGas 4½s'51 A	98½	98½	98½
2 Pac Coast Pow 5s'40	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Pac G&E 6s'41 B	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
5 Pac P&L 5s'55	81¾	81¼	81½
2 Pen Cen P&L 4½s'77	102¼	102	102
1 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s'59	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Pen Pub S 6s'47 C	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
9 Pen Wat&P 5s'40	109	108⅜	108⅜
1 Peop L&P 5s'79	23	23	23
3 Phila El 5s'66	110	110	110
31 Phila El P 5½s'72	110¼	109¾	109¾
1 Phila Rap Tr 6s'62	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Pied El 6½s'60 A	73½	73¼	73¼
6 Pow Sec Corp 6s'49	101	101	101
10 Pub S N Ill 4½s'78 D	102	102	102
10 Pub Sv N Ill 5s'56	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 Pub S N Ill 4½s'81 F	102½	102½	102½
1 Pub Sv NJ 6s ctfs	136	136	136
20 Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	102	102	102
5 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞
1 Pub Sd P&L 5s '50C	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
9 Pub SdP&L4½s'50D	81⅞	81⅜	81⅜
2 Schulte R. E., 6s '51	40	39	39
6 Scripps 5½s '43	102¾	102½	102½
1 Sher-Wyo 6s '47	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
13 S E P&L 6s 2025A	104⅝	104¼	104⅜
1 So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
20 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	102½	101⅞	102½
10 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	102	101½	102
9 So Cal Ed 4s '60	107½	107¼	107½
3 SoCnty G Cal 4⅛ '68	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 So'west L&P 5s '57A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
17 So'wes P&L6s2022A	99	99	99
1 So'es Pub S 6s '45A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Stand G&E 6s '35	91½	91	91½
25 Stand G&E 6s '35 ctf	91½	91	91
3 Stand G&E6s '35cvt	91	91	91
40 Stand G&E 6s '51	91	90	91
10 Stand G&E 6s '66	90½	90¼	90½
3 Stand P&L 6s '57	90½	90	90
2 Starrett Corp 5s '50	37½	37¼	37½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
14 Tex El S 5s '60	103¾	103	103¾
13 Tex P&L 5s '56	105¼	105	105¼
4 Toledo Ed 5s '62	107⅝	107	107⅝
5 Twin CRT 5½s'52A	85	85	85
9 Ulen & Co6s'44 3dstp	55	54	54
2 Un L&P 6½s '74	87	86½	86½
6 Un L&P 6s '75	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1 Un L&Ry 5½s '52	86	86	86
4 Utah P&L 4½s '44	100¾	100	100
2 Virg Pub S 6s '46	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 firg P S 5½s '46A	100	100	100
4 Virg Pub S 5s '50B	95	93	93
5 Waldorf-Ast 7s '54	38⅜	38	38⅜
4 Wash Wat P 5s '60	105	105	105
1 West Pa Tract 5s '60	110	110	110
3 West Tex Ut 5s '57A	94½	94½	94½
1 W Un G&E 5½s '55A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Wisc P&L 4s '66A	97½	97½	97½
6 York Rys 5s '37	92⅝	92½	92½
Foreign Bonds			
1 ComPvt Bk 5½s '37	52½	42½	42½
5 Fin R M Bk 5s '61 stp	102	102	102
1 Guan & Wes R 6s '58	58	58	58
1 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	74	74	74
2 Lima Peru 6½s '58	28½	28½	28½
1 Parana Braz 7s '58	31	31	31
5 Russ 6½s N C '19	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Saxon Pub Wk 6s '37	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Terni Elec 6½s '53	72	72	72
2 Un El Svc 7s '56	71	70	71
1 Un Ind 6½s '41	21¼	21¼	21¼

Total stock sales today (estimated) 350,-000; year ago 447,850; Total bond sales today (estimated) 1,200,000; Year ago 1,786,-000.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	¾%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	1
Mar silver	45¼c	45¼c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼	1¼	1
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	⅜@¼	⅜@¼	7-16@⅜
4 months	7-16@⅜	7-16@⅜	7-16@⅜
5-6 months	½@⅜	½@⅜	½@⅜

London Quotations

3 mos bills	9-16@⅝	9-16@⅝	9-16
Short bills	9-16	9-16	9-16@⅝
Bar silver	20 11-16	20 11-16d	19 11-16d
Bar gold	142s 4½d	142s 5½d	141s 1d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2¼
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	4.30
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	3½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.88⅛	$4.88⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.88⅝	4.88⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0459	.0459	§
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2279	.2280	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4022	.4021	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5467	.5460	§
Sweden—krona	.2520	.2520	.4537
Norway—krone	.2455	.2455	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2182	.2182	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0216	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445½	.0444	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3256	.3259	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2650	.2650	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5575‡	.5575‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2853	.2853	.8440
India—rupee	.3692	.3692	.6180
Java—florin	.5490	.5490	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3043	.3044	*
Shanghai—dol	.2985	.2981	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5750	.5750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0006	1.00	1.6931
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shaighai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined.

Big Oil Concern Earns $4.22 Share During Year 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Phillips Petroleum Company reports the largest earnings in 10 years and a new high record for gross income during 1936. The net profit for the year totaled $17,875,489 after federal income taxes, interest, intangible development costs, depletion, lease amortization, depreciation retirement and other charges. This is equal to $4.22 a share on the average number of shares outstanding in the year and to $4.02 a share on 4,449,052 no-par common shares outstanding at the close of 1936, excluding 286,614 shares in the treasury. No surtax was due or paid on undistributed earnings, it was said. In 1935 the company earned $13,421,703, or $3.23 each on 4,152,836 common shares.

Current assets as of Dec. 31 last, including $12,354,061 cash, amounted to $36,553,900; current liabilities were $13,191,706. At the end of 1935 cash totaled $8,249,122; current assets, $33,512,617, and current liabilities, $10,062,351, excluding $5,000,000 notes due on July 1, 1936.

The gross investment in properties, plants and equipment was $296,989,772. Reserves out of earnings for depreciation and depletion were $150,126,991, equal to about 51 per cent of the gross investment. This did not include reserves charged off with the retirement of $76,150,478 of properties since inception of the company.

Commenting on oil production, Frank Phillips, president, stated in his letter to stockholders:

"Gross production of 35,493,129 barrels for the year was a daily average of 96,976 barrels. Net production of 19,974,254 barrels amounted to a daily average of 54,574 barrels and was practically unchanged from the comparable figure for 1935. As the year closed, the net daily average was more than 63,000 barrels. The company's volume of production is held far below its potential by the operation of proration and conservation laws.

Gas-marketing transactions in 1936 exceeded 232,000,000,000 cubic feet. Natural gasoline produced was 287,931,990 gallons, exceeding the previous year by 19,724,625 gallons and making a new high record for the company. Sales of carbon black were 38,412,042 pounds, exceeding the previous year by 14,943,892 pounds.

Tin Quota Raised 10 P. C. to 110 P. C.; Price Off Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The tin quota for the second quarter has been increased 10 per cent to 110 per cent of standard tonnages by the International Tin Committee in an effort to ease the tin situation in the United States and other consumers that are without home supplies.

This action is expected to add about 2700 tons a month to stocks already held. In some quarters, however, it is contended that consumption is running at a much higher level than the committee's figure.

The committee has asked participating countries to forward all available supplies, irrespective of quota limits, in order to relieve the shortage. Thus, the committee hopes to defeat speculators who are buying tin and planning to reap a fortune in the armament boom.

SINGAPORE (AP)—The price of tin broke yesterday on the markets here, from $149 a picul (about 133⅓ pounds) to $130. The decline, roughly equivalent to a drop from $1457 to $1282 a ton, was attributed to a widespread belief in an immediate lifting of nation quotas.

Because of the difference in time, trading here ended before European and United States markets opened.

Business Personals

Washburn & Company, Inc., announce that David L. Bixler, for the past ten years with the bond department of the Bankers Trust Company, New York, has become associated with them.

Poor's Publishing Company announces the promotion of Mr. J. W. Elwell from his position as a representative attached to the Boston office to the managership of the company's Hartford office. In his new position Mr. Elwell's territory will consist of Connnecticut and western Massachusetts.

Harold Anderson, trustee of Northwestern University in Chicago and partner of Publishers Syndicate, and Thomas Harwood, operating manager of Bauer & Black in Chicago, were elected directors of General Finance Corporation at the annual stockholders meeting held in Detroit, Owen L. Coon, president, announced.

Russell, Berg & Co., Boston investment counsel firm, announces that Walter Field McLallen has become associated with them as manager of their Chicago office. Following an association with Farnum, Winter & Co., Mr. McLallen served as assistant chief field deputy, in Chicago, of the United States Treasury Department Bureau of Internal Revenue; subsequently he became connected with Abbot, Proctor & Paine.

The resignation of William W. Prager as assistant general counsel of the Securities & Exchange Commission, and general counsel of the New York division, has been announced. Mr. Prager came to the SEC in March, 1935, from the United States Department of Justice, where he had served as an assistant U. S. District Attorney since 1932. He plans to return to the general practice of law.

Mathew McCroddan was elected a director of the American News-New York Corporation at the annual stockholders' meeting to succeed E. L. Johnson, deceased.

Italy and European Politics: Rome Hesitant About Joining Berlin on Its Anti-Red Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Whatever Rome's reply to the London inquiry regarding the old Locarno pact, Italy has recently shown increasing willingness to cooperate with the other Great Powers in the solution of Europe's political difficulties. Her recent diplomatic notes on non-intervention in Spain revealed at least a more conciliatory spirit which greatly contrasted with the attitude assumed in the early stages of the Spanish conflict.

With but two exceptions, her relations with the various European countries are satisfactory. The attitude of Premier Mussolini toward France may be described as indifferent. No doubt a change will eventually come in Franco-Italian relations, but how soon this will occur no one can yet state with precision.

Many political observers believe that there can be no real rapprochement between Rome and Paris so long as the Popular Front Government, led by Léon Blum, remains in power.

On the other hand, relations with Soviet Russia are just as bad as those existing between Moscow and Berlin.

Rome Joins Berlin

After much hesitation Premier Mussolini joined Reichsführer Hitler's bloc against Bolshevism. If the articles of the Fascist press reflect correctly the views of the Italian Government, it is obvious that Italy, like Germany, strongly objects to any European settlement that includes the Soviet Union.

An interesting survey of Italy's views on the outstanding international problems of the day recently made by Virginio Gayda, Italy's foremost political commentator, illustrates the future policy of this country. Taking Spain as a starting-point for his examination, he states that the main task of the powers directly interested in the Spanish question should be to complete the ring of non-intervention. Italy and Germany, he points out, had demanded such resolute action long ago, but they were exhorted by the British Government not to press their demands.

Signor Gayda is rather critical of British policy toward Spain. The negative methods followed by the British Government to meet the Spanish situation have been characterized, he says, by deliberate agnosticism. He contends that civil war in Spain arose as a national conflict between two unequal parts of the Spanish nation and was transformed into an European war fought on Spanish territory by the influx of foreign forces rushed to help "the Reds."

The latter, at the outset of the conflict, were only a minority which would have been crushed but for that intervention, he says. He is of the opinion that Spain will never return to the condition of a strong and independent nation until "Red mass intervention" has been completely eliminated.

"The impartiality of British policy, to which we want to pay homage so far as certain aspects of European policy are concerned," he insists, "becomes in the Spanish case a direct, although involuntary and not desired, support of Communist action.

"Is England indifferent to the expansion of Communism in Europe? And does she believe that such an expansion can be reconciled with the idyllic program of the handshake across European frontiers advocated by many British statesmen and writers? Does she hold that the rejection of both the Fascist and Communist creeds suffices for European equilibrium and for her own national security?"

Shut Door on Russia

Britain, moreover, Signor Gayda maintains, seems to forget that the aim of Communism is world revolution and that while it may adopt different weapons in different countries, its ultimate objective remains unchanged.

To place therefore Fascism and Communism on the same level, as most Britishers appear to do, is tantamount, he says, to being blind to the historical reality which European events are unfolding before the eyes of everybody.

The Fascist nations do not intend that they shall be linked together in too facile a way with Communism.

The upshot of this article is that Italy considers that no policy of confidence is possible among the Great Powers with Russia taking part. On this matter Berlin and Rome stand together.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, and police protection if we are to give adequate government to the great masses of our citizens.

More Judges No Help

"It is a matter of common knowledge that justice has not been adequately provided. Moreover, in a time of economic distress such as this, the multiplication of legal actions involving debts increases. The necessity for relief is accentuated. . . .

"The only way to attack the problem is by rigorous application of judicial efficiency. In the face of this congestion, the remedy commonly proposed is to add new judges or new courts, but it will readily be seen that if the problem is what I have stated it to be, such a so-called remedy merely aggravates the complaint. There are, of course, legitimate demands for additional judicial man-power in sections where the population has grown rapidly. But it is easy to see that to apply this remedy in all cases is to add to the ravages of the disease, to contribute to the confusion, and what is profoundly important at this time, to burden still further an already seriously embarrassed taxpayer."

In other words, Mr. Roosevelt made the following points:

(1) The local judicial problem was acute;

(2) Addition of judges in some places might be helpful, but in others might aggravate the situation.

That the actual quotations establish Senator Wheeler's claim that the President "denounced the idea of adding additional judges to the Supreme Court" seems, by many observers to require further proof.

What He Said In 1930

The Senator from Montana would have been on safer ground had he quoted a radio speech made by Mr. Roosevelt in 1930 which has recently come to light, and from which extensive excerpts are published by Franklyn Waltman in the Washington Post today.

According to this transcript, Mr. Roosevelt said that Congress had properly not been given the right to legislate "in the matter of a great number of other vital problems of government, such as the conduct of public utilities, of banks, of insurance, of business, of agriculture, of education, of social welfare and of a dozen other important features. In these, Washington must not be encouraged to interfere.

"It was clear to the framers of our Constitution that the greatest possible liberty of self-government must be given to each state, and that any national administration, attempting to make all laws for the whole nation, such as was wholly practicable in Great Britain, would inevitably result at some future time in a dissolution of the Union itself.

"The preservation of this home rule by the states is not a cry of jealous commonwealths seeking their own aggrandizement at the expense of sister states. It is a fundamental necessity if we are to remain a truly united country.

"The whole success of our democracy has not been that it is a democracy wherein the will of a bare majority of the total inhabitants is imposed upon the minority, but because it has been a democracy where, through a dividing of government into units called states, the rights and interests of the minority have been respected and have always been given a voice in the control of our affairs.

Ignoring the Minority

"The moment a mere numerical superiority by either states or voters in this country proceeds to ignore the needs and desires of the minority, and, for their own selfish purposes or advancement, hamper or oppress that minority, or debar them in any way from equal privileges and equal rights—that moment will mark the failure of our constitutional system. . . .

"To bring about government by oligarchy—masquerading as democracy—it is fundamentally essential that practically all authority and control be centralized in our national government. . . .

"Almost every new or old problem of government must be solved, if it is to be solved to the satisfaction of the people of the whole country, by each state in its own way. There are many glaring examples of where exclusive federal control is manifestly against the scheme and intent of our Constitution. . . .

"I think if we understand what I have tried to make clear tonight as to the fundamental principles on which our Government is built, and what the underlying idea of the relations between individuals and states and states and the National Government should be, we can all of us reason for ourselves what should be the proper course in regard to federal legislation on any of the questions of the day."

Thus spoke Mr. Roosevelt in 1930. He can take refuge in Senator Henry F. Ashurst's arguments that consistency is the least of the politician's virtues.

Norris Proposes Nullification

On the floor of the Senate, Senator Norris elaborated extended arguments asserting the right of Congress itself, without constitutional amendment, virtually to remove all authority from the Supreme Court. At the same time, he spoke sympathetically of amendments giving Congress the specific right to override Supreme Court decisions on constitutional questions, and advanced his own proposal for ending life terms for justices and establishing a fixed period of years instead.

Senator Norris' list of present powers of Congress included authority:

(1) To take away altogether from inferior courts the power to declare an Act of Congress unconstitutional. And since the Supreme Court's authority depends on cases coming from the lower courts on appeal, no such constitutional cases would reach the highest tribunal.

(2) To limit in any way it saw fit the power of the lower court in acting upon constitutional questions, possibly to set up an entirely new court dealing with these questions.

(3) To provide that decisions of this new court should be absolute and final, or else to provide for appeal to the Supreme Court.

(4) To require that the Government should always be a party to suits concerning constitutional questions.

(5) To regulate and make exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and to provide by law that no Act of Congress shall be held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court unless such judgment should be concurred in by a number of justices specified in the act.

(6) To regulate and make exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in any way it saw fit.

(7) To provide that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued setting aside an Act of Congress as unconstitutional, with exceptions.

(8) To provide by statute for the increase of the number of justices, either of the Supreme Court or of any inferior court.

It is scarcely necessary to add that all except the last point in this list of eight are strongly disputed by most constitutional lawyers. That Senator Norris should venture to place his responsibility behind such claims, in a carefully prepared speech on the floor of the Senate, is another indication of the widely different interpretations of constitutional law which prevail in the highest circles.

Honored

Raymond W. Young

Awarded the Manly Memorial Medal for 1936

Drastic Air Steps Held U. S. Need To Equal Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—American aviation will be forced to take drastic steps in the near future if it expects to maintain a satisfactory position beside European military and commercial development, Arthur Nutt, Wright aeronautical engineer, said yesterday in a talk at the banquet closing the two-day session of the national aeronautic meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers here.

Mr. Nutt spoke following presentation of the 1936 Manly Memorial Medal to Raymond W. Young, also of the Wright concern, who gained distinction through a paper entitled "Air-cooled Radial Aircraft-Engine Performance Possibilities," presented at Detroit in January of last year.

There is a tendency, said Mr. Nutt, to believe in the United States that we are further advanced than our European neighbors in aircraft and engine development. While that may have been the case in general up to the present time, he said, the tremendous amount of money being poured into production and research facilities in Europe is certain to result in the production of superior equipment.

Mr. Nutt, who recently returned from a tour of European aviation factories and laboratories and who visited Europe two years ago, told of a German factory which has more floor space devoted to engine manufacture than all the airplane engine factories in the United States. A factory building engines in Moscow is about twice as large as either the Wright or Pratt and Whitney factories in the United Sates, he said. Two factories in Italy, he added, have about 2,000,000 square feet of floor space devoted to engine building, well over American factory space.

London

(Continued from Page 1)

believed to have been fairly satisfactory.

Quick progress, however, is not expected, and some authorities believe that nothing much will be done before the coronation and the Imperial Conference, at which the whole question of the British foreign policy is to be threshed out with the Dominion statesmen.

Meanwhile, despite denials from Berlin, some authorities here suggest that Germany is preparing to drop her demand for complete separation of Eastern and Western Europe. This they hold to be implicit in the statement that she no longer insists that France must scrap the Franco-Soviet pact, but will be content with an amendment to the effect that the pact is not directed against Germany.

Invited Reich to Sign

Neither France nor the U. S. S. R. would have any objection to an interpretative clause wherein it was made clear that the pact is only directed against a possible aggressor, since they have always maintained that is all the pact is for anyway. Indeed they have invited Germany to adhere to it.

Thus, there again appears to be some prospect that Germany, while herself refusing as in the previous Locarno arrangement to enter into mutual assistance pacts, is prepared once more to allow other countries to do so. The old Locarno specifically approves two such—between France and Poland and France and Czechoslovakia—which are almost identical with the Franco-Soviet pact. If the German attitude has really changed on this point, hope of an ultimate agreement is thought here to be greatly increased.

Lewis Group Seeks Test In Inter-Union Dispute

CHICAGO, March 12 (AP)—John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers of America today moved for a showdown in the bitter inter-union struggle for supremacy in Illinois coal fields.

The U. M. W. A. scale committee demanded recognition as the sole bargaining agency for all the State's miners at a conference with representatives of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association.

Elaborating on the new challenge to the Progressive Miners of America, Ray Edmundson, president of the Illinois U. M. W. A. organization, declared:

"We will use every agency at our command to have the operators deal solely with us."

Since 1932, when a split in the U. M. W. A. ranks resulted in the formation of the P. M. A., the two groups have warred intermittently.

The U. M. W. A. committee, claiming to represent "the overwhelming majority" of miners, who asked wage increases, a six-hour day and a five-day week,

Reich's Demand for Colonies Charged to Military Reasons

PARIS, March 13 (AP)—French army experts declared yesterday that Germany wants her former colonial possessions restored for military rather than economic reasons.

These military officials asserted that cession of Togoland and the Cameroons in Africa, now held by France, to Germany, would give the Reich power to cut all communications between Southern, Eastern and Central Africa and Western Europe.

Gen. Jean Tilho, noted colonial warrior and long-time head of the French army's geographic services, said that return of Togoland and the Cameroons to the Reich would be a "deadly and irreparable danger for French and British African possessions.

"The abandonment of the Cameroons, especially, to Germany would increase the risks of war," he said, and make Franco-British military operations much more difficult.

The Government announced that Gen. Victor Denain, Inspector General of French overseas aviation, had completed a tour of France's African possessions. This survey was described as being in line with the French Government's policy to keep its colonial defenses strong.

Military authorities also pointed to the visit of Premier Mussolini of Italy to his African colony of Libya as evidence of the strategical importance which the Duce attaches to that possession.

General Tilho pointed out that the Cameroons stretches from the Atlantic coast northward to a point a little more than 600 miles from Italy's colony of Libya on the Mediterranean.

He declared that with Italy as an ally, Germany could cut all land communications from French East Africa to the southern part of Algeria, in the event of war, and it would be easy for Italian troops to join Germans to close the gap between the Cameroons and Libya, thereby cutting Africa in two parts.

General Tilho said that German use of the Cameroons as a naval base, with well-protected ports in the Gulf of Guinea, would allow the Germans to cut French maritime communication throughout the South Atlantic, forcing France to keep thousands of men ready to fight in Africa who would otherwise be transported to the European fronts.

Officials represented France's attitude as being that Germany may have her colonies in return for a full and lasting European settlement, but not if they were wanted only to make Germany stronger for war.

Issues Before America

(Continued from Page 1)

enacted, may loom larger and larger; may prove even as important as the proposed Supreme Court change. It is surprising that it has attracted so little attention so far, and has been obscured by the more spectacular measure. Possibly this comes from a general feeling that the plan is too big to be passed. President after President has proposed it in other years. With mass patronage at stake, it is probably a harder measure to get enacted than the plan to reorganize the Supreme Court. When the time comes for debate, it is likely to reveal itself in its true importance.

Roosevelt's Record

Mr. Roosevelt has only lost five major contests since he came to the Presidency. None of them compared with the present issue in the degree of personal prestige involved. Two of the failures were in the international field, the unsuccessful attempt to get the World Court protocol ratified, which never brought a very powerful drive from the White House and the plan for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway treaty with Canada. Defeated in the latter, Mr. Roosevelt has not yet given up the project, it appears. He failed also rather ignominiously in Passamaquoddy, and on two more occasions the veterans' bloc was too powerful for him, in each case passing a measure over his veto, the advance payment of the bonus, and the restoration of the compensation cuts in the 1933 Economy Act.

On the other side of the picture a swift review of five years of the New Deal reveals such a catalogue of measures enacted as is probably unequaled in peacetime legislation. There can be no question of the New Deal's extensive place in history, whatever its final rank. There have been farm and labor projects; a great expansion of the idea of social welfare; unemployment and old-age insurance; new wage and hour legislation.

The New Deal's monetary and tax policies and subsequent control over public utilities, stock markets, securities and the like, precipitated savage battles in each one of which it was held for a time that dire national consequences would follow. It is too early to speak of the final wisdom of these measures, and some of them have been radically altered even in the brief time of the New Deal. Yet it is fair to say that recovery has come, (because or in spite of the respective measures) and the struggles have followed their habit of sinking into the background, and being forgotten.

Today there is a new and sharper cry of alarm and there can be no doubt that the New Deal has at last reached a point for which it has appeared to be fumbling for a long time, with a really major issue affecting the relationship between the courts and the Executive. It is too early to say how that battle will go. But Americans are optimistic folk. No one who studies their 150-year history can doubt their ultimate genius for making the instruments of democracy work. Today a calmly hopeful view of the future will still seem justified to most, despite the heat of present disagreements.

Broad Issues Involved

The earlier articles in this series have presented an idea of the tremendously broad front on which economic, social and international matters are now being considered in Washington. There are farm and labor bills. There is a proposal for new industrial control, a vague NRA. There is the plan for executive reorganization, mentioned before, which would bring all federal employees under civil service and would consolidate 100 independent commissions and bureaus into 12 departments, with two new cabinet posts. There is the Hull reciprocal tariff policy. There is the neutrality bill and the underlying Roosevelt foreign policy which seems to seek world peace, though maintaining armaments, and to reveal at the same time a congenital sympathy for other democracies.

On the domestic side again there is a vast new housing program, involving $1,000,000,000 in federal loans. There is proposed crop control and crop insurance, a natural resources program; aid to tenant farmers. A broader power program is being discussed. Running through it all is the difficult New Deal budget question — a budget that hasn't been balanced since the early days of Herbert Hoover—and the consequent Treasury attempt to forestall a boom and to control a threatened inflation partly attributable to deficit-financing.

These are enough in themselves to take away one's breath! Will the New Deal put through all these measures? Again and again it has been necessary to write at the end of the articles in this series the conclusion, "Final action will wait till the Supreme Court issue is out of the way." Mr. Roosevelt's own Victory Dinner speech consciously linked many parts of his program with the Supreme Court proposal. Only this week, Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas pointed out that never before in his experience had the Congressional progress on major bills been so slow. The fact seems to be that either consciously or unconsciously, these big matters are being delayed till the Supreme Court matter is out of the way.

It is the duty of anyone discussing Washington today to attempt to give some appraisal of the possible outcome in the Supreme Court issue, and to hazard an estimate of what lies ahead for the Administration in its next three years. It is fair to say that most experienced, impartial Washington observers, at the present time, believe that Mr. Roosevelt will probably get through some phase of his Supreme Court proposal, though hardly in the form in which it was submitted to Congress. This despite the fact that it has sent a jagged split right through the big Democratic majority, and roused more evenly divided opposition than almost anything else that he has proposed.

It is this opposition which perhaps is the important thing, from the long-range view. Even if the plan goes through, the happy Democratic family has developed fissures not easy to be nailed up. And if it fails, Mr. Roosevelt is likely to have an even harder time with the rest of his ambitious program. Mr. Roosevelt's second term is only one month old, and already there is speculation as to his successor. One presidential campaign begins with the ending of the first. Men like Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri and Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana are possibly looking ahead to 1940, and the traditional course of such a campaign is in opposition. The patronage whip is not so strong as it was, either, in keeping Democrats in line, for much of the patronage is disposed of. There will be even less in Mr. Roosevelt's last two years.

This should allay some of the alarm of those who feel that if Mr. Roosevelt's Supreme Court effort goes through it will open the doors to every sort of extreme legislation. Mr. Roosevelt is encountering the strongest congressional opposition today he has ever encountered. Some of the Democrats now alienated are not likely to come back into the party fold. Whatever victory Mr. Roosevelt succeeds in wresting will be a victory at a substantial cost. A reasonable view is that Mr. Roosevelt knows this, and has advisedly put his most sweeping measure first on his program.

Looking through an old copy of the Congressional Record when the Republicans seemed in invincible control of the Senate, the writer was struck by the number of progressives who then harried their own party. The Conservatives were always troubled by a minority wing who frequently made common cause with the rival party.

Now the situation is reversed. The liberal majority seems to have engendered a permanent offshoot of conservative Democrats, who will certainly have the support of the handful of Republican in any attack.

The Democratic dissentient list is impressive. They are not all conservatives in the present fight. There is Wheeler for instance, and Clark. The group is an effective and formidable one, and it is likely to expand rather than contract in the current contest though many "regulars" will be back in the fold after the final shot has been fired. Here are some of them:

Bailey, North Carolina; Burke, Nebraska; Byrd, Virginia; Clark, Missouri; Connally, Texas; Copeland, New York; Gerry, Rhode Island; Gillette, Iowa; George, Georgia; Glass, Virginia; Holt, West Virginia; King, Utah; Moore, New Jersey; Smith, South Carolina; Tydings Maryland; Walsh, Massachusetts, Wheeler, Montana, and Van Nuys, Indiana.

Yet even in this reflection a word of caution is necessary.

Mr. Roosevelt still possesses the most effective radio voice for political purposes in America. And his party is in power not from one single election but from four successive victories, 1930, 1932, 1934 and 1936. Whatever the future holds, the New Deal has set an indelible mark upon American policies. The yearning for social justice, fairer distribution of material goods, greater security, is unmistakably revealed.

Any opponent of Mr. Roosevelt must take into account this powerful social trend; this movement, as Mr. Roosevelt himself expressed it on March 4, "against conditions under which one-third of the nation is still ill-nourished, ill-clad, ill-housed."

Innovator

Drawn by James Montgomery Flagg

Guy Marriner

Director of the Music Section of Franklin Institute, Philadelphia

New Music Study, Plan of Marriner For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Filled with enthusiasm for the welding of the studies of music and physical science as applied to sound, Guy Marriner, director of the music section of the Franklin Institute, has announced plans for the development of this section.

His appointment as lecturer of music in the School of Fine Arts of the University of Pennsylvania, just announced by Dean George Simpson Koyl of the school, will not curtail his activities at the Franklin Institute, he says, but will rather give further impetus to them.

He intends to build up a center of music study based on complete displays showing the development of all types of music instruments—both in groups of woodwinds, strings and so on, and also in relation to the ancient and modern cultures which produced them—and on utilization of modern recording methods and electrical analyzers of sound.

The plan calls for conversion of the section's present square hall into a circular chamber surrounded by small rooms on the floor level and around the circle of a mezzanine. Lecture-recitals and concerts would be given on a raised dais in the center of the floor. The lower circle of rooms would be devoted to display of the instruments in their different classifications and to sound-proof rooms where students can make records of their own singing or playing for analysis, and the upper tier of small chambers would be devoted to groups of instruments and other musical exhibits according to the countries in which they originated. Guides competent to demonstrate all instruments would be on hand.

Instruments on Display

A number of the instruments are already on display in the sound and music sections, and Mr. Marriner says that many crates are filled with others awaiting space for exhibition. A complete recording installation is already available—awaiting a sound-proof room for its best use. With it, for a small charge for the record itself, students can make excellent recordings which they can play at home on their own phonographs.

Mr. Marriner's own lecture-recitals and the special concerts which he has arranged in co-operation with various musical groups in the city have already proved so popular that on various occasions crowds of people have waited outside the lecture hall of the institute—in which recitals are now given on set days—for a second performance.

They are given in series, such as the present group on Wagner operas and practically amount to a course in music appreciation if regularly attended. Usually one such recital or concert is scheduled for Sunday afternoon.

Equipped for Job

Mr. Marriner himself is well equipped for this work by both musical and technical training. Born in Auckland, New Zealand, the grandson of pioneers in that country, he surprised his parents by beginning to hum tunes before he could talk.

At five it was discovered that he had "absolute pitch" and at that age he began his piano lessons. After attending Kings College at Auckland, and the Wanganui Collegiate School, he entered the New Zealand Flying School in 1917, but the armistice was signed before he received his wings. For a time then he was aide-de-camp to the Governor of the Fiji Islands—where he developed his interest in primitive rhythms and music.

In 1920 he came to the United States and was crew boy on Chautauqua, swinging sledge hammers, punching tickets, sleeping in baggage cars and enjoying all the other experiences attached to the job.

In 1924 he began to teach piano and harmony in New York and also studied there with Theresa M Nelson until 1930—the year in which he made his musical debut in London. For the next three years he lived in Vienna, giving numerous recitals in England, Holland, Germany, Austria, Poland and Italy—and widening his acquaintance with native folk music.

In 1934 he returned to America and after giving a lecture-recital in the Franklin Institute, was invited to become musical advisor to the director. In November 1935 he was named to his present position. Since then the music section of the institute has begun to attract wide interest among those who follow such experiments.

Mr. Marriner has also become a director of the Art Alliance in Philadelphia, and has taken part in various play-writing, dramatic and photographic activities as well.

During 1937-38 at the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Marriner's lecture course in the School of Fine Arts will be devoted to the history of the opera.

Privately Owned Radio Called Aid To Free Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—American traditions of private ownership and operation of radio facilities are championed by William S. Paley, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in the company's report of 1936. After expressing satisfaction with results of the radio chain's policy of confining its product to impartial and nonpartisan broadcasts, rather than seeking "to exert editorial sway on the outcome of issues," Mr. Paley goes on to say:

"Not only have we rejected any effort toward editorial influence, but we also have rejected censorship; so that whether an issue be political, social or economic, whether it be discussed in a political campaign or not, all speakers are free to say what they please, so long as they obey the ordinary laws against libel and slander, and so long as they conduct themselves with reasonable taste and decorum in the living rooms of the nation.

"There is a double significance in our rejection of censorship. First, it proves that we are under no compulsion to uphold the views of others; second, it proves that we have no editorial views of our own to maintain. Thus free speech, without which there can be no democracy, has taken great forward strides on a new front."

In no country in which broadcasting was in the hands of government could this new tool of democracy have been forged, Mr. Paley declared. He added that the success of the company's policies—reflected in part by the largest distribution of dividends to stockholders in its history—had justified all the sacrifices necessary to carry them into operation. Further, in relation to policies, he remarked:

"Wisest of all, I think, was our determination to sell time only for advertising of goods and service, and to refuse to sell it for propaganda." He qualified his comment, however, by mentioning "the sale of facilities to a political party during an actual campaign for the election of candidates" as an exception.

"In choosing," said he, "to allot time at our own expense for the discussion of public issues, we have been able to maintain program balance and to prevent a powerful medium from being one-sidedly used."

President Roosevelt's proposals for a change in the federal judiciary offered radio broadcasting another opportunity to play an impartial part in public service, according to Mr. Paley. He denied that broadcasters were under the domination of the Administration, observing that while as many speakers for one side had been put on the air as the other, it was difficult for the radio chain to find speakers for the opposition."

Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

activities and the policy laid down in Adolf Hitler's autobiography, "Mein Kampf."

Bilateral Pact Idea

Germany still stands as strongly as ever against the Anglo-French viewpoint that European peace is one and indivisible and that it must embrace the east as well as the west of Europe. The German solution continues in practice, if not in theory, to be a series of bilateral pacts which exclude a general understanding embracing Soviet Russia.

The Third Reich is understood to advocate a return to the four-power pact idea, according to which Britain, France, Germany and Italy guarantee the neutrality of Belgium, after the present temporary protective measures of Anglo-French-Belgian military staffs have been dissolved. Belgium would probably not be a member of the new pact, but its neutrality would be assured through special statutes in the new agreement, or through direct agreement between Belgium and the interested powers.

Germany, now that it is rearmed, and especially since the Rhineland is remilitarized, is not so anxious for the new Western European pact, since it believes that no power is likely to attack it across the Rhine.

Germany's Anxiety

But Germany is anxious that in case of certain eventualities in Central and Eastern Europe, that France should be rendered unable to send help to its allies there or to occupy Belgium as a threat to Germany's western frontier. A fundamentally important question for the Third Reich is, Can Britain be persuaded or compelled to declare its disinterestedness in Central and Eastern Europe? Uncertainty on this point keeps Germany working at its military problem, with ever-present indefinable quantity, and therefore prevents a satisfactory solution from the German viewpoint. It is still maintained in certain generally well-informed quarters here that the demand for a return of its colonies is one which Germany would forgo or postpone, provided it had London's guarantees regarding Central and Eastern Europe.

It is doubted here if this new German note marks any advance toward an arms limitation agreement between the big powers.

The Italian reply to the British note which was also dispatched simultaneously with the German note, is stated here to be identical with the German reply.

Danes Liberalize Law Affecting Inheritances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—As a result of a change by the Rigsdag in Denmark's inheritance law, children born out of wedlock will have the right to inherit their parents' property and to bear their fathers' names.

In addition, the law now says that the father of the child has also the right to keep it, which hitherto has been solely the right of the mother. In the case of the mother's not wishing that the child should bear the father's name, when it is of age, it has the right to decide which name it will bear.

23 States Demand Immediate Action On Flood Control

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 13 (AP)—An appeal for immediate action on a national flood control program to prevent recurrence of lowland disasters will be carried to Congress by representatives of 23 states in the Mississippi Basin.

Resolutions advocating construction by the Federal Government of reservoirs, floodways, and other projects to tame the rivers of the mid-continental basin were adopted by 200 engineers, city and state officials, members of levee boards and flood experts in concluding sessions of a one-day conference called by the Mississippi Valley Association here yesterday.

After intensive study of floods and their resultant loss of life, widespread destruction, and enormous costs, delegates unanimously urged Congress to appropriate funds "now" for the $582,000,000 national flood control program provided in the Copeland-Wilson and Overton Acts of 1936.

Removal of requirements for local contributions for projects of interstate or national scope was urged because "it is practically impossible equitably to measure and allocate benefits and to obtain enactment of co-operative legislation" in the various states involved.

Inclusion of "economically justifiable" related problems of soil and water conservation and use was advocated.

Expressing complete confidence in the work of the United States Army Engineer Corps, the delegates asked that the military authorities continue in charge of surveying, planning, constructing and maintaining flood control and navigation projects.

Appeals for specific projects, which some state delegations were prepared to make, were not presented, as the conference considered the problem on a national, rather than a state or individual territory basis.

If Congress adjourns without expanding the national flood control program, it will be guilty of "criminal folly," Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri told the conference. Senator Clark termed the problem of flood control and soil conservation "a matter of vital national necessity," which can "only be dealt with on that basis."

Representative Will H. Whittington (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the House Flood Control Committee, and Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of the United States Army Engineers, also addressed the conference.

Halt on Bootlegging Sought by Change In Saskatchewan Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Saskatchewan Legislators are seeking changes in the provincial laws to enable police officers to check bootlegging in the province more easily.

Among the changes sought is one whereby officers in uniform may search suspected premises without a warrant. The intent of this is to obviate the necessity of using "spotters."

Another law would make persons found on bootlegging premises during a raid subject to prosecution and a fine in cases where a conviction is registered against the owner of the premises.

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NO. 2 ..... 20TH STREET
NO. 3 ..... 3RD AVENUE

MOBILE

Anna Marie Beauty Shop
Specialist in Shampooing and Finger Waving Marcel and Water Waves, etc.
Call for Appointment
Irma M. Taylor DEXTER 3621 164 Conte St., Mobile, Ala.

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
Matrix Shoes
FOR MEN FOR WOMEN X-Ray Fitted
105 DAUPHIN STREET

The Greenbury Studios
Paintings, Mirrors and Frames
Refinishers and Restorers of Old Paintings and Frames
13 SOUTH CONCEPTION STREET

Gayter's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE (Continued)

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
110 WALL STREET

FORT MYERS

Tropical Fort Myers
Large selection of attractive homes and riverfront estates in Tropical FORT MYERS for sale or for lease for the year 'round or season. Hunting, Fishing, Bathing, Golf and Outdoor Sports of all kinds.
K. L. JEFFCOTT REALTY COMPANY
Realtors
"Everything in Real Estate"
FORT MYERS FLORIDA

ROBB & STUCKY COMPANY
Incorporated
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies
Interior Decorators
2116-18 HENDRY STREET

HOLLYWOOD

LAW'S
Soda — Lunch
Salads and Sandwiches
WHITMAN'S CANDY
1929 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0742
1:00 to 3:00 p. m. daily
Advertising Information Bureau
1867 1937

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

STANDARD FURNITURE CO
320 HOGAN
Everything for the Home
CARPETS—RUGS
RADIOS
Complete House Furnishers
520 Hogan Street
PHONE 5-3769

EASTER GREETINGS!
from
LINDELL'S
Headquarters for
Red Cross—Dickerson
Johansen—Peacock
and other famous makes
CLAUSSNER HOSIERY
LINDELL'S BOOT SHOP
115 WEST ADAMS STREET
"Where quality is built in, not added on"

The "Tops" for Easter
Avondale Custom Fabric Gabardine Suits
Coat, Vest and Trousers 35.00
Men's Clothing—Third Floor
LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN

GAS and OIL
ATLANTIC SERVICE STATION
LUBRICATION—WASHING—POLISHING
Park and Forest Streets
G. G. Tisdale Phone 3-9154

RUHE GOWNS
and Ready to Wear
MAISONETTE FROCKS
also
FAMISE CORSETLETTS and GIRDLES
568 Riverside Ave. Phone 7-1045

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

Columbia Laundry and Dry Cleaners
Discount 20%
Cash and Carry
3585 St. Johns Avenue
Phone 2-1148

FRENCHY'S BEAUTY PARLOR and BARBER SHOP
The Original Frenchy
Expert Operators
New location next door to Phelps
12 EAST ADAMS ST. PHONE 5-1098

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

Florida's Famous Soft Water Laundry
NEW YORK LAUNDRY
Established 1883
Over a Half Century Serving Jacksonville
FURS CLEANED
By the superior drum and sawdust process
HAT CLEANERS
Zoric Process
FAMILY WASHING
ZORIC DRY CLEANING
Phone 5-6115

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The Quality Store
Diamonds—Watches
Silverware and China
Laura and Adams Streets
TEL. 5-7100

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Venus Beauty Shoppe Inc.
F. A. HOOVER
207 Huntington Bldg., Miami
Telephone 2-7771
206 Coral Way, Coral Gables 4-4455
6814 Biscayne Blvd. Edge. 2233

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD AT THIRD STREET

MISS SALLY'S KNITTING SHOP
209 HALCYON ARCADE NO. 4
Bernat Yarns
Instruction free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Mrs. J's Little Tea House
The Boulevard at 30th Street
Where cooking is an art and Service is a pleasure.
Course Dinners from 50c

SHENANDOAH
BEAUTY SHOPPE
1170 S. W. 17TH AVENUE
Ample Parking Space
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
ETHELDA M. VETTER, Prop. Ph. 2-0412
MIAMI, FLORIDA

In MIAMI *It's*
Gralynn Laundry
PHONE 3-3148
400 N. W. 8TH ST.

INSURANCE
of all kinds
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
(Formerly W. W. Baker, Inc.)
1125 INGRAHAM BLDG. PHONE 3-4949

Collins Grocery, Inc.
7916 N. E. Second Ave.
"In the Heart of Little River"
We earnestly solicit and deeply appreciate your business.
Phone Edgewater 9159

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N E Second Street Ph. 3-0514

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

MIAMI (Continued)

SEIBERLING AIR-COOLED TIRES
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
Distributed by
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4743

Home Furniture Exchange
Complete line of new and used furniture for homes, apartments and hotels.
763 S. W. 8th Street Phone 2-1109

Building Contractor and Repairs
I will build a house on your lot $2000 up.
Joseph Sarbacher
8269 N. W. 5th Ave. Ph. Edge. 2315-J

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
BEST TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
44 N E FIRST STREET

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1568

Thomas Awning Co. Inc.
Established 1914
Venetian Blinds Awnings Garden Furniture
WE RENT FOLDING CHAIRS
Phone 2-2560 3645 N. E. Second Ave.

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N W 18th Terrace Ph 2-7696

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

ORLANDO

CITY HOMES
ORANGE GROVES
LAKE FRONT ESTATES
Correspondence Invited
NOBLE SMITH
Realtor
212 NORTH ORANGE AVE.
ORLANDO, FLA.
SANFORD, FLA.
HAINES CITY, FLA.

Purcell Company
CLOTHING—FURNITURE
"We Clothe the Family—
We Furnish the Home"
315 W. Church St. Phone 3261

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Wilson's SHOE CO.
"The Home of Good Shoes"
SAN JUAN BLDG., ORLANDO

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

Southland Fashions
at DICKSON-IVES
The Women's Store
Orlando, Florida

PHONE 5626
Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

Electrical
HAROLD N. LANG
Everything Electrical
General Electric Mazda Lamps
14 W. Washington Phone 3500

BYRD-WILLIAMS, Inc.
10-12 East Church St.
GROCERIES
MEATS - PASTRIES - FISH
Walter D. Brown, Manager
Phone 5189 *Free Delivery* Orlando

ORLANDO (Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
"Complete Car Service"
Garland and Robinson Streets
Orlando, Florida

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

PALM BEACH

Florence Hair Dresser
Your Guiding Beautician
Thirteen Years in Palm Beach
LIDO POOL BLDG.
440 SOUTH OCEAN BLVD.
For Appointment Tel. 8828

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Complete Line of
Universal Appliances
Lighting Specialists
BURKHARDT'S, Inc.
207 Clematis Street

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS
O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

SARASOTA

RICHARDS ELECTRIC CO.
CONTRACTING
ENGINEERING
REPAIRING
Phone 2059 138 So. Pineapple Ave.

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
S. D. BOYLSTON, *Manager*
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

ST. PETERSBURG

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

PHONE 37824 ESTAB. 1925
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

Dial 7516
Lowrey's
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H-3779
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

Darling
DEPARTMENT STORE
505 Franklin St.
A Complete Department Store for Women

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

The Ritenslif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

"Shop at
Sears
and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Schneider & Son
JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 202 PEACHTREE STREET

FLOWERS AND PLANTS
For Every Occasion
We Deliver
CALL RA. 7931
MANRY'S Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.
776 N. Highland Ave. He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. He 9730
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. Ja 0546

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.
PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS

FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

United States

MACON
(Continued)

SOUTHERN
Paint & Varnish Co.
561 MULBERRY STREET
MACON, GEORGIA
PAINT OUT POVERTY
with
Southern Beauty

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

Joe N. Neel Co.
"One Price to Everybody"
New Spring Fashions
For Men, Women, Misses and Boys
456-460 CHERRY STREET

Macon Shoe Co.
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel 72 and 158

Auto sense is as essential to safe driving as horse sense.
John E. Schley Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE
Tel. 2108

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

COAL and FUEL
F. & R. COAL & OIL CO.
Kerosene, Motor Oil, Fuel Oil
Furnaces
DIAL 3-6177

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO, 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence. English house; excellent cooking; good service; moderate terms; good locality near Ghezireh Sporting Club.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CHERNEX, MONTREUX overlooking lake; charming Swiss Chalet; fully furnished seven rooms; usual offices, verandas; central heating; C. H. W., gas, e. l., radio, telephone, Steinway piano, garden; price £2500; also fine villa adjacent containing three self-contained flats of four rooms each; central heating, etc., at present let good tenants; price £3800; great bargain, owner going abroad. Full particulars Box W-626—BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

COPENHAGEN—English lady living in Denmark would like paying guests; modern villa; maid; 2½ guineas p. w. Box W-419—BCM/CSM, London.

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 2.
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

We Want Gabe Fuel
Vi vil ha' Gabe-Brændsel
Ask for folder with Engineers' Testimonials
JØRGEN GABE
ORD. 3400

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(O. SPELLERBERG & SØN)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 3 Tel. Cent. 1423

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

F. A. RINK
(Plumbers)
Lood-, Zink- en sanitaire Werken. Aanleggen van Gas- en Waterleiding. Leverancier van Gasfornuizen en moderne Petroleum-Kooktoestellen Erkend installateur der Gem. Gasfabrieken.
Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 40/42, TEL. 28606

INDIA

CEYLON

FRAMJEE HOUSE HOTEL
Select Clientele
Beautifully situated facing sea. Excellent cuisine, quiet, comfortable, spacious grounds. Tennis court.
Terms per day from 10/- to 12/- shillings sterling.
English Proprietress, D. Mace-Shepherd
English Manageress, Mrs. Gilroy
Telephone 2380 Steamers met

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8. Oslo Tel. 26261

BERN. L. MATHISEN, A/S.
Karl Johans gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Sörmans
Stureplan
Stockholm, Sweden
Established 1832
High Class Fancy Leather Goods
Glass - China - Electroplate
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Depot and Sole Sale:
ROYAL COPENHAGEN CHINA WORKS

Parfumerie
Antoinette W. Nording
Established 1846
Birjerjarlsgatan 16
Hamngatan 12
Kungsgatan (Centrums Ljusgard)

SCHENHOLMS
Undertaker
Mrs. Maja Schenholm
Fleminggatan 1, Stockholm
Tel. 50 34 34, 53 37 34
After Business Hours, 500134

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
NORRMALMSTORG

HIGH-CLASS PERMANENT WAVING
MALMS
DAMFRISERING
HAIR DYEING
Nybrogatan 37 II. Tel. 627468 Tempos Hus

LEKSANDSBAGERIET
Nybrogatan 69. Tel. 600979
Specialité
Smakakor, Pepparkakor
(Baker)

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

DROGUERIE zum PHOENIX
Dornacherstrasse 183
Soap and Toilet Articles

BUCHHALTUNGEN
Revisionen, Ordnen, Nachtragen, Bilanzen
monatliche Buchhaltungen
H. BÜHLER, Gotthelfstr. 28.
TEL. 35.002 BOOKKEEPING

FRAU P. DICK
Ladies' Hats
Aeschenvorstadt 46

SCHIRME
(Umbrellas)
E. WEISS-BAENTELI
B. K. G. Marken
Spalenberg Ecke Nadelberg

ELEGANTE DAMENHÜTE
bei J. Schwarz
Spalenberg 23 - Utengasse 8
HATS

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARCUTERIE FINE BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

MATHYS & CIE
formerly E. Beck-Mathys
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56 Tel. 22.101

H. JENZER
Speciality of
Biscuits and Ravioli
Amthausgasse 1 Tel. 33.548

You will find all Perfumery and Toilet Articles at
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

Plasterer and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Wollenhof AG
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—·—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire—Radio sets.
KRAMGASSE 54
Agents for Steinway & Sons, Blüthner-Pleyel, Burger & Jacobi, etc.

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes.
Schuhhaus Bubenberg
BERN

J. ZUBERBÜHLER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Swiss Embroideries
Dresses Blouses
Kramgasse 85, near Zytglocken

UHREN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Gerberkäse
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 82
(Bookbinding)

Speciality Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli—Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service
MÜNZGRABEN

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19. Tel. 27.516

BIEL

LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
47 BAHNHOFSTRASSE

Spezial-Damensalon
Ondulation, Dauer- und Wasserwellen
Parfumerie
GESCHWISTER PFANNENSCHMIDT
Manicure, Postiche
51, Bahnhofstrasse Tel. 49.46
HAIRDRESSER—*Also in Grindelwald.*

Möbel? dann nur bei
J. MÜLLER-WYSS
MÖBELWERKSTÄTTEN - TAPISSERIE
GEGR. 1908 NIDAU TEL. 2806
(FURNITURE)

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

Tschäppät
AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY
Gerberkäse
TEL. 44.78 PRIVAT 28.25

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS DORIA PRODUCTS

Bäckerei/Conditorei
FRITZ RÜFENACHT
TEA ROOM
Spécialité: Brioches de Paris
Sesslerstrasse 5.

HERMANN GERSTER
Gartengestaltung und Gartenunterhalt
Tel. 24.16 4, Salzhausstrasse
(Garden Planning)

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Boulangerie - Patisserie
Frederic Petronio
RUE VALLIN 4
DEMANDEZ NOS SPECIALITES DE BISCUITS Petits Fours CAKES

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Place des Bergues

"BALLY"
High-Class Footwear
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

MODES
ROSEMARY
Irène Kohler 4 Rue Verdaine
Modèles, Transformations, Hats, Millinery

MAISON TRABOLD
COAL OFFICE
MAZOUT
7 Rue du Vieux College Tel. 48.318

DEMENAGEMENTS
TRANSPORT OF PIANOS
Jean Riotton
7 rue Lombard (Près Bd. Cluse)
Travail soigné Tel. 41.773

FELIX BADEL & CIE. S. A.
ELECTRICITE
4, Place du Molard

GANTS GLOVES
CEVEY
16, Corraterie 16
Nouveautés de Printemps
High Class Confectionery

MAISON BUJARD
F. RIEKER Succ. Grand'Rue 73
Fine Chocolates and Candies Afternoon Tea

INTERLAKEN

Baumaterialien und Kohlen
vorteilhaft bei
STRAUBHAAR & CIE
Coal

LAUSANNE

M. STEIGER & CIE
4, RUE ST. FRANCOIS
EVERYTHING
for the Home
Agencies for
Mappin & Webb and Wedgwood

EPICERIE - PRIMEURS
ANNEN-BAUMANN
Avenue de Cour 73 Tel. 25.122
GROCER and GREENGROCER
GOODS DELIVERED

LAUNDRY
First Class Work
Blanchisserie de l'Avenue Ruchonnet 8.
Mme. Cavin. TEL. 29.748

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Cinema Art Soars in Noble Drama of 'The Good Earth'

Counterfeit Lady (Columbia)—Program filler about jeweler's daughter who walks intrepidly into gem thieves' den to recover a stone filched from her father. Fortunately, personable Ralph Bellamy is on hand to rescue her. Fairly good fun if your hopes are not too high. Joan Perry, Douglas Dumbrille, George McKay.—Adults and young people.

The Good Earth (Metro)—Film version of Pearl S. Buck's novel about Chinese farm life is notable for finely perceptive direction, artistic settings and photography and a magnificent performance by Luise Rainer as O-Lan. An example of motion picture art at its most effective, this film not only presents the rise to riches of a poor Chinese farmer but furnishes a pictorial treatise on a whole segment of China's millions. The enormous sums spent on its making do not obstruct the moving power of a simple story about a simple people. Paul Muni, Walter Connolly, Tilly Losch, Charles Grapewin, Jessie Ralph, Keye Luke, Roland Lui, Csingwah Lee and more than a thousand others.—Adults and young people.

Murder Goes to College (Paramount)—But doesn't learn much. Romantically inclined private detective invades a campus whose authorities include some singularly suspicious characters, chief of whom is a mathematics professor (the victim) who was the "brains" of a lottery racket. A shade more entertaining than a freshman course in economics. Lynne Overman, Roscoe Karns, Astrid Allwyn, Larry Crabbe, Marsha Hunt.—Adults.

Sea Devils (RKO)—A Coast Guard boat crew officer (Victor McLaglen) bellows belligerently as he battles Preston Foster, a subordinate who would wed Mr. McLaglen's pretty daughter (Ida Lupino). Outside of performing an exciting rescue, the characters do little credit to the Coast Guard, to whom the producers have dedicated the film.—Adults and young people.

We're on the Jury (RKO)—If you like Victor Moore and Helen Broderick, this is the film to see. The humor is more farcical than witty but both comedians make the most of their material. As jurors, they succeed in acquitting a woman accused of murder and pinning guilt on the slayer. Supporting cast good.—Family.

When's Your Birthday (RKO)—Hero is a young man who works his way through astrological college by prize fighting. He is also Joe E. Brown. The slapstick gags which accompany his rise to fame and fortune will be found thoroughly entertaining by Mr. Brown's following. Marian Marsh, Fred Keating.—Adults and young people.

When You're in Love (Columbia)—Grace Moore's latest comedy ranks close to "One Night of Love" and contains entertainment aplenty. Miss Moore is an Australian singer who marries a whimsical American artist as an expedient to enter the United States for an important concert. Music, pleasing though not outstanding, is well sung by Miss Moore. Top honors go to Cary Grant for an excellent comedy performance. Robert ("Mr. Deeds Goes to Town") Riskin's first job of combined writing and directing is competent if not distinguished. Aline McMahon, Henry Stephenson, Thomas Mitchell, Luis Alberni, Emma Dunn.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "The Human Adventure," "Yellow Cruise," "Great Guy," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Pennies From Heaven," "Champagne Waltz," "That Girl From Paris," "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "As You Like It," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "Camille," "Beloved Enemy," "Black Legion," "You Only Live Once," "Maid of Salem," "The Plough and the Stars," "After the Thin Man," "The Plainsman," "Career Woman," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Garden of Allah" "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Dodsworth."

Adults Only: "John Meade's Woman," "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Studies In the Psalms

No. 98 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 32

I Will Guide Thee With Mine Eye

(Wisdom Literature)

When Augustine, one of the fathers of the early church, wakened in the morning, his eyes rested first upon the words of this psalm which were inscribed upon the walls of his room. It reads like a beatitude of the forgiven heart.

Here is sin, its confession, and forgiveness. With alert vision, the one who has sinned recognizes that until he himself became aware of the cause of the trouble and acted to correct it, "day and night thy hand was heavy upon me."

A joyous thought of gratitude for the changed conditions next follows, for

"Thou art my hiding place . . .
Thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance."

True to the instinct among the Hebrew poets, who dramatized every possible passage, the psalmist now introduces the Lord, who (v. 8, 9) speaks wise words of counsel and instruction. Very graphically the figures of the horse and mule are used to admonish against conditions "which have no understanding."

The psalmist listens and then expresses his gladness for this merciful help; nor does he forget the promise which is now his:

"I will guide thee with mine eye."

Daily Anecdote

The Other Cheek

On one of his congressional campaigns, William B. McKinley found himself being persistently followed about by a reporter from an opposition paper, who seized every possible opportunity to misrepresent his views and hold him up to ridicule. McKinley bore it all with fortitude, even admiring the young fellow's determination.

Finally, however, McKinley's admiration began to turn to pity; for the reporter was ill-clad and the weather was extremely cold, and it was evident that the young man's devotion to duty was causing him no little suffering. One night the affair came to a climax.

McKinley was riding in a closed carriage, while the troublesome reporter sat shivering on the open driver's seat outside. The great man endured the reporter's shivering and chattering as long as he could; and then, stopping the carriage, he cried, "Come down from there, young man!"

The reporter decided that the hour of vengeance had arrived.

"Here," said McKinley. "Put on my overcoat and come inside."

"But, Major McKinley," cried the young man, "you don't know who I am. I've been ripping you to pieces during the whole campaign, and I intend to continue."

"I know," said Mr. McKinley drawing the reporter into the carriage, "but you put on this coat and get inside and get warm so you can do a good job."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

High School News

An ambitious young high school student, who is studying journalism, is using a plan this year which is giving him not only some excellent practice, but some extra spending money. The lad arranged with his local newspaper to run a chatty column about the high school once a week, and to have it sponsored by a local merchant. The column is newsy and was welcomed by the paper. At its head a line reads "Courtesy of ——." The merchant considers the cost only a trifle, but it means much to the youth.—Aileen W. G., Bell, Calif.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: It is wonderful how much news there is when people write every other day; if they wait a month, there is nothing that seems worth telling.

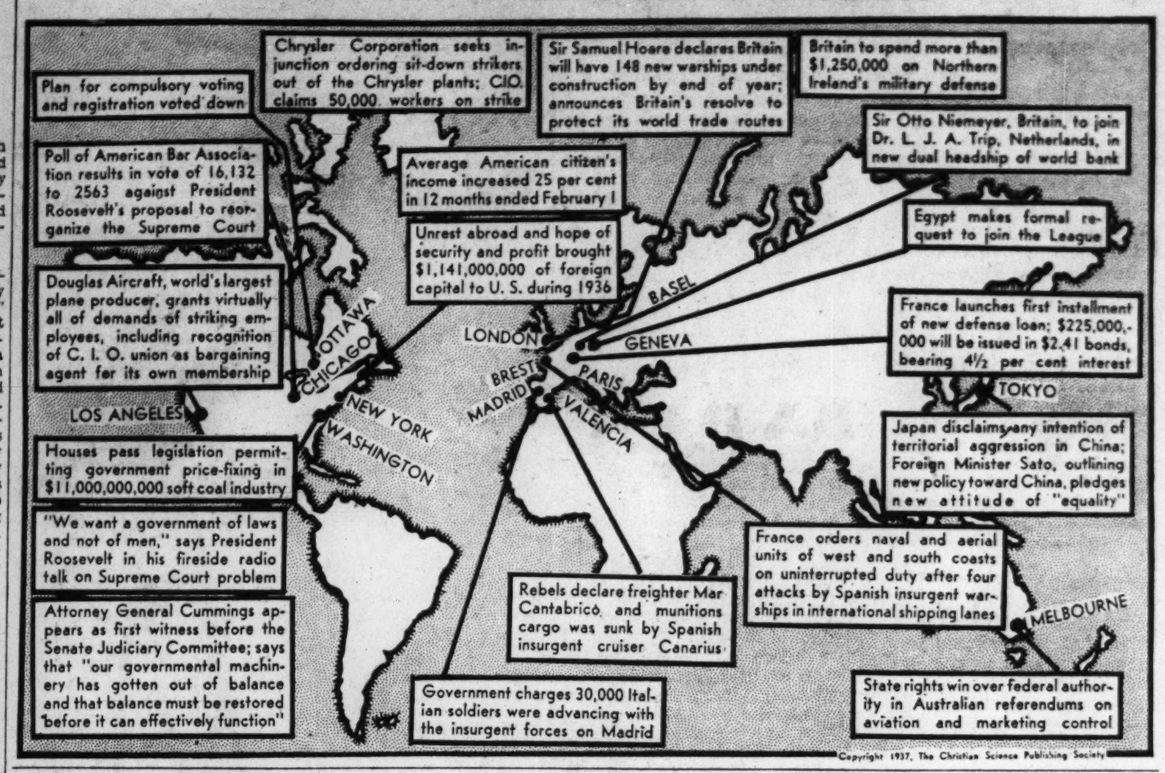
Factual Figuring: 12 plus 9, minus 6, times 3, divided by 5, equals 9.

Letter Changing: Cook, coot, cost, cast, case, coke, bake.

What Is the Difference?: 50. Twice 8 is 16, and 50 is 66; twice 58 is 116.

Baseball Teams: Bees—Boston; Cardinals—St. Louis; Giants—New York; Athletics—Philadelphia; Pirates—Pittsburgh; Reds—Cincinnati; Cubs—Chicago; Indians—Cleveland; Senators—Washington; Tigers—Detroit.

World News of the Week at a Glance



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Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Earth, Air, Fire, Water

To play this game form a circle; then take a handkerchief and tie it in a large knot so that it may be thrown easily. Each time the kerchief is thrown to a player, the leader calls either of these: Earth, Air, Fire, Water. If "earth" is called, the player receiving the handkerchief must mention something that lives in the air; if "air" is called, or if "water" is called, the player responds in a like manner, but if "fire" is called, the player is silent.

Anyone not answering correctly, and within the count of ten, has to be "it," or pay a forfeit.—Freda T., Tulsa, Okla.

Brevities

Whitsitt Impressions: Most burning issues generate more heat than light.

Lewisham and Catford Guide: Nowadays it is a wise investment that knows its own par.

Quotation for Today

THE ignorant man marvels at the exceptional; the wise man marvels at the common; the greatest wonder of all is the regularity of nature.—G. D. BOARDMAN.

In Lighter Vein

Greatness

During the Civil War, a visitor to a southern village stopped at the gateway of an old colonial mansion to inquire of a negro servant, "Mammy, who lives in this beautiful home?"

"Kunul Robertson live here," replied Mammy.

"Colonel in which army?"

Mammy (proudly): "He ain't kunul in no army—he's jes a nachul bawn kunul.

Receiving and Earning

"He receives £12,000 a year, while his assistant, Mr. Frank Pick, earns £10,000."—Manchester paper.

Below that, what do they do—slave?—Punch.

To the Point

The new typist adjusted her hair for the thirtieth time that morning; then she went to the chief clerk and asked: "Why did you select me out of so many applicants?"

"Well, miss," he replied, "so many typists have been leaving to get married that the boss told me to choose the plainest of the lot."—Tit-Bits.

More Satisfactory

"What was your sister so angry about?"

"Why, she sent me to the druggist's to get some cold cream, and I got ice cream. It was the coldest they had."—The Safer Way.

"Poor Burdell hasn't quite finished yet." —New Yorker

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Extends Greetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

The problem of what to do with the lovely greeting cards one receives every year has been solved by a Chicago business woman. Some years ago she asked her co-workers in the office and her church friends to give her any Christmas cards that they could spare. In January the cards began to be brought to her. She at once went to work cutting off or pasting over any writing on cards, and bundled up the cards for distribution among orphan asylums and settlements which had no money for Christmas cards.

The first year she sent out 500; and one year, with the aid of her friends, she distributed more than 5000. Some of these were sent to a Negro school in the South, but most of them were distributed in Chicago organizations. The business woman says it is fun to extend the usefulness of the greeting cards, and to do it without hurting the card business. She adds that the idea may develop into "card parties" where guests are invited to bring cards, shears, and paste.

Basis of Government

Every permanent and beneficial auxiliary to our Federal Government has a metaphysical basis; and to recognize this basis is to increase our veneration for the authority and objects of this Government.—Ernest C. Moses in "Our United States."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Deny—*De-ni'*.

Here is a powerful word which we should not allow to be limited to such meanings as "to refuse to grant" ("he denied the request") or "to disclaim connection with" ("he denied being there on the date mentioned").

The word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *de*, "fully," and *negare*, "to say no." To deny, then, is literally "to say no fully"! And we are within our rights in using the word in the sense of "to reject entirely as a false conception; to assert one's absolute disbelief in the power, reality, or attraction of." With this in mind, we may remind ourselves that one of the first steps in overcoming a bad habit is to deny its alleged power to produce real satisfaction.

El Dorado—*El Do-rah'-do*.

In the original Spanish, *el dorado* meant literally "the gilden one," and the name was first applied to the chief of a South American tribe (on the tableland near Bogotá, Colombia), who was wont to anoint himself with a resinous oil and then sprinkle himself with gold dust on the occasion of a yearly festival. Next, the name was bestowed on a legendary city of great wealth; and, later on, the name came to designate a mythical land in which gold and precious stones were to be found in lavish abundance. This country was sought for by a number of explorers, including Sir Walter Raleigh.

We use the name figuratively to indicate any region or enterprise that abounds in opportunity; also to designate any supreme goal, or a condition or source of perfect plenty.

Entity—*En'-tih-tih*.

The Latin *ens* (*entis* in the genitive), "a thing, a being," formed as if it were the present participle of *esse*, "to be," is the root of our "entity." The word should not be applied to that which is here today and gone tomorrow, for an "entity" has real being, real existence, real substance. It *is*, and continues everlastingly to *be*.

Ephemeral — *Eh-fem'-er-al* (first two *e*'s short, third as in *maker*, *a* clipped-short).

The Greek *ephemeros*, "lasting for a day," is the root of "ephemeral," which has been applied in the field of botany and zoology to flowers and insects that last only a day. However, the word has gradually acquired a useful figurative meaning, and we now brand as ephemeral anything which seems to be in power, favor, or popularity for a fleeting time only.

Considering the wealth of things on every hand which are of lasting worth, there is little excuse for us to waste thought or time on things ephemeral—for they are perishable and are never worth preserving.

Hittites — *Hit'-ites* (first *i* short, second long).

Hivites—*Hi'-vites* (each *i* long).

"I AM THAT I AM" (Ex. 3:14)—These words in the King James Version translate Hebrew terms which might be phonetically rendered *ehyeh asher ehyeh*. Scholars have Englished these words in many ways: "God Is He Who is" (Critical and Analytical Encyclopedia); "I AM, BECAUSE I AM," "I AM WHO I AM," and "I WILL BE THAT I WILL BE" (Margin of Revised Version): "I AM THAT WHICH I AM" (Young); "I AM THE BEING" (Septuagint). To us, however, the rendering in the King James Version is eminently satisfactory.

Illusion—*Ih-lu'-zhun*.

An illusion may or may not have some material basis, but in either case it denotes only a seeming something that has no actuality. The Latin *in*, "upon," and *ludere*, "to play," combine in *illudere* to mean "to play upon (the senses); to mock or deceive." Something that misleads by producing a false impression, by giving an unreal appearance, is an illusion. It may consist either in perceiving a totally wrong object in the place of a right one, or in investing the right object with wrong attributes—as when on a dark night a person may take a post to be a man, or a shrub to be a dog.

In general use, however, the word suggests a false show or deceptive appearance; also the creation of a fanciful unreal conception. It is destroyed when true reasoning is substituted for sense testimony.

Inherent—*In-heer'-ent*.

Back of this word we find the Latin root *haerere*, "to stick"—the root of "adherent," except that the prefix *ad* lends the sense of "to stick to" to "adherent," while *in* imparts to "inherent" the thought of "to stick fast in." That which is inherent—as an inherent quality—is indwelling.

Jebusites—Note the *z* sound, *Jeb'-u-zites*.

Memorial—The *e* is as in beside, *me-mo'-rih-al*.

Perizzites — Preferably *Pehr'-ih-zites*.

Philistines—Webster's offers four pronunciations, in the order given: *Fih-lis'-tin*; *Fil'-iss-tin*; *Fil'-iss-teen*; *Fil'-iss-tine* (this last being common in Britain).

Readers are requested to vote their preference by postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor. Information of this sort is of great value, not only to us, but to the publishers of Webster's Dictionaries, you know, chronicle usage, and a survey of this sort is the best possible guide.

As for ourselves, we were brought up on *Fil'-iss-teen*.

Reports on the "Philistine poll" will be published in this column from week to week.

Portend — *Por-tend'*. (Webster's has wisely shifted from short *o*, but instead of assigning the prevailing circumflex *o* as in orb (listed as second choice), has given first choice to long *o*.

Notwithstanding the fact that "portend" is derived from the Latin *portendere*, "to foretell, predict," we have come to use the word only in connection with untoward or unpropitious events. In present-day usage, pleasant things are not portended.

Note that a "portent" is that which portends, and "portentous" (end it *-tus*) is the adjective.

Proscriptive—*Pro-skrip'-tiv*.

This word is derived from the Latin *proscribere*, "to write publicly," compounded of *pro*, "forth," and *scribere*, "to write." In ancient Rome the names of persons whose property was forfeited, or of those who were outlawed or condemned, were posted and proclaimed abroad. This practice of proscription eventually came to apply to things; for instance, certain plays, books, etc., were proscribed—prohibited. It is in this latter sense that we most generally use the word.

Rephidim—*Ref'-ih-dim*.

Unerring—*Un-ur'-ing*.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A few hints on letter writing are quoted below from "Penny Plain" by O. Douglas:

XY XZ STUVQPRON LTS KOJL UQSZ YLQPQ XZ SLQU IQTINQ SPXYQ QHQPG TYLQP VCG; XR YLQG SCXY ATP C KTUYL, YLQPQ XZ UTYLXUB YLCY ZQQKZ STPYL YQNNXUB.

Factual Figuring

To the number of the signs of the Zodiac —— add the number of dollars a year charged for a subscription to The Christian Science Monitor ——; subtract the number of columns that go to make up the Editorial Page of the Monitor ——; multiply by the number of barleycorns that represent 1 inch ——; and divide by the number of arms or rays to a starfish ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Cleveland, Ohio, reader suggests the following: Change COOK to BAKE in six moves, following the usual rules.

What Is the Difference?

What is the difference between twice 8 and 50 and twice 58? Try this on your friends sometime.

Baseball Teams

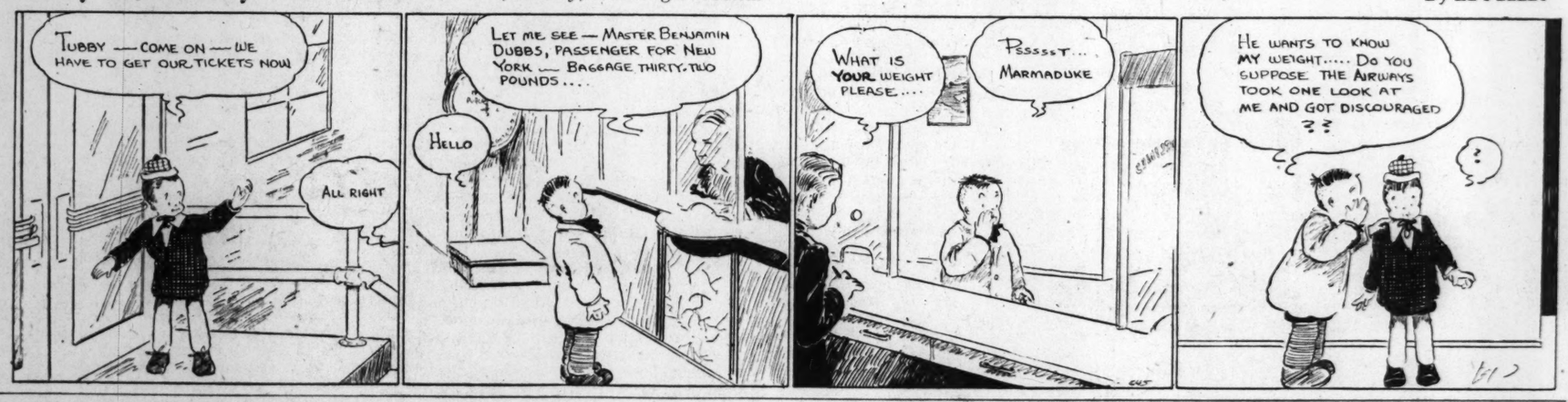
Baseball players are warming up for the coming season. Can you identify the various teams of the National and American Leagues with their respective cities? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Bees	Cincinnati	
2	Cardinals	Cleveland	
3	Giants	Boston	✓
4	Athletics	Detroit	
5	Pirates	Washington	
6	Reds	St. Louis	
7	Cubs	Philadelphia	
8	Indians	New York	
9	Senators	Pittsburgh	
10	Tigers	Chicago	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just Routine, Tubby, Nothing Personal*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*Robot Enjoys a Shower*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Economics of "Have"

IF IT did no more than clarify the subject, the League of Nations Committee which is studying world access to raw materials would do an important service. The subject needs clarification. Many months ago, Sir Samuel Hoare, at Geneva, traced the origin of the Italo-Ethiopian war to the difficulties of "have not" countries in obtaining unimpeded access to raw materials. Since then the difficulties have been increased.

The committee has just adjourned until June 21, having arranged, however, to continue its studies meanwhile. Refusal of Germany and Italy to participate in its discussions has not made its task any easier. These are two of the so-called "have not" powers whose problem the committee's studies aim to clarify.

The difficulties arise in great part out of the development of monopolies in the international marketing of raw materials. As in domestic systems, monopolies have a tendency to put up prices, so as to keep the business remunerative. And the way to put up prices is to keep a tight hold on supplies.

Examples of monopolization of raw materials have been frequent since the war. They are to be found at work in the world's colonial areas. The memory of the Stevenson rubber scheme is still fresh and, if it were not, there is now in operation a new rubber-control scheme to remind one of it. Tin is also another example of a monopoly exercised in colonial areas. Indeed, within the last few days, Robert W. Bingham, United States Ambassador in Great Britain, has found it necessary to call to the attention of the British Government the adverse effects which recent rises in the price of tin and rubber are having on American consumers.

There could obviously have been no complaint among the "have not" countries when colonial sources of raw materials remained accessible to purchasers on even terms and free from restrictions by colonial proprietors acting in agreement. It is the development of these monopolistic practices that has given point to the demand for colonies. For such monopolies have bred fear on the part of consumer nations, particularly in times of international stress such as the world is passing through today.

Monopoly likewise has caused a distortion of prices which makes purchases difficult for poor nations even when the materials themselves are available. All the controlled materials seem to have bounded up spectacularly in price since world prices began to rise out of depression. In these days of economic nationalism earned foreign money is hard to come by, anyway; the problem is intensified when that money buys less.

The United States is by no means an uninterested witness on the side of the "have nots." For the United States is a have-not, too. As with others, it has felt the pinch—though not because of inability to buy—of some of these latter-day controls, chiefly those over rubber and tin. It, too, has turned to the quest for substitutes. Edison experimented to produce rubber out of goldenrod.

Substitutes are, however, no solvent of this vital world problem. Nor is the reallocation of colonies, which might satisfy political hunger but not economic need. What the United States is offering at Geneva today is the sensible solution.

It has been advanced by the American member of the League Committee, Henry F. Grady. Mr. Grady suggests the end of "discrimination in all international economic as well as commercial matters"; in short, Mr. Hull's policy, which has not yet been understood in all its pacific implications. From the American member has come the reminder that Sir Samuel Hoare pointed a goal as well as a moral during the Italo-Ethiopian crisis.

Height of the Unchivalrous

IT ISN'T at all funny the way things are going in the office of the Pitt Panther, University of Pittsburgh humorous magazine, these days. Miss Irene Matveak, editor-in-chief, faces an informal strike of the male subordinates on the staff, who demand more recognition for their work, and she now declares she will get out the March edition by herself if necessary.

Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote a poem called "The Height of the Ridiculous" in which he narrated a chastening experience. His butler, on reading surreptitiously a witty rime his master had written, laughed himself into such a deplorable state—according to the story—that Dr. Holmes resolved "never to write as funny as I can."

Miss Matveak's position as editor of the Panther is in conspicuous defiance of the tradition that women do not possess an adequate sense of humor. The unchivalrous position of her male assistants, or supposed assistants, as strikers is, however, in full accord with the tradition that when a woman undertakes to do all the work the menfolk are quite willing to let her do it. Of course, receiving the glory is another thing. The March edition may indicate whether the young lady editor is entirely wise in being as brilliant as she can.

Normal Employment

PLANS by a group of sixteen members of the House of Representatives now supplement the pleas of the six governors for continuance of some form of federal employment in the United States to relieve the unemployed. Whereas the governors sought a few months more of work relief, the congressmen propose a program of more permanent type of public construction—with greater cost for materials in proportion to labor.

The congressional plan impliedly recognizes the unsatisfactory nature of the present setup. The fact is that with the extensive resumption of private employment a large number of those left on WPA rolls, while nominally employable, are the least efficient and least desirable workers. To continue a forced invention of only semi-useful projects for their employment is in itself an inefficient—because unnecessarily expensive—way of providing for them.

Slum clearance, flood control, soil conservation and similar works, proposed by the congressional group, would be still more expensive, and in that respect must in turn be subject to challenge. If, as the group intends, these projects are to be carried out so that every dollar spent will produce a dollar's worth of permanent value, this can be accomplished only by following its further tenet that people are to be hired not because they are on relief but because they are capable workmen.

Selection on that basis frankly is going to leave, under present circumstances, a residuum of unemployed. So far as these cannot be absorbed into private employment or really worth-while public projects, the sensible, economical and most far-reaching way of taking care of them is by an underlying schedule of simple cash relief for all unemployed, whether nominally employable or "unemployable."

Now the question arises, How far should federal responsibility for this expenditure extend? Local governments are all too eager to get out from under and leave the job to Uncle Sam. State and municipal budgets, they say, cannot stand any more load. But can the national budget? If public works, many of them local in nature, can justify the expenditures involved, why not as local undertakings? How is the national Government to have a reserve of employing power on public works in times of economic crisis if it is to carry on great programs of public construction for the sake of employment under relatively normal conditions?

It is time to get relief responsibility, or at least a much greater share of it, back to local units, and to get employment, so far as possible, back to normal methods. These normal methods mean approval of projects on a basis of need and value, selection of workers on a basis of competence, encouragement of private employment and the introduction of a relief "bottom" which should be, so far as possible, locally supplied and administered.

Purposeful Vagueness

PERHAPS Foreign Minister Naotake Sato's conciliatory statements the other day on Japanese aims in China should not be placed under the label of "purposeful" vagueness. But in an attack on Sato's views in the Diet late this week, Dr. Hitoshi Ashida expressed surprise that these views should have received favorable attention in other countries because, as he put it, they were too general to give any real concept of Japan's new foreign policies.

Likewise there is a distinct note of vagueness in the new Cabinet programs which are the sequels to Japan's periodic political crises. The phraseology of these statements suggests moral generalities and copybook maxims, with which no one would disagree, rather than concrete, positive blue prints in future governmental activity.

Take, for example, some of the points in which Japan's Premier, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, summed up the program of his Cabinet. Number one is "clarification of national polity," a phrase as vague in implications as it is frequent in use in Japanese political life. General Hayashi also promises "to effect sound development of the constitutional politics peculiar to Japan and to listen to public opinion in order that fair and righteous politics may be carried out." This is quite unexceptionable, but not very illuminating as to the precise internal policies which the Government will follow.

Words have been called a means of concealing thought; and the announcement of the program of a Japanese Cabinet furnishes few clues as to what it is actually likely to do.

Every Japanese Cabinet is the result of compromise, of adjustment of interests, as between extremists and moderates, the fighting services, the business interests and the political parties. A new Premier, anxious to avoid offending at the outset any of the elements which have accepted him, is strongly tempted to take refuge in generalities which offer little foothold for positive analysis and criticism.

Moreover, in Japan (and this also holds true for many Oriental countries) what would seem natural, straightforward and direct in the West would make an impression of intolerably bad manners and lack of finesse. So the drafting of a Cabinet program is more useful as a study in national psychology than as a chart of future action.

Talleyrand, Turncoat

Book News of the Day

THE men of revolutionary times are always interesting. They change their colors like chameleons. In Athens there was Theramenes, who was nicknamed the Buskin—equally adapted to either foot. In English history there was Shaftesbury, successively Puritan, Royalist, Oliverian, Richardian, Caroline, profligate, and deadly enemy of the Stuarts. In the American Revolution men declared one week that they would never seek separation, and the next that the connection with England must be dissolved. But at no time were the changes so kaleidoscopic as in France between 1774 and 1830; and the very type of these time-servers is Talleyrand.

Merely to enumerate his tergiversations would fill pages. A bishop, he repudiated the church; an aristocrat of the aristocrats, he served democracy; he became minister under Napoleon, and betrayed him; he pleaded the cause of Divine Right at Vienna and won it, and supported constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe; and, having broken every ecclesiastical law for fifty years, insisted on receiving the peculiar form of extreme unction reserved for prelates; "for," said he to the officiating priest, "I am still a bishop." No wonder he has been the hero of innumerable biographies, of every shade of opinion. He was indeed his own biographer—and his Memoirs probably contain more falsehoods than any other work of comparable dimensions.

TALLEYRAND, by the Comte de Saint-Aulaire (London: Macmillan. 15s.), is especially interesting. The Comte is a distinguished ambassador, and can appreciate the abilities of the most famous of all diplomatists. He is also, we believe, a descendant of that minister of Charles X of whom Talleyrand said that he had "beaucoup d'esprit, mais il est dévot." And he resembles his ancestor. To read him is to fancy that the ancien régime has come to life again: for he is shocked fully as much by Talleyrand's political actions as by his impieties. It was as wicked to support the Convention as to take a blasphemous part in the coronation of Louis XVI, and a Republican is nearly as bad as an atheist.

Nevertheless, he does his utmost to be fair; and he does not fail to draw attention to the terrible times in which Talleyrand had to play his part. Few of us will dare to say that if such times came upon us, we should act with any consistency.

Talleyrand, says the Comte, was never really irreligious. Intellectually, perhaps, this is true. But this makes his conduct only the worse; and it is difficult to share M. de Saint-Aulaire's charitable hope that his final repentance was either sincere or efficacious; it seems but his last feat of legerdemain; he was, to the very end, making the best of both worlds.

The translation, by G. F. Lees and F. J. Stephens, is clear and good. E. E. K.

Time He Found a Better Weapon

The Red Town of Albi

IN THE Midi, whose commercial capital is Toulouse, lies a strange ruddy town, dominated by an equally ruddy cathedral of vast proportions and fortress-like design. Albi, on the River Tarn, can safely claim, I think, to be the reddest town on earth. I, at least, have never seen anything to match it in many years of travel. The houses are red with brick and tile, the earth, wherever scratched, is red, and the river is the reddest of all for it flows through miles of Permian or red sandstone in Languedoc and Guyenne as it rushes turbulently to join the Garonne.

It has attained the color of henna as it clatters past Albi, adding its special tint to the rufous symphony. The only possible thing needed to complete the picture would be an Essex reddleman of the type so vividly pictured by Thomas Hardy in "The Return of the Native." Curiosity has prompted me just now to re-read that novel and I quote this sentence, which could have been written of the red earth of Albi, "Reddle spreads its lively hues over everything it lights on, stamping unmistakably, as with the mark of Cain, any person who has handled it for half an hour."

Albi is not very easy to reach, being on a branch railway of the Midi system, so most Anglo-Saxon travelers pass it by in favor of Avignon and Carcassonne, though its appearance is quite as striking as that of either, and its history is spectacular. One cannot understand the veritable red mountain which is the Cathedral of Sainte-Cécile-d'Albi without having brushed up, to some extent, one's historical knowledge of the town. Albi was, of course, the stronghold of that medieval sect to which it lent its name, the Albigenses, and whose extermination tore all southern France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The overpowering dimensions of the cathedral of Sainte-Cécile, cannot be grasped merely by reading about them so I will set down no figures. Like the massive hewn rocks high in the wall of Baal-Bek, as large as trolley cars and weighing thirteen tons apiece, this soaring man-made mountain of pink brick in Albi creates the impression upon the beholder that "it can't be true." It must be a fanciful painting of a church—or a fort—in Brobdingnag.

Romanesque in plan, Midi Gothic in style, it soars in serried vermilion cliffs from the lofty Rock of Albi, at whose base the town huddles as if it had just clambered out of the Tarn and were still dripping from the river's red flood.

To be more specific, its massive corrugated walls, whose windows are mere slits for arquebusiers, rise like rows of planted rockets, ready, when touched off, to mount up to the moon. The west front, glory of most French cathedrals, cannot in Albi's case, be called a façade at all for it has not even any portal. It is in reality a prodigious dungeon, towering two hundred and sixty feet in air. Its three lower stages are so frankly a military jail or arsenal that they do not even attempt camouflage, but the loftier stages of the tower yield grudgingly to ecclesiastical themes, suggesting faintly the Couronne de Normandie surmounting the tower of St.-Ouen in Rouen. Even this concession, however, is spoiled architecturally by two vast brick "rockets" which seem to have been already touched off.

The main portal leading into this fortress-church is on the south, a most unusual thing in French cathedrals. One enters it from a porch reached by a flight of fifty steps. The porch is of white stone, built in one great burst of zeal, it is said, by a company of Strasbourg masons, members of that medieval fraternity of nomads to whose genius this modern world owes such a heavy debt. The beauty of its gleaming tracery against the pinky bricks is something to make one's heart respond with quickened beat. It is marvelous and men did it.

S. A. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Mexican at Home

By Frank L. Perrin

VALLES, MEXICO

IT IS not at all to be wondered at that the people who reside north of the Rio Grande have long entertained an incorrect and indefensible idea of the character and progress achieved by their neighbors south of the Mexican boundary. But it would be regrettable were those in a position to gain a better understanding to fail to avail themselves of the opportunities which improved means of travel and communication now make possible.

As this is written, we are in the heart of Old Mexico, where the modern and the ancient meet and mingle. We are now some 600 miles south of San Antonio, Texas, and more than 450 miles from Laredo, on the border. The distance has been covered in two days of comfortable travel by automobile over a highway which would do credit to any northern state. Another day will bring us to Mexico City, the Republic's capital, and the objective point of the thousands of travelers who are taxing the accommodations of every hotel and tourist camp along the way.

In this little city, or village, the name of which I had never heard until a day or two ago, there are five hotels, one recently completed and one which will be opened in a few days or a week. There is no need to give the names of these modern hostelries. The traveler cannot miss them, but if he should, by chance, he will do well to turn back. It is a day's journey almost to quarters even half as inviting.

* * *

The newest of the hotels here has installed, not as a novelty merely, a spacious stationary pullman sleeper, equipped with shower baths, and a swimming pool in course of construction. Low partitions and portieres separate the berths, permitting free circulation of the air through the building, which will accommodate 300 "passengers." This building and the main hotel and dining quarters are built of native stone from plans designed by a native architect. The masonry is beautiful, the grounds tastily landscaped, and the furnishings of a unique design that fills the eye.

The Mexican artisan, one is compelled to concede, displays taste, originality, and a fine appreciation of color effects. It would seem that a new school has arisen in this country of which stay-at-home Americans have had but a slight knowledge. I wonder that the travel books describing Mexico's attractions have not kept us all a little better informed. It may be that those who write have come here so often that they have failed to observe the metamorphosis which is at once striking and revealing.

* * *

Hunters seeking antique metal vessels and the stone tools of prehistoric dwellers in this vast country may not have cared to hear or read of the new and beautiful things to be found so often in these later years. And how strange the contrast. As I write this in a modern hotel room equipped with all the things convenient to transients, I look across an intervening space of 200 feet to the most primitive of habitations. It is the home of the omnipresent Mexican laboring man—he of the white trousers, gaily colored shirt and straw sombrero, who works with pick and shovel from seven in the morning until six in the evening, less an hour out for lunch and a brief siesta, for about forty-five cents in American money. But he is not unhappy. His standard of living, it may be argued, actually fixes his wage. Some economists argue otherwise, insisting that the wage earned determines the standard of one's living.

It is a moot question, no matter what one's preconceived opinions or prejudices may be. North or South, these standards vary perceptibly. And I never could understand why some way cannot be found to adjust, perhaps through a national board or commission, properly authorized and created by consent of the people, varying standards of compensation to the varying tastes, desires and needs of widely separated populations. If this, with other things, may be in need of regulation, let us go about it sanely and wisely, by common consent.

As we travel more less leisurely and meet and talk with the people who make their homes along the way, it is absolutely impossible, so far as I have observed, to discover anything but the greatest friendliness and respect for the "folks up North." The younger generation of Mexicans are at the helm here, industrially and politically. Many of the engineers and architects, as well as many of other professions, have been educated in colleges in the United States. They have gained much and made many friends there. It is their greatest pleasure now to welcome these friends and the friends of these friends, to their beautiful and progressive home country.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Undoubtedly—Doubtless"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have noticed that you use the word "undoubtedly" in your editorials. May I suggest that you consider the use of "doubtless" in its place? It is a shorter word and, to my ear at least, a better sounding word. Aside from its length, I think "undoubtedly" is an awkward word, especially when compared with the sprightly "doubtless."

Peekskill, N. Y. E. M. QUITTMEYER

The Wide Horizon

Voices

By Pearl P. Strachan

ALWAYS there are the voices, the voices that must be heard. No winter's gale can muffle them, no blare of saxophone quite drown their sound. Above the cultivated symphony of an orchestra they come with an insistence none the less disturbing because they are low-pitched and level of tone. They are chiefly the voices of the disciplined, the thinkers, of those who prefer to be silent, and to work, but among them falls occasionally the louder note of some champion of their cause, the note of a Voltaire or a Victor Hugo, a Dickens, a van Gogh, a Maxwell Anderson, a Walter Greenwood, a J. B. Priestley.

* * *

Singly they come as I listen, and fit themselves into a distinct environment. It is 1932. An athletic young Parisian dashes across a traffic-entangled square near the Porte Saint-Martin, leaps two steps at a time up the narrow stairs leading to his attic apartment, to announce to his girl-wife that at long last he has obtained a situation, in the Avenue des Champs-Elysées. He will sell shoes, but, ah! that is the beginning only. He is to be a son to Monsieur the proprietor of an exclusive little shop. His future is secure. They will at once move out to the banlieue, where they can keep their own poultry and raise their own vegetables.

Four years later, the young wife stirs her pottage at ten o'clock at night and scowls bitterly at the treatment her husband has received. He is late? Always late. It is not the service. Enough trains run from Paris, and there is the métro, connecting with an autobus at the Porte de Vincennes. Off to work early in the morning, and home so late at night, and why? Because one shop in the Champs-Elysées said "Let's keep open until seven-thirty." Another extends its time to eight, and a third, jumping into the contest, announces it will keep open until nine. And all the promises about being made a son to Monsieur the Proprietor? Bah! no family in business any more. In common with many other men, her husband was being worked like a dog and paid like an errand boy. "Ah, Paris," she sighed, "is gay only for the tourist and the rich."

* * *

"Number 593 in the catalogue," the weak voice of a library assistant announces in response to my question. I say "weak" voice, for it is not merely the quietness of disposition or control which restrains it. It is the voice of a person habitually underfed! In a great American metropolis which boasts of its high rate of literacy and its extension of library service into rural areas, a college graduate who is required to "dress suitably" and be well groomed, combine the courtesy of a hostess with the educational equipment of a tutor, select books for many types of adult readers, and almost write their theses for high school students, earns nine dollars and sixty cents a week, a fifth of the salary paid the janitor. In spite of its thinness, it is a voice distinctly heard.

* * *

Above all at this moment, perhaps because it belongs to so recent a past, perhaps because it has a message of encouragement, a message indicating that there are those who are sympathetic and ready to help, the warm, stirring voice of Jennie Lee comes again to my ears. This brave daughter of a Lochgelly miner, whom the Lanark district sent to Parliament to represent them soon after she left Edinburgh University, when she was still too young to vote, was talking of the tremendous contrast between the England the American tourist knows and loves, the England of gracious living, and the depressed industrial areas of the north.

That there are in England intelligent and politically keen men who cannot afford proper food, yet read books on philosophy and economics, she put down to other people's clinging to artificial privileges. "In each country," she told me, "the vast majority of people want social justice and peace, but they have not yet realized how utterly brutal and lawless the small group within each of our countries is prepared to be, who would rather blow all their countrymen to pieces and see us all back in an age of barbarism rather than allow any of their artificial privileges to be interfered with."

* * *

This reminded me of "Rusty Lane." Another courageous voice crying in the wilderness is the voice of J. B. Priestley. "Rusty Lane" is the name he gives to a bit of West Bromwich, in the Black Country chapter of his "English Journey." Says Mr. Priestley, "There ought to be no more of those lunches and dinners, at which political and financial and industrial gentlemen congratulate one another, until something is done about Rusty Lane and West Bromwich. While they still exist it is idle to congratulate ourselves about anything. . . . And if there is another economic conference, let it meet there, in one of the warehouses, and be fed with bread and margarine and slabs of brawn."

There was a king, too, who raised his voice once for the distressed areas. Perhaps another king will add his word. Let those who have "ears to hear" in the whole world swell the protest against the enslavement of their fellow men.